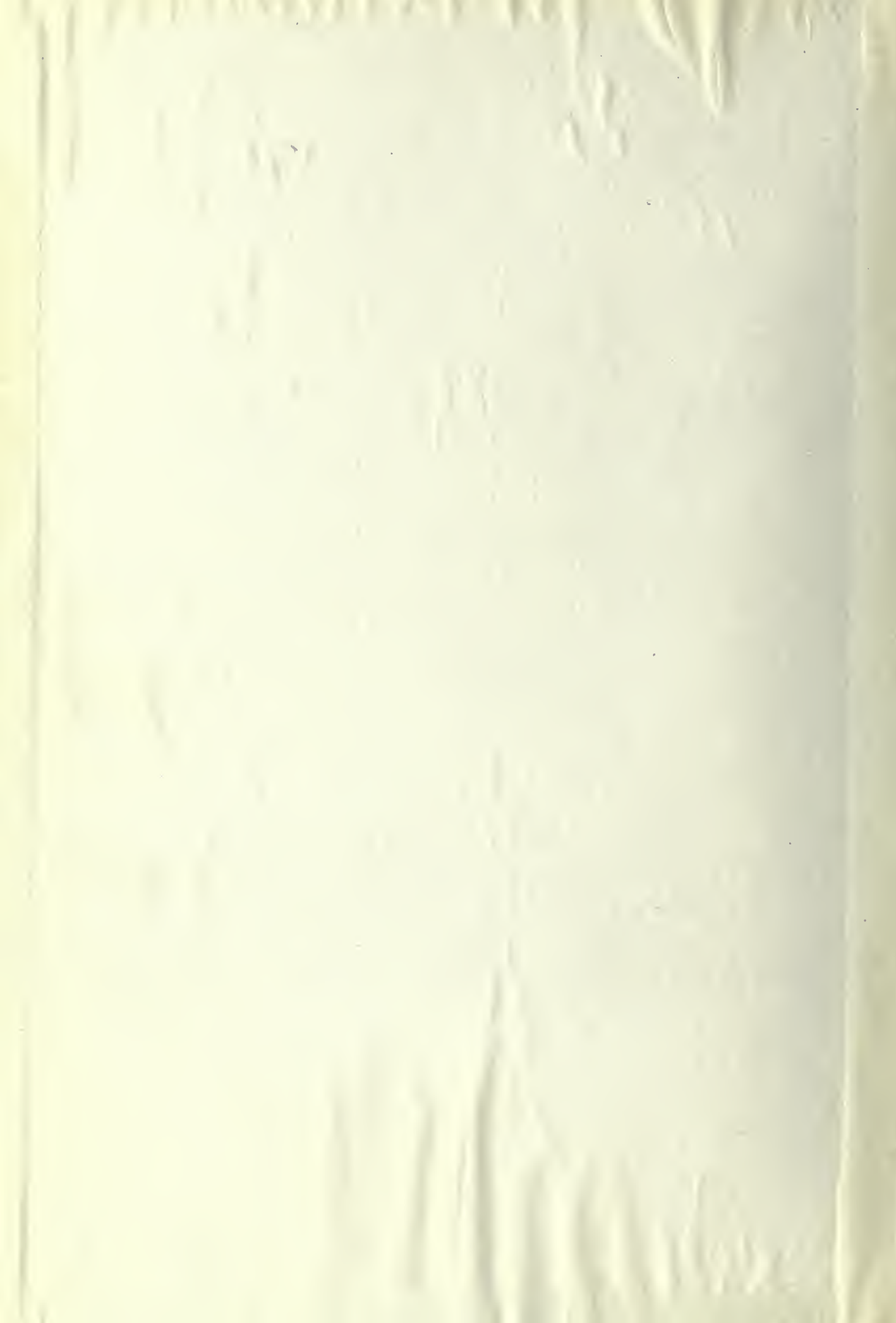


WHO'S WHO IN CHINA

Biographies of Chinese
Leaders

中國名人錄

Fifth Edition
(1936)





**BIOGRAPHIES OF CHINESE
LEADERS**

中國名人錄

FIFTH EDITION

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Published by

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

SHANGHAI

上海密勒氏評論報發行

DS
778
A1W43
1936



FOREWORD

This edition of *Who's Who in China*, fifth to be issued since 1918, contains the biographical sketches of more than 1,500 of the best known men and women of China. Most of the biographies are accompanied by photographs, a unique feature of the book in that similar publications over the world do not contain photographs. In order to conserve space and keep the book within convenient size the sketches, with few exceptions, have been reduced to standard outline form typographically similar to publications of this type in the West, particularly the standard *Who's Who in America* which now contains more than 30,000 names.

This volume represents a complete revision of preceding editions, including supplements, plus a considerable number of new sketches of persons who have come into prominence in the past four or five years. The names of several who appeared in preceding editions, but were taken by death, have been omitted,—with one notable exception, the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Kuomintang and "father" of the Nationalist movement.

The book, obviously, does not contain all of the prominent men and women of China, nation of four hundred million people, one reason being that the Chinese, unlike occidentals, generally speaking, dislike submitting their records for publication in a book of general circulation. Many persons, particularly elderly men and women, widely known for public service, refuse to permit their pictures and life-histories to be published. However, more and more particularly those of the younger generations, are coming to appreciate the service rendered by a book of this character.

The biographies were obtained from newspaper accounts, official records, directly from the individuals themselves or from personal friends. The newspapers provide the best source of information regarding persons regarded as suitable for inclusion in the book, as practically every edition of every newspaper contains names of persons appointed to official or civil position or who have come into prominence sufficiently to have their names printed in the papers. Chief officials of all provinces, excepting Sinkiang, are included. Gen. Shen Shih-tsai, border defense commissioner of Sinkiang, China's most western province, has resisted all registered letter appeals for the details of his life for publication.

Special efforts were exerted to include in this edition all Chinese prominently identified with religious activities of all denominations. With few exceptions all officials of the National Government have been included. Almost all diplomats and leading consular officials abroad have been included.

Practically all sketches have appeared previously in the pages of *The China Weekly Review* and in this connection it should be stated that publication has entailed no obligation on the part of anyone, not even the purchase of a copy of this book by those whose biographies appear herein.

Previous editions have provided a fertile source of information for those who are interested in China and its people. In this connection we desire to express appreciation for the work of Prof. Herbert D. Lamson, of the University of Shanghai, whose class for several years has made a practice of analyzing the book from the standpoint of occupations, educational attainments, places of birth, percentages to general population, etc. It is our hope that the present volume may prove an even more fertile source of information for those who would know China and its people.

Under the heading, "Additional Biographies" there appears in the final pages a number of sketches which were received while the volume was in preparation and in consequence could not be included in alphabetical order. They are included in a separate index.

WHO'S WHO
IN CHINA



An Ti-sheng
安迪生字厚齋

AN TI-SHENG, merchant; born at Hsiangho, Chihli, 1868; received his education in the old Confucian School; served in the Hanlin Academy, 1902; made an expectant magistrate in the Metropolitan District, 1904; director of the Commercial Exhibit Hall established by the Board of Commerce and was made a member of Peking Chamber of Commerce, 1905; member of the executive committee of the National Exhibition at Nanking, 1910; toured Japan as a member of the Chinese Industrial Party, 1911; representative of the Metropolitan General Chamber of Commerce to attend the National Commercial and Industrial Conference which resulted in the founding of the National Association of the Chambers of Commerce; general secretary of the Association's Peking office, 1914; member of the Metropolitan and Chihli Provincial Assembly, 1918; participated in the boycott movement against Japanese goods, 1919; representative of the Metropolitan District at the Customs Tariff Revision Conference at Shanghai, 1922; president of the Metropolitan General Chamber of Commerce 1922-24; he has been greatly interested in the study of fine arts and is the inventor of the Pao Hua silver enamel and founder and owner of many Pao Hua Enamel Ware Factories in Peiping; elected Magistrate of Hsiangho, October, 1935.



Z. S. Bien (Blen Shou-sheng)
卞壽孫

Z. S. BIEN, banker; born at Chinkiang, Kiangsu; was graduated from Brown University, U.S.A.; manager of the Bank of China, Tientsin and Chairman of the Chinese Bankers' Association, Tientsin; address: Tsin Chung Li, Derby Road, British Concession, Tientsin.



Cha Liang-chao

查良釗字勉仲

CHA LIANG-CHAO, university professor; native of Chekiang; born at Tientsin, Chihli, 1896; was graduated from the Nankai Middle School in 1913 and the Tsinghua College in 1917; went to America in 1918, where he attended: Grinnell College, Iowa, 1918-19; University of Chicago, graduating with Ph.B. degree in 1920; Teachers' College, Columbia University, N.Y., receiving M.A. degree in 1922; upon returning to China in 1922, he was appointed professor of education in the Peking National Normal University 1922-24; lecturer in the Summer School of Nankai University, Tientsin, 1923; director of the institute for the application of scientific measurement on education under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Education; professor of education and dean of studies of the Association for the Advancement of Education 1924; he is now professor of education in Peiping Government University; author of "Survey of Educational Tests"; address: Peiping Government University, Peiping.

CHAI CHAO-LIN, retired railway engineer; born at Tientsin, Chihli, 1870; studied civil engineering at the Peiyang Military School at Tientsin and was graduated in 1892, specializing in railway engineering; student engineer in charge of the construction and maintenance works of the Peiping-Mukden Railway, 1892-96; engaged in surveying and supervising the construction work of the Lu-Pao section of the Peiping-Hankow Railway, 1897-99; assistant engineer supervising the construction and maintenance of ways and structure of the Peking-Mukden Railway outside the Great Wall, 1900-05; assistant and later district engineer of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway, 1906-16; chief engineer of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway, 1917-20; chief engineer of the Peking-Hankow-Suiyuan Railway, 1920; consulting engineer of the



Chal Chao-lin

翟兆麟字瑞符

Peking-Suiyuan Railway, 1921; chief engineer of the same Railway, 1921-23; chief engineer of the northern section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, 1921-25; retired in 1928; address: 43 Chi An Ta Chie, Nan Ssi, Tientsin.



Chang Cha

張警字退菴

CHANG CHA, retired industrialist; born at Nantungchow, Kiangsu, 1848; was educated in the old Confucian School; given the rank of magistrate by the Manchu Government and assigned to Kiangsi for official appointments, where he served as magistrate for Yi-chun and Kwei-chi; returned to Nantung at the request of his brother Chang Chien to assist in the management of the Dah San cotton mill; maintained peace and order at Nantung during the 1911 Revolution; since the Revolution, he has retired to an industrial life and has been connected with the following industrial establishments and schools: vice-president of the Dah San cotton mill, Chung Ming Dah San cotton mill, Kwong Sung oil mill and Fu Sing floor mill; ex-managing-director of the following land reclamation companies: Dah Yu Tsing Co., Dah Yu Co., Dah La Co., Dah Fong Co., and Dah Kong Co.; he is now living in retirement at his native place.



Tsang Chan-vung (Chang Chan-wen)

張鑑文字達卿

TSANG CHAN-VUNG, retired judge; born at Shaohsing, Chekiang, 1869; gained his legal education through private study; magistrate of the Mixed Court in the International Settlement of Shanghai, 1920-25; was awarded the 4th Order Chiaho Decoration and 6th Order Wenhui Decoration by the former Peking Government.



C. H. Chang (Chang Cheng-hsueh)

張正學

C. H. CHANG, lawyer; born at Haining, Chekiang, 1898; studied law at the law department of the Peiyang University, Tientsin and was graduated with LL.B. degree in 1920; after teaching at the Law College of Hangchow for one year, he was appointed judge of the Shanghai District Court, where he served for three years; procurator of the Shanghai District Procuratorate, 1924; in the course of his judicial duties, he decided over 1,000 cases, many of them involving foreigners without extraterritorial status; resigned from his procuratorship in 1926 and joined the Comparative Law School of China, Shanghai, as member of the faculty; appointed judge of the Shanghai Provisional Court in the International Settlement (now Shanghai Special District Court), 1928-29; he has been engaged in private law practice in Shanghai since 1930; address: 160 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.



Chang Ki (Chang Chi)

張 繼

CHANG KI, Kuomintang leader and revolutionist; born at Tsangchow, Hopei (Chihli); received his early education at Paoting, Chihli; went to Japan at age of 18, where he studied political science and economics at Waseda University in Tokyo; while in Japan, he made acquaintance with the revolutionary leaders including Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Hwang Hsin and others; later at Shanghai, he assisted in the publication of the *Soo Pao* advocating revolution and openly attacking the Manchu Government; when his associates of the paper were imprisoned by the Manchu government, he started another publication known as *Kuo Min Kung Pao* at Shanghai; went to Hunan with Hwang Hsin and there founded a school with a view to spreading revolutionary ideas; fled to Japan upon failure of his attempt and there founded the *Hua Hsing Huai* with a revolutionary programme; while in Japan, he started the *Min Pao*—the official organ of the Tung Ming Hui; travelled to Java and the Straits Settlements where he established schools for the education of Chinese emigrants; went to France, where he assisted in the publication of the *New Century* in Paris; travelled extensively in France, Belgium, England and Switzerland and sojourned at Geneva for one year; returned to China in 1911 and was elected member of the National Assembly of the Provisional Government at Nanking; elected member of the Senate, 1912; upon the outbreak of the 2nd Revolution against Yuan Shih-kai, he left Peking for Shanghai and joined the revolutionary forces led by Li Lieh-chun; went to Canton, but soon left there for Japan where he remained until 1914; re-visited France, 1914; left France for England and then for the United States, 1915; accompanied Dr. Sun Yat-sen to Canton in 1917 and there assisted him in the organization of the Constitutional Government, 1917; left Canton with Dr. Sun owing to internal discord, 1918; went to Changsha and there succeeded in persuading the late Tan Yen-kai, then Military Governor of Hunan, to support the Constitutional Government at Canton, 1918; revisited Europe studying post-war conditions in different countries, 1919; returned to Canton with Dr. Sun, 1921; following the coup d'état of Chen Chiung-ming at Canton, he left Canton for Shanghai, 1922; elected member of Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, 1924; was instrumental in the conversion of the

Imperial Palace in Peking into a museum 1924; upon the success of the 1926 Revolution and establishment of the Nationalist Government at Nanking, he was appointed member of the Chekiang Division of the Central Political Council; member of the joint council of the Central Executive Committee and Central Supervisory Committee of Kuomintang, 1927; member of Central Political Council and chairman of the Peiping Division of the same Council, vice-president of the Judicial Yuan 1928; member of the Central Supervisory Committee since 1929; address: c/o Central Party Headquarters, Nanking.



Gen. Chang Chi-chung

張治中 宇文白

CHANG CHI-CHUNG, former Commander of the 5th Army; born at Tsao Hsien, Anhwei, 1891; after graduating from the Paoting Military College in 1916, he joined the army service and first participated in the National Pacification and Constitutional Defence Campaigns of the Southern Military Government under the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen; later he successively served as commander of the Training Corps of Whampoa Military Cadets' College; chief of staff to the Headquarters of the Garrison Commander of Canton; chief of staff of the 2nd Division of the Revolutionary Army; director of the Adjutants' Office of the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters of the Revolutionary Army; Dean of the Wuhan Branch of the Central Military and Political Academy; director of the training department of the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters; was commissioned abroad by the National Government to study political and economic conditions and visited the leading countries in Europe and America and also Japan on return to China; since return in 1928, he has served as director of the Military Administration Department of the Military Council; director of training department and later Dean of the Central Military Academy; he was appointed concurrently Director of the Field Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief at Wuhan, Commander of the 2nd Training Division; after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai, 1932, he was appointed Commander of the 5th Army and concurrently Commander of the 87th Division which opposed the Japanese troops at Kiangwanchen and Miaohangchen; after conclusion of the war, he returned to his post as Dean of Central Military Academy at Nanking; in 1938 he was appointed Commander of the 4th Route Army of the Northern sector of

the Bandit-suppression Forces of Hunan, Hupeh, Fukien, Kiangsi and Kwangtung; after the conclusion of the campaigns, he returned to the same post (Dean of C.M.A.); address: Central Military Academy, Nanking.



Chang Chi-fang

戚啓芳字哲軒

CHANG CHI-FANG, retired government official; born at Ka-ping, Liaoning, 1893; was graduated from the department of political science of the Chun Kuo University, Peking; pursued further studies in the University of California and also in the Graduate School of Illinois University; served as professor at several universities in Peking; editor of the Commercial Press; dean of the law department of the Northeastern University, Mukden; private secretary to General Chang Hsiao-jiang; head of the bureau of social affairs of Tientsin Municipality; acting Mayor of Tientsin Municipality; translator of "The American Municipal Government."

Chang Chi-ping

張資平

CHANG CHI-PING, fiction writer; born at Meihsien, Kwangtung, 1895; graduate of the Japanese Imperial University with degree of Rigakushi; professor of mineralogy at National Wuchang Normal University (now, Wuhan University); professor of literature at China National Institute and Great China University, Shanghai; lecturer on Chinese literature at Chinan University, Shanghai; a fiction writer of prominence; author of several books on geology and mineralogy and of fiction and short stories; address: Likagok, Chengju, Shanghai.

CHANG KIA-NGAU, banker; born at Paoshan, Kiangsu, 1888; attended the foreign language school in the Kiangnan Arsenal in Shanghai, the High Technical School in Peking and the Keio University in Japan, studying economics; after his return to China he joined the Imperial Board of Communications as a senior clerk, then as the chief editor of the Gazette of the Board; Secretary to the Military Governor of Chekiang, 1912; Chief Secretary of the Senate, 1913; joined the Bank of China after the dissolution of the Parliament by Yuan Shih-kai; Sub-manager of the Shanghai Office of this Bank from 1913



Chang Kia-ngau (Chang Chia-ao)

張嘉敬字公權

to 1917; Vice-Governor of the Bank from 1917 to 1928; Managing Director of the Bank, 1928-35; Deputy Governor of the Central Bank of China, 1935, and concurrently Managing Director of the Central Trust Bureau of the same Bank; appointed Minister of Railways, December 1935; address: Ministry of Railways, Nanking.



Carson Chang (Chang Chia-sheng)

張嘉森字君勵

CARSON CHANG, jurist, author and lecturer; born at Paoshan, Kiangsu, 1886; received his Middle School education at the Institute of Modern Languages, Shanghai; studied political science at the Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan, graduating in 1909; passed the imperial examinations for the returned students and was given the degree of Hanlin Compiler; editor-in-chief of the *Peking-Tientsin Shih Pao*, Tientsin, 1911; secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, 1912; editor of the *Young Nation* and associate editor of the *Justice*; studied in Berlin University, Germany, 1913-15; did intensive research work in political science in England, 1915-16; Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Chekiang at Hangchow, 1916; general-manager of *China Times* in Shanghai, which position he held for a considerable time; President of the Institute of Self-Government at Woosung, Shanghai 1925; he toured the

various countries in Europe, lecturing on Chinese philosophy, 1930; now, advisor to the Kwangsi Provincial Government, 1935; he is an authority on constitutional law and author of "Draft for the Chinese Constitution"; "Social Democracy in New Germany" and several other books; last known address: 37 Moulmein Road, Shanghai.



Henry K. Chang (Chang Chien)

張謙

HENRY K. CHANG, Diplomatic Service; born at Hsinhui, Kwangtung in 1888; studied in Europe, 1900-03; went to America and studied at De Lancey School, Philadelphia, 1903-04; he was graduated from Washington High School in 1905; studied at Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, 1906; was graduated from the law school of the University of Pennsylvania with LL.B. degree in 1909; returned to China in 1909 and passed the Government examinations and received the degree of Chu Jen (M.A.) the same year; honorary secretary of the Chinese Legation, Washington, D.C., 1910-13; chief secretary to the Chinese Educational Mission to the United States, 1910; special attache to the Chinese Mission to Mexico, 1911; returned to China in 1914 and was associated with various business and banking institutions in Tientsin; adviser to the Provincial Government of Chihli, 1925; deputy councillor of the Ministry of Finance, 1927; elected councillor of the British Municipal Council of Tientsin, 1929; appointed Consul General at San Francisco, 1929; received Honorary Doctor Degree from the University of Southern California, 1930; given the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, 1931; Consul General at New York, 1931; Charge d'Affaires at Santiago, 1932; appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Chile, 1933; member of various Masonic and Scottish Rites Bodies and of Islam Temple; member of the Manhattan Club, Army and Navy Club, Lawyers' Club and Lotus Club; address: Chinese Legation, Santiago, Chile.

CHANG CHIH-KIANG, Government official; born at Yuenshanhsien, Chihli in 1881; after serving in various branches of the army in the North, he was appointed Military Governor of Charhar and later Tupan of the Northwestern Frontier Defence; when Feng Yu-hsiang retired from the Kuominchun, he assumed command of the



Chang Chih-kiang

張之江

Army and was largely responsible for the masterly retreat from Kalgan across Mongolia into Kansu and Shensi; served as Inspector-General for Honan, Shensi and Kansu provinces and later had charge of the Bandit Suppression Forces in Honan; following the reorganization of the Nationalist Government in 1927, he was made a member of the Military Council, which position he held till the latter part of 1928; during the Northern Expedition, he was appointed Chief-of-Staff of the Revolutionary Army; following the organization of the National Opium Suppression Committee on August 20, 1929, he was appointed Chairman; Bandit Suppression Commissioner for Kiangsu with Headquarters at Yangchow, Northern Kiangsu, 1930-31; President of the National Physical Culture Institute and Counsellor of the Military Advisory Council, 1932 to the present; address: Military Advisory Council, National Government, Nanking.



Chang Tze-liang (Chang Chih-liang)

張志良

CHANG TZE-LIANG, railway official; born at Mukden, Fengtien in 1878; entered business when young and became proprietor of several large firms; he served for many years as chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Mukden; chairman of the Three Northeastern

Provinces Chambers of Commerce Association; Chairman of the National Chamber of Commerce Association; managing director of the Mukden Hailung Railway; last known address: Head Office, Mukden-Hailung Railway, Mukden, Liaoning.



Chang Chih-pen

張知本字懷九

CHANG CHIH-PEN, Government official; born at Kiang-lin, Hupeh; after graduating from the Liang-Hu University at Wuchang (University of Hunan and Hupeh), he went to Japan, where he studied law at the Law College of the Imperial University in Tokyo; upon his return to China, he was appointed commissioner of justice of Hupeh; president of the Hupeh Law College; member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang in 1924 (being an old Kuomintang member); Chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government and concurrently member of the Wuhan Division of the Central Political Council of the Nationalist Government, 1927-28; participated in the Northern Military Coalition at Peiping, 1930; Vice-Chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee and member of the Legislative Yuan, since 1933; address: c/o Legislative Yuan, Nanking.

Chang Chih-tan

張志潭字達伯

CHANG CHIH-TAN, official. Deceased (1888-1935).

(See Page 7, 4th Edition).

C. Y. Chang (Chang Chih-Yao)

張澤堯字湘生

C. Y. CHANG, Government official; born at Poyang, Kiangsi, 1894; received his advanced education in science in America and was graduated from Cornell and Ohio Universities, with M.A. and Ph.D. degrees respectively; senior technical expert to the Ministry of Industry and concurrently director of the chemistry department of the Central Industrial Laboratory at Nanking, since 1930; address: Ministry of Industry, Nanking.

Chang Ching-hui

張景惠字叙五

CHANG CHING-HUI, See Page 9, 4th Edition or Page 130, 4th edition supplement).



Chang Kin-Fan (Chang Chln-Fen)

張景芬字仁農

CHANG KIN-FAN, railway and mining engineer; born at Taipu, Kwangtung, 1890; studied at Tsinghua College at Peking; Colorado School of Mines, Colorado, U.S.A., 1911-13; Lehigh University, 1913-15, graduating with M.E. degree; also took course at the Armour Institute of Technology; returned to China in 1915; surveyor and engineer of the Light Railway Company, Chaochow, Kwangtung 1915-16; assistant engineer of the Kiutung Antimony Company, Hunan, 1916-17; prospecting engineer for private interests along the Yangtze River, 1918; chief engineer and manager of the mines of the Liuchang Coal Mining and Railroad Company, Chinwangtao, since 1918; last known address: care of Liuchang Coal Mining and Railroad Co., Chinwangtao.



Chang Ching-Kiang

張靜江字人傑

CHANG CHING-KIANG, Government official and revolutionary leader; born at Nanzing in Wuhsing, Chekiang; he came from a family well-known for its wealth, whose members had been great traders in silks and curios in Europe and America in the closing days of the Ching dynasty; met Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Shanghai and joined the revolutionary cause, for which he contributed all his family inheritance; after the success of the 1911 Revolution, he

joined Dr. Sun's Provisional Government at Nanking, but did not accept any political appointment; was proscribed by Yuan Shih-kai for his anti-monarchy movement and fled to France; while in France, he opened a store dealing in Chinese curios and also established a Chinese bean-curd factory, of which Chu Min-yi (now member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang) was the manager; when Dr. Sun was in need of funds for his revolutionary movements he sold his business in France and contributed all its proceeds to the revolutionary cause; upon returning to China, he took up his residence in Shanghai and interested himself in cotton exchange and gold-bar exchange business in Shanghai in order to raise more funds for the Revolution; went to Canton in 1925 and was elected member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang; when Chiang Kai-shek launched his Northern Punitive Expedition in 1926, he accompanied him to Wuhan and Kiukiang, but after the split of the Wuhan and Nanking factions he retired for a short time; when the Nanking Government was established by General Chiang Kai-shek, he was invited to join it; member of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees of Kuomintang; member and chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government, 1928-30; chairman of the National Reconstruction Commission, since 1930; address: National Reconstruction Commission, Nanking.

Chang Ching-yao

張敬堯字勳臣

CHANG CHING-YAO, army officer. Deceased (1881-1934). Assassinated at Peiping.

(See Page 10, 4th Edition).



K. P. Chang (Chang Chiung-Pai)

張綱伯

K. P. CHANG, banker; born at Ningpo, Chekiang in 1885; received his B. Comm. degree from Nanyang University in 1907; went to Japan for further study in the same year; started his career as an educator, teaching English, banking and economics at Chekiang Provincial College and Chekiang Military Academy at Hangchow, and Chekiang 4th Middle School and Ningpo School of Commerce at Ningpo, 1909-17; entered political field and became Secretary to the Currency Bureau of Ministry of Finance in 1918

and was appointed sub-auditor in charge of Harbin Office of Government Salt Administration the following year; eventually he turned to banking and in 1921 went to Tsingtao to establish a branch office of the Ming Hwa Commercial and Savings Bank; elected General Manager of the Bank in 1929 with head office at Shanghai; the bank became bankrupt in May of 1935 and was closed; recognized authority on numismatics; author: "A Sketch on Hsien Feng Coins," etc.; address: Min Hwa Commercial and Savings Bank, Tsingtao.



Chang Chiung-Sun (Chang Chiung-shen)

張浚生

CHANG CHIUNG-SUN, journalist, born at Yih sien, Shantung, 1889; after receiving his education at home, he entered newspaper work and obtained his journalistic training at Peking during the closing years of the Ching Dynasty; in 1913 after establishment of the Republic, he became editor of the *Asia Magazine* in Mukden and soon later joined the staff of the *Far Eastern Daily* at Dalren and *Shengking Times* at Mukden; in 1918, he established his own paper, *International United Press*, taking charge of the editorial column himself and devoting the paper to discussion of Chinese problems vis-a-vis Japan and Russia; under his management and direction, the paper has made rapid progress and its circulation has now reached the figure of 7,000 copies; he is author of the following books: "Soviet Russia and Its Far Eastern Diplomatic Policy;" "The Manchurian and Mongolian Problems Amidst National Disaster;" "The Five-Year Economic Plan of Soviet Russia;" "A Study of the International Relations of Pacific States;" and "The Problem of Chinese Eastern Railway"; address: *International United Press*, Tientsin.

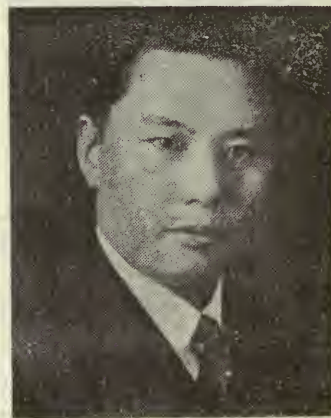
T. B. CHANG, retired newspaper executive; born on February 21, 1885, at Tai Chang Hsien, Kiangsu; attended Chants Academy, Shanghai, and entered St. John's University, Shanghai, but left school in 1911 to join the staff of the *Shun Pao*, and subsequently became manager until 1932; managing director of the *China Times*, an influential Chinese daily paper; chief executive of the *China Press*, English language daily, incorporated in Delaware, U.S.A.; managing director of the *Ta Wan Pao* (China Evening News) Chinese evening daily of the largest circulation;



T. B. Chang (Chang Chu-Pin)

張竹坪

managing director of the Shun Shih News Agency, only agency supplying telegram service to different newspapers in China and abroad; he resigned from the above four posts in May 1935; president of the Consolidated National Advertising Co.; president of the Consolidated Coupon Co., Ltd.; director of the Great China University, Shanghai; married in Shanghai, June 22, 1912; one son, Pao An, and three daughters Esther, Hilda, and Amy; address: 263 Route Duplex, Shanghai.



Chang Chun

張軍字岳軍

CHANG CHUN, Government official; born in Szechuen, 1888; attended the Paoting Military Academy; later went to Japan and attended the Japanese Military Officers' Academy in Tokyo; while in Japan, he became affiliated with the Chinese students' revolutionary party in that country; returned to China in 1910 in company with Chiang Kai-shek who was then also studying in Japan; during the 1911 Revolution, he again in company with Chiang Kai-shek joined Chen Chi-mei (then Military Governor of Shanghai) and was made head of the arsenal department; participated in the movement against Yuan Shih-kai serving in the artillery department; after the defeat of Chen Chi-mei, his arrest was ordered by Yuan Shih-kai, but he escaped to Japan and later went to the Dutch East Indies; returned to China in 1916

and became a staff officer in Chekiang Army; member of the Revolutionary Government at Canton, 1917-18; chief police official in Szechuen, 1920; joined Feng Yu-hsiang's army in his war against Wu Pei-fu and was made chief of Honan provincial police, 1922; upon the defeat of the Kuominchun, he went to Kwangtang and there joined the Northern Punitive Expedition in 1926; following the occupation of Nanking in the spring of 1927, he was appointed chief adviser to General Chiang Kai-shek and also appointed member of the military council of the Nationalist Government; vice-Minister of Military Administration, Nanking and concurrently director-general of Shanghai Arsenal, 1928; elected member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, 1929; Mayor of the Shanghai Municipality, 1929-31; Chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government 1933-35; appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dec. 1935; address: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking.



Lt.-Gen. Chang Chun-sung

張君嵩

LT.-GEN. CHANG CHUN-SUNG, army officer; born at Hopoo district, Kwangtung, 1898; graduate of the 1st Class of the Whampoa Military Academy; first served as a battalion commander under General Chen Ching-tang (then Commander of Kwangtung 11th Division) and participated in the campaign against General Chen Chiun-ming in the East River region; for this service, he was promoted a regimental commander of the Canton Garrison Force; joined the 19th Route Army in Kiangsi in 1930 and commanded the 6th Regiment of 78th Division of the Army; when the 19th Route Army was transferred from Kiangsi to Shanghai-Nanking Area, he was assigned the garrison of Chapei in Shanghai with headquarters near the Shanghai North Railway Station; upon the outbreak of Japanese hostilities in Shanghai on January 28, 1932, he was the first officer in the Army to offer active resistance and fought against the Japanese marines for the first week, successfully holding the Japanese advance in check; owing to the heavy casualties suffered by his regiment during the severe engagements, his regiment was transferred to the rear for rest and reorganization but was again sent to the Kiangwan front where he effectively blocked the Japanese advance and inflicted heavy casualties on them on several occasions; when the main body of the 19th Route Army retired from Shanghai to Soochow, his

regiment covered the withdrawal of the Army in Kiangwan; after the army was transferred to Fukien following the conclusion of the War, he was promoted Commander of 156th Brigade of the 78th Division, succeeding the well-known defender of Woosung, General Oung Chao-wan; when the Fukien Independence Movement broke out in 1934, he was made an Army Commander, but after the collapse of the Movement, he was relieved of his duties and came to Nanking to enter the Central Military College for further training; address: Central Military College, Nanking.



Chang Fah-kwal (Chang Fa-kwei)

張發奎

GEN. CHANG FAH-KWEI, former Commander of the famous "Iron sides"; born at Shihsing District, Kwangtung, 1896; received his training at the Hupeh Military School; started his career as a battalion commander of the Guards Regiment of the Generalissimo's Headquarters at Canton; served in Kwangtung Provincial Army as a regimental commander and later a brigadier commander; played important role during the Northern Punitive Expedition of 1926 and was successively Commander of the 12th Nationalist Division, Commander of the 4th Army (which is generally known in China as "The Ironsides"); and Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd Group Army; now, member of the Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang; he toured Europe and America during the past several years studying political and military conditions and just recently returned to China; address: c/o Central Supervisory Committee, Central Party Headquarters, Nanking.

CHANG FANG, Government official; born at Hsing An district, Honan, 1886; received his training at the Paoting Military Academy in Chihli; following graduation, he entered army service and took active part in the 1911 Revolution, being appointed commander of the eastern route of the Revolutionary Army, defeating the Manchu Forces at the decisive battle at Han Kuo Kwan; in 1912, he was appointed Commander of the 2nd Division of the Shensi Army and later Garrison Commander of Han Chung District in Shensi; in 1917, he was appointed Commander of the Shensi Expeditionary Army and in 1918, was promoted vice Commander-in-Chief of



Chang Fang

張鈞

the National Pacification Army; in 1922, he retired from military service and organized The Ming Seng Mining Company in Honan; in 1928, he was appointed Commissioner of Reconstruction of Honan and for a time was acting Chairman of Honan Provincial Government; in 1930, when Honan Provincial Government was removed to Kwei Teh, he was re-appointed acting Chairman and concurrently Field-Commander of the 20th Route Army of the Expeditionary Forces; after the collapse of the Northern Military Coalition in October 1930, he was re-appointed Commissioner of Reconstruction of Honan Provincial Government and concurrently Chairman of the Honan Provincial Famine Relief Committee, while still retaining his military posts; now member of the Honan Provincial Government and concurrently Commander of the 76th Division; address: Honan Provincial Government, Kaifeng, Honan.



Chang Fang-ting

張鳳亭

CHANG FENG-TING, business man; born at Yehhsien, Shantung, 1888; received his education in his home province; after a long business career in Harbin, he was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce of Harbin and chairman of the executive committee of Harbin shipping society; managing-director of Harbin Brewery and Harbin Leather Works; also owner of flour mills in Harbin; address: c/o Harbin Chamber of Commerce, Harbin.



Chang Fu-liang

張福良

CHANG FU-LIANG, rural worker; born at Shanghai, March 9, 1889, received his preliminary education at St. John's University, 1903-09; went to America in the first group of Indemnity students in 1909; Ph.B. degree from Yale University, 1913; M.F. degree, 1915; professor of botany and forestry at Yale-in-China College, Changsha, 1915-21; holder of a graduate scholarship at Harvard University in Chinese dendrology and landscape architecture, 1921-22; professor at Yale-in-China College and dean of the Middle School department, 1922-26; post-graduate student in agriculture at the University of Georgia with M.S.A. degree, 1927; made an extensive field study on China's rural conditions 1927-29; he is at present rural secretary of the National Christian Council of China; author of "The Christian Rural Movement"; address: National Christian Council, 2A Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.



Chang Fu-yun

張福運字景文

CHANG FU-YUN, Government official; born at Fu Shan Hsien, Shantung in 1890; studied at Shih Yi Academy, Chefoo and Tsinghua College, Peking after which he went to America and entered Harvard University; received his A.B. degree (cum laude), 1914 and LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School,

1917; returned to China in 1918 and joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and also lectured on international law at Peking Government University; secretary to the Chinese High Commission in Siberia, 1919-20; secretary to the Chinese delegation to the Washington Conference, 1921; director of the marine department, Ministry of Communications, 1922-23 drafting the marine laws of China; president of the University of Communications, Peking, 1923; director of the Customs department in the Ministry of Finance of the Nationalist Government, Hankow, 1927; reappointed director of the Customs Administration and concurrently chairman of the National Tariff Commission, 1928, from which position he resigned in 1932; now member of the Advisory Committee of the National Economic Council; address: National Economic Council, Nanking.

Gen. Chan Hsi-chien

張希龔

GEN. CHANG HSI-CHIEN, Government official; born at Chengtu, Szechuan; was graduated from the Japanese Military Officers' College at Tokyo; entered army service after return to China; served as Chief-of-Staff to 24th Army of Nationalist Revolutionary Forces, 1927; appointed Director of the Bureau of Ceremonies of the National Government, 1928, which post he has since retained; address: Bureau of Ceremonies, National Government, Nanking.

Chang Hsi-yuan

張錫元字叔民

CHANG HSI-YUAN, army officer. (See Page 13, 4th Edition).

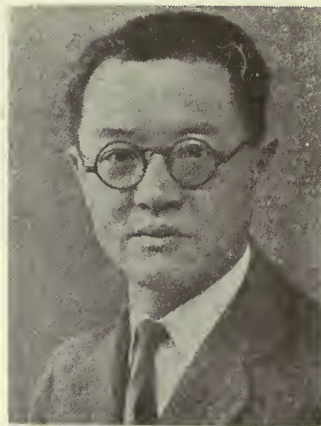


Gen. Chang Hsiang

張襄字仲昌

GEN. CHANG HSIANG, retired army officer; born at Minghou, Fukien; graduate of Peking Military Cadets' College and Paoting Military Officers' College; participated in the First Revolution, 1911; was proscribed by Yuan Shih-kai for his activities against his Monarchical Movement; during the Northern Punitive Expedition in 1926, he served as a staff officer in the 8th Army and concurrently chief of operations section of the Army's Field-Headquarters; after the capture of Wuchang by the Nationalists, was appointed director of Hankow Office of

Wuhan Garrison Headquarters; rendered valuable service in the retrocession of the British Concession at Hankow and suppressed disturbances in the area; Chief of Staff Office of the 11th Army; went to Nanking after collapse of Wuhan Nationalist Government and became a department director in the Central Military Academy; re-joined the 11th Army to follow its march back from Kiangsi to Kwangtung; Commander of 7th Brigade of 61st Division; upon reorganization of the Army into 61st Division, he remained as Chief of Staff to the Division; participated in the Battle of Tsinan against the Northern Military Coalition, 1930; Chief of Staff to the Headquarters of the Government Right Wing Army for the suppression of Communists in Kiangsi, 1931; upon transfer of the 19th Route Army from Kiangsi to Shanghai-Nanking Area, he was appointed a staff officer with rank of Major-General, in the Headquarters of the Garrison Commander of Shanghai and Nanking; shortly after, appointed Chief of Staff of the Garrison Headquarters; upon the outbreak of Japanese Hostilities in Shanghai on Jan. 28, 1932, he took active part in the armed resistance against the Japanese invaders; during the continuance of the War, he rendered great service in staff work and assisted the Defense Force in many ways, thus enabling the 19th Route Army to resist the Japanese for more than a month; he is now living in retirement in Shanghai.



Ziang-ling Chang (Chang Hsiang-ling)

張祥麟

ZIANG-LING CHANG, Government official; born at Shanghai, Kiangsu, 1891; studied at St. John's University, Shanghai; Columbia University, U.S.A.; associate editor of the *Peking Daily News*, 1913-15; sub-editor of the *China Republican*, Shanghai, 1913; assistant secretary of Government Commission on political affairs, Peking, 1916; member of the advisory Council on diplomatic affairs, Peking, 1919-20; associate secretary of the Ministry of Communications, 1919-21; associate councillor of the Ministry of Interior, 1920; acting bureau director and associate secretary of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking, 1920-21; secretary to the Prime Minister and the Cabinet, 1916-21; Chinese Consul-General at New York, 1922; departmental chief and secretary of the Chinese Delegation to the Washington Conference, 1921-22; Commissioner-General representing China at the

Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition at Philadelphia, Pa., 1926; director of general administration of the Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information, Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, 1928; Delegate to the Amsterdam Conference of the International Chamber of Commerce, 1929; Delegate to the International Labor Conference, League of Nations, Geneva, 1931; Director General of the Department of Intelligence and Publicity, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking, 1931; Director of General Affairs and concurrently Director of Publicity Department, Chinese Assessor's Office attached to Commission of Inquiry of the League of Nations under Lord Lytton in China, 1932; Director of Department of Exposition Affairs of the Chinese Government Commission for participation at A Century of Progress International Exposition in Chicago, Shanghai, 1933; Chief Delegate representing the Chinese Exhibitors' Association in charge of the Chinese participation at the Chicago World's Fair both in 1933 and 1934, holding the rank of Counsellor of the Ministry of Industry; address: c/o Ministry of Industry, Nanking.

Chang Hsiang-wen

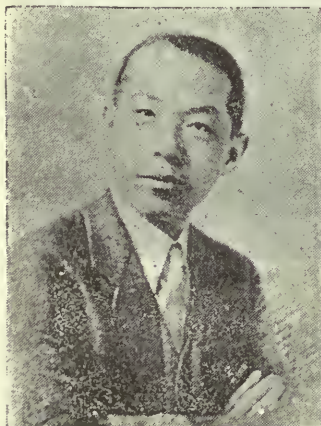
張相文

CHANG HSIANG-WEN, retired M.P.
(See Page 14, 4th Edition).

Chang Hsiao-jo

張孝若

CHANG Hsiao-jo, industrialist.
Deceased (1896-1935).
(See Page 14, 4th Edition).

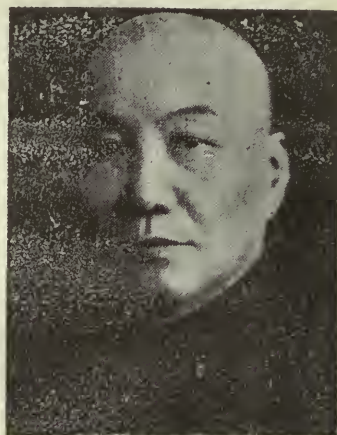


Chang Hsiao-liang (Chang Hsueh-liang)

張學良字漢卿

CHANG Hsiao-liang, army officer; born at Hai-chen, Liaoning, 1898; eldest son of the late Chang Tso-lin; was graduated from the Military Training Academy of the Three Eastern Provinces; joined the army at age of 19; commander of the body guards of the Tsuchun of Fengtien (then his father Chang Tso-lin) with the rank of colonel, 1919; aide-de-camp to President Hsu Shih-chang, 1920; commander of the 3rd Fengtien mixed brigade, 1920 and participated in the Anfu-Chihli War, defeating the Anfu

troops at Hsiao-Chan, Chihli; made a brigadier-general by the Peking Government, Nov. 1920; was sent to Japan by his father to witness the Autumn manoeuvres and to study military affairs 1921; introduced reforms in the Fengtien Army upon his return from Japan; took active part in the first Chihli-Fengtien War in 1922 and was appointed commander of the 2nd Fengtien Army after the war; concurrently, he also served as principal of the Military Training Academy of the Three Eastern Provinces, 1922; upon the outbreak of the 2nd Chihli-Fengtien War in 1924, he was promoted Commander of the 1st Fengtien Army and rendered exceptional services in the fighting in the vicinity of the Great Wall; appointed special delegate by his father and the then Provisional Chief Executive Tuan Chih-jui to the South to assist in the final reorganization of political affairs in the Lower Yangtze Valley, and held the concurrent position as Superintendent of Peking War College, 1925; commander of the 3rd Fengtien Army, 1926; after the demise of his father in 1928, he was elected Commander-in-Chief for the preservation of peace in the Three Eastern Provinces and Chancellor of North-Eastern University; made a member of the State Council of the Nationalist Government and Chairman of North-Eastern Political Council, 1928; Commander-in-Chief of the Northeastern Frontier Defence and had supreme command of the defence forces during the Sino-Russian War in North Manchuria, 1929; undertook armed intervention in the North China military situation on behalf of the interests of the National Government and was largely responsible for the collapse of the Northern Military Coalition Government of Feng Yu-hsiang, Yen Hsi-shan and Wang Ching-wei at Peiping, 1930; in recognition of his meritorious services in restoring peace in North China, he was promoted vice-Commander-in-Chief of the National Army, Navy and Air Forces of China by the National Government, Sept. 1930 and officially assumed the new office on Oct. 10 at Mukden; was invited to visit Nanking to make a report of the Northern political situation to and discuss the national frontier defence measures with President Chiang Kai-shek, Nov., 1930 and made a member of the Central Political Council during his stay in Nanking; appointed to serve on the Standing Committee of North China Political Council, 1931; made Peiping Pacification Commissioner and later Acting Chairman of Peiping Branch Military Council, 1932; also served as member of the Executive Committee of the Central Military Academy, 1933; he resigned in March 1933, sailed for Europe in April of the same year; while abroad he visited Italy, France, Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Sweden devoting himself to the study of military, political, economic and social conditions of those countries; he returned to China in January 1934 and assumed his new office as Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Bandit-suppression Forces in Honan, Hupeh and Anhwei Provinces in Feb., 1934; upon abolition of the post in Feb., 1935, he was appointed Director of the Administrative Department of the Provisional Headquarters of the President of the Military Affairs Commission at Wuchang; now Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the Northwestern Bandit-suppression Forces; address: Headquarters of the Northwestern Bandit-suppression Forces, Sian, Shensi.



Chang Hsiao-ling

張肅林

CHANG Hsiao-LING, business leader; native of Ningpo, Chekiang; born at Hangchow, 1876; he now holds the following positions: Chinese Counsellor to the Municipal Council of French Concession, Shanghai; Director of China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, Shanghai; Director of Chung Wai Bank, Shanghai; Director of Tung-Wai Bank, Shanghai; Managing-Director of the Ling Kee Lumber Company; address: Ling Kee Lumber Company, 97 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.



H. H. Chang (Chang Hsin-hai)

張敬海

H. H. CHANG, university professor and diplomat; native of Chekiang; born in 1898; received early education in private school and in the Public School for Chinese at Shanghai; went to America on a Tsing Hua scholarship and entered Johns Hopkins University where he intended to study medicine but almost immediately turned to literature; received B.A. in 1919 and entered Harvard University for graduate studies in literature and philology; received M.A. in 1920 and began, among other things, the study of Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, Middle English, Middle High German, Historical English Grammar and other related subjects illustrating the development of the Indo-European languages; a frequent contributor of

articles of general interest to periodicals like *The Atlantic Monthly*, *The Yale Review*, *The North American Review*, and *The Nation* in America and the now defunct *Edinburgh Review* and *The Hibbert Journal* in England; was invited to write memoranda for the Chinese delegation during the Washington Conference after which he went back to Harvard University and received the Ph.D. degree in 1922 for which he submitted the thesis "Matthew Arnold and the Humanistic View of Life"; became professor and chairman of the Department of English Literature at the Peking National University; was concurrently professor at Tsing Hua University in 1923; appointed adviser to the Customs Conference in 1925; chairman of the Department of Western Languages and Literatures at the former National South-eastern University in 1926; vice-president of Kwang Hua University in 1927; joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as Counsellor in 1928; appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Portugal in 1933; appointed Chinese delegate to the International Postal Congress at Cairo in 1934; appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Poland and concurrently to Czechoslovakia in 1934; member of the American Academy of Social and Political Science; member of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society; fellow of the American Geographical Society; original editor of *The China Critic*; married Rosalynde Han, professor of English Literature at the National South-eastern and Central Universities and has two children; address: Chinese Legation, Warsaw and Prague.



Chang Sing-bea (Chang Hsin-pai)
張信培

CHANG SING-BEA, physician; born at Hangchow, Chekiang July 22, 1897; attended Hangchow College, 1908-14; premedical school of Nanking University, 1914-16; Yale-in-China, Hunan, 1916-19; University of Pennsylvania, 1919-22; Clinical assistant at Temple University, 1921-22; returned to China in 1922 and became head of the eye department of the China Inland Mission Hospital at Hangchow, which position he still holds; physician for the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway, 1926-27; army

medical officer of the Chekiang Provincial Government, 1925-26; commissioner of Public Health of the Chekiang police department, 1925-26; director of the Bureau of Public Health of the Hangchow Municipal Government, 1928; physician of Chekiang College of Agriculture, 1928 to the present; address: Paoching Hospital, Hangchow.



Chang Hsing-lang

張星琅

CHANG HSING-LANG, author and university professor; born at Sze-Yang, Kiangsu, 1887; attended native private schools before 12 years of age; went to Wush and Soochow to study Chinese literature under a certain scholar, 1898; entered the middle school of Nanyang College, Siccawei, Shanghai, 1899; entered Peiyang University, Tientsin, to study mining engineering, 1903; went to U.S.A., studied chemistry in Harvard University 1906, graduating with B.Sc. degree from Harvard in 1909; took chemical research work in Berlin University, Germany, from 1909-1912; returned to China in 1912; served as technical expert in the civil government of Nanking in 1913; professor of chemistry in Peking Government University, 1914-1917; special correspondent to the Chinese National History Compiling Bureau resident in Japan, 1917-18; from 1918-23, most of the time devoted to the compilation of the "Materials for a History of the Intercourse between China and the Western Countries," and preparation for a Chinese edition of the "Travels of Ser Marco Polo" based upon Yule's English work; chemist on the Tsingtao and Tsinan Railway, 1925-26; Dean of the Sinological Institute of Amoy University, 1926-27; professor of history in the Catholic University of Peking, secretary of the Chinese Geographical Society, Peking, since 1927; author of: "Materials for a History of the Intercourse between China and the Western Countries," 6 vols. published in 1930; "Travels of Marco Polo", 2 vols. (4 more in preparation.); (Commercial Press Encyclopedia); "History of Kitan, Nuchen and Mongols," 1 vol.; "A Brief History of the Introduction of European Civilization into China" (Commercial Press); address: The Chinese Geographical Society, Tuan Chen, North Sea Park, Peiping.



Chang Hu

張弘宇岱杉

CHANG HU, retired Government official; born at Hsiao-shan, Chekiang, 1876; assisted Hsiung Hsi-ling, then Minister of Finance, in the reorganization of the Ministry of Finance, 1912; vice-Minister of Finance and concurrently director of the salt administration and chief inspector of the Salt Inspectorate, 1913-15; in the latter capacity, he in co-operation with Richard Dane organized the sub-offices of the Salt Inspectorate in the various provinces; was charged with embezzlement and dismissed from his offices, 1915; acting vice-Minister of Finance, 1918-20; and concurrently associate director of Salt Administration and chief inspector of the Salt Inspectorate, 1919-20; director of the Currency Administration, 1920; Minister of Finance, 1921-22; re-appointed acting Minister of Finance with the concurrent positions of Director-General of the Salt Administration and that of the Currency Administration, 1923; he has been living in retirement since 1923.



Chang Hua-fu

張華輔宇慰生

CHANG HUA-FU, military officer; born at Yen-cheng, Hupeh, 1887; after completing his middle school education in his native province, he went to Japan to study in the Military Officers' College and the Military University in Tokyo, from which he was graduated;

after returning to China, he served in the Army and held various positions as military trainer, adviser and later commander; when the Nationalist Northern Punitive Expedition started at Canton in 1926, he was a brigade commander in the Nationalist Army; when the 4th Group Nationalist Army was organized in Hankow, he was appointed chief of staff to the Army, 1928; concurrently he was chief of the military bureau of the Wuhan Division of the Central Political Council, 1928; assistant director of military training of the Inspectorate-General of Military Training since 1933; address: c/o Inspectorate-General of Military Training, Nanking.

Chang Huai-chih

張懷芝字子志

CHANG HUA-CHIH, army officer.
(See Page 18-9, 4th Edition).



Chang Wai-jung (Chang Hui-chang)

張惠長

CHANG WAI-JUNG, aviator and diplomatic official; born at Chung-shan, Kwangtung in April, 1898; was graduated from American Aviation School; he gained a national reputation in 1928 when he purchased an American airplane, a duplicate of Lindbergh's "Spirit of St. Louis" and made a tour of China, Louis" and made a tour of China, starting from Canton and flying to Hankow, Shanghai, Nanking, Tsinan, Tientsin, Peiping and Mukden and return; for this he gained the name of the "Chinese Lindbergh;" entered the Army service in 1929 and participated in the war between Canton and Kwangsi, in which bombing planes were first used extensively in Chinese warfare; director of the Bureau of Aviation in the Ministry of Military Administration 1929; member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, since 1931; was with the National Aviation Administration at Nanking, 1933-35; Minister to Cuba, since 1935; address: Chinese Legation, Havana, Cuba.

CHANG HUNG-LIEH, university president; born at Ku-shih, Honan, 1887; was graduated from the Honan Provincial College; joined the Revolutionary Army, 1911; elected member of the Honan Provincial Assembly, 1912; went to America to study in 1912, where he attended Baldwin-



J. L. Chang (Chang Hung-lieh)

張洪烈字幼山

Wallace College, Ohio, graduating with B.Sc. degree and the University of Illinois, receiving his B.A. and M.A. degrees in 1917 and 1918 respectively; returned to China in 1919 and was appointed president of the Government preparatory school at Kaifeng; when the school was reorganized into the Chung Chow University in 1929, he was appointed its president, which position he held for many years; last known address: Chung Chow University, Kaifeng, Honan.



Chang I-lin

張一塵字仲仁

CHANG I-LIN, retired government official; born at Soochow, Kiangsu, 1865; chief secretary to Yuan Shih-kai (then Viceroy of Chihli) in 1902 and assisted him in the reorganization of the Chihli educational system along modern lines; secretary to the Governor of Kiangsu and that of Chekiang, 1907-11; chief of the secretariate of the President's Office in 1912 and concurrently chief of the bureau of high confidence in the Cabinet in 1914; Minister of Education, 1915-16; chief secretary to President Feng Kuo-chang, 1917-18; adviser to the President Hsu Shih-chang, 1918-22; member of the Kiangsu provincial assembly, 1921; he is now engaged in legal practice at Soochow.



Chang Keng-lien

張慶年

CHANG KENG-LIEN, consular official; born at Fenghua, Chekiang, in 1900; he was graduated from Nanking University (A.B. degree) and from Southeastern University, Nanking (M.A. degree); teacher in the Continental Commercial Institute; teacher in the Ting Hai Middle School in charge of commercial department; private secretary to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek; secretary to the Military Commission; secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; chief of Nanking Inland Taxation Office; superintendent of Nanking Customs and concurrently Commissioner for foreign affairs at Nanking, 1928; superintendent of Customs at Chinkiang, 1933-34; Consul-General of the Chinese Consulate at Hamburg, since 1934; address: Chinese Consulate, Hamburg, Germany.

Chang Kuang-chien

張廣建字勤伯

CHANG KUANG-CHIEN, Government official.
(See Page 22, 4th Edition).



Chang Kuang-yu

張廣興字仲魯

CHANG KUANG-YU, College President; born at Kunghsien, Honan, in 1896; attended Tsinghua College, 1911-17; went to America where he studied

mining at Colorado School of Mines and later was transferred to Missouri School of Mines, from which he received his B. Sc degree, 1918-21; studied at Columbia University and received practical training at several places in North Michigan, 1922-23; returning to China in the fall of 1923, he was appointed President of the Tsiaotso Mining College, Honan, 1923-26; dean of the Chungshan University, Honan, 1927; acting Reconstruction Commissioner, Honan, 1928; chief secretary to Tsinghua College, 1929-30; President of the Honan University, Kaifeng, 1930-31; now, President of Tsiao-tso Mining College, Honan; address: Tsiao-tso Mining College, Tsiao-tso, Honan; permanent address: Hweikouchen, Yenshih Hsien, Honan.



Chang Kuo-cheng
張國忱

CHANG KUO-CH'EN, educational director; born at Liaochung, Liaoning in 1897; he was graduated from the Russian High School of Commerce at Harbin after which he was appointed professor in the Russian Law College of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; professor of Russian at Sino-Russian University, Peking; councillor and concurrently chief of the social department in the office of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for the Three Eastern Provinces; councillor of the office of Sino-Russian Conference and director of its office at Mukden; councillor, Headquarters of the late Chang Tso-lin at Mukden; Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for the Three Eastern Provinces; chief of the editorial and compilation department of Soviet documents, with special reference to those documents connected with Soviet violence in China; secretary of the Headquarters for peace maintenance of the Three Eastern Provinces; director of the board of education of the Harbin Special Area; author of "Russian Literature" and "Documents with Reference to the Soviet Violent Elements in China"; last known address: Board of Education, Harbin.

C. K. CAVOUR CHANG, Government official and university professor; born at Shao-wu, Fukien 1896; attended Han-mei Academy and Tsinghua College and was sent by the Government to study in the United States; A.B., University of Michigan, 1916; A.M., LL.B., Columbia University, 1921; research assistant in Legislative Service,



C. K. Cavour Chang (Chang Kuo-hui)
張國輝

Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.; acting secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking, 1921; deputy judge, Peking District Court, 1922; assistant councillor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and professor of political science and economics, China University, 1922-26; vice-Chairman of Foreign Affairs and professor of political science and economics, China University, 1922-26; vice-chairman of Constitutional Convention, Fukien, 1923; Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government, Feb. 1927; appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Fukien and concurrently Superintendent of the Maritime Customs for Amoy, June 1927; judge in the Central Court of Criminal Appeals, Feb. 1928; councillor of Judicial Yuan of the National Government since Dec. 1928, and professor of the History of China's Foreign Relations in Government Central University since Sept. 1929; author of "The Open Door Policy in China;" "Contractual Obligations in Succession of States;" "Diplomacy in the Conclusion of Immigration Treaties with China;" address: Councillors' Office, Judicial Yuan, Nanking.

Chang Kuo-kan
張國淦 字乾若

CHANG KUO - KAN, Government official.

(See Page 21-2, 4th Edition)

GEN. CHANG LAI, retired army officer; born at Liuyang, Hunan, 1891; was graduated from the Kwangtung Military Officers' College; served successively as battalion commander, ranking staff officer, director of Communications Department and chief adjutant of the 11th Revolutionary Army under General Chen Ming-shu; commander of 76th regiment of the 26th Division of the same Army and shortly after, transferred as Commander of the 16th regiment of the 8th Brigade; promoted Commander of 8th Brigade; upon reorganization of the 11th Revolutionary Army as the 19th Route Army, he was appointed commander of 121st Brigade of the 61st Division, in which capacity, he participated in the Sino-Japanese War at Shanghai, Spring, 1932 and fought several pitched



Gen. Chang Lai
張勵宇 翼之

battles at Kiangwanchen (Major Kuga of the Japanese 9th Division was taken captive by troops of his Brigade at Kiangwanchen); has had a long record in the army service and taken part in many arduous Revolutionary and Anti-Communist Campaigns during the past few years; when the 19th Route Army was transferred to Fukien, he followed the Army to that province; when the Fukien Independence Movement broke out in the winter of 1933, he was made an army Commander; but after the collapse of the Movement, he retired from active military service and is now travelling abroad on a tour of investigation.



Dr. L. N. Chang (Chang Li-ao)
張履整

DR. L. N. CHANG, diplomatic official; born in Nanking, 1887; received his education at St. John's University, Shanghai; studied economics and philosophy at the University of Virginia, U.S.A., 1907-09 and Yale University 1909-11, graduating with B.A. and B.C.L. degrees; made a Doctor of Laws and Political Science by imperial decree of the late Emperor of China as a result of his success in the competitive examinations; editor of the *Chinese Students' Monthly*, in U.S.A., 1910-11; editor of the *Hankow Daily News*, Hankow; Co-Director of the International Institute, Shanghai, Director of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs

and later High Procurator of Hupeh; from 1912 to 1927 he practised Law in Hankow and simultaneously served as Legal Adviser to General Li Yuan-hung, then Vice-President of China; Legal Adviser to General Tan Jen-feng, the late Director-General of the Hankow-Canton-Szechuen Railways; Legal Adviser to Marshal Wu Pei-fu; in 1925 was elected one of the three Chinese delegates to the All-Asia Bar Association Conference, but he did not accept and proceeded to Honolulu, Hawaii, as Chairman of the Chinese Delegation to the First Institute of Pacific Relations Conference; from 1917 to 1927 he was Legal Adviser to the Special Administrative Districts Nos. 1 and 2 (Ex-German and Ex-Russian Concessions), Hankow; Legal Adviser to the Hupeh Bureau for the Repatriation of Enemy Subjects and the Sequestration of Their Properties, Hankow; from 1927 to 1928 he was Director of Special District No. 3 (Ex-British Concession), Hankow; between 1928 and 1930 he was Co-Director of the Hankow Bureau for Testing and Examining Commercial Products, High Commissioner for Preparing the Retrocession of Weihaiwei, Nanking; Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking; assumed post as the first Permanent Chargé d'Affaires to Chile on August 3, 1930 and was on March 7, 1931 promoted the first Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of China to the Republic of Chile, simultaneously in charge of Chinese Interests in Argentine and Bolivia; shortly after his promotion to this post, he was accepted by the Government of Switzerland as Minister to Switzerland but complying with the petitions of Chinese residents in Chile, his Government agreed to make no change and forwarded to him the letters of credence accrediting him as Minister to Chile, which he presented to the Government of Chile, on August 26, 1931; he is a member of the American Academy of Political Science and American National Geographic Society; Fellow of the Royal Geographic Society, London; address: Chinese Legation, Santiago de Chile; permanent address: 35 Rue de Paris, Hankow.



Dr. Chang Liang-yen (Chang Liang-ren)

張標任

DR. CHANG LIANG-YEN, author, University professor and Government official; born at Pinghu, Chekiang, 1906; after completing his middle school education, he entered Tungchi Univer-

sity to study German and in 1925 went to Germany to attend Berlin University, studying Economics and Law; in 1929 he passed the State-Examination and received the Diplom-Vollswirt degree, a degree which was conferred for the first time on a Chinese student by Berlin University; while in Germany he contributed articles to various leading Berlin newspapers, and received in 1931 the Dr. rer.pol. degree from Berlin University; appointed technical adviser of the Chinese Delegation to the 16th International Labor Conference in Geneva 1931; when the Mukden Incident broke out, he delivered many speeches at the request of the various German associations against the Japanese attack in Manchuria; later he toured the different countries in Europe to study political and economic conditions; upon his return to China, he was appointed a professor at the National Central University and served concurrently in the Ministry of Communications as an advisor on juridical matters; expert member of the Rural Rehabilitation Commission; member of the Examination Committee of the 2nd High Civil Service Examination in 1933 and one of the Examiners of the Accounting Examination of the Ministry of Communications 1934; compiler and editor of the Bureau of Compilation and Translator of the Ministry of Education; author of numerous books and articles in various languages, the best known of which are: "The Shanghai Gold Exchange" in German, "The Business Cycles" in Chinese, published by the Commercial Press, Ltd.; address: Ministry of Communications or National Central University, Nanking.

Chang Lu-chuan

張魯泉

CHANG LU-CHUAN, Government official.

(See Page 23-4, 4th Edition).



Chang Ming

張銘宇鼎丞

CHANG MING, counsellor to the Military Affairs Commission of the National Government, former Chinese Special Envoy to Nepal; born at Hsu-Chih, Anhwei, 1886; after having completed his preliminary education in China, he went to the United States and studied law and diplomacy at New

York and Columbia Universities; later attended Washington University, graduating with B. A. and M. A. degrees; joined Tungmenghui (predecessor of Kuomintang) in Japan and became an active member of the Party; participated in the 1911 Revolution and was appointed director of Bureau of Foreign Affairs of Hupeh Provincial Government and concurrently Magistrate of Tayeh District, Hupeh; judicial officer of Hupeh Military Government; secretary to the Chinese Minister in U.S.A., 1912; English Secretary to President Li Yuan-hung, 1917; President of Anhwei Provincial Law College, 1918-19; Magistrate of Tien-Chang District, 1920-23; transferred to the magistracy of Yin San District, 1923; joined the Nationalist Revolution in 1927 as advisor to the 6th, 7th and 26th Armies; appointed Chinese Consul-General at Java, 1927 and was promoted to the rank of Expectant Minister for meritorious services; transferred as Chinese Consul-General at Calcutta, India and concurrently served as Chinese Government Special Envoy to Nepal to confer honors upon the Prime Minister of Nepal, July, 1931 which posts he retained until middle of 1932; now, counsellor to the Military Affairs Commission of National Government with the rank of Major-General; awarded 1st Class Gold Medal by the National Government, 1931; address: Military Affairs Commission, Nanking.

Chang Mo-chun

張默君

CHANG MO-CHUN, woman educator and Government official; native of Hsianghsiang, Hunan; wife of Shao Yuan-chun, Vice-President of Legislative Yuan; received her advanced education at Columbia University Teachers' College; principal of the Shengchow Girls' High School in Shanghai for many years; principal of the Kiangsu Provincial 1st Normal School for Girls at Nanking; entered Government service in 1931, when she was appointed a member of the Legislative Yuan, which post she held until 1932; now member of the Examination Commission of the Examination Yuan; address: Examination Yuan, Nanking.

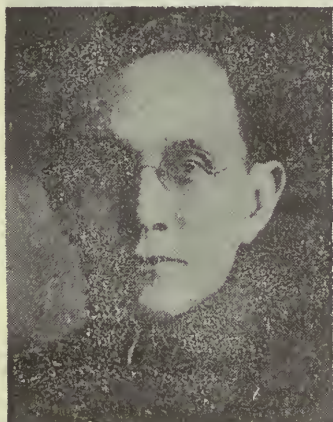


Chang Nai-yen

張乃燕

CHANG NAI-YEN, retired diplomatic official; born at Nanzing, Wushing, Chekiang in 1894; received his primary and secondary education in Nanzing.

Hangchow and Soochow; went to Europe in 1913 and studied chemistry in the University of Birmingham, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, and the University of Geneva; his thesis "Contribution à la Connaissance des Acides Ortho-et paranitro-alpha-bromo-cinnamiques" won for him the degree of D.Sc., University of Geneva, 1919; returned to China in 1919 after touring and studying education in Europe, America and Japan; professor of chemistry in the National Peking University and concurrently taught chemistry in the Peking College and Peking Technical College, 1920-23; during this time he wrote "Organic Dyestuffs," "Medical Organic Arsenicals" and "Service Chemistry in the World War"; elected president of the Provincial Educational Association of Chekiang and concurrently professor of chemistry in the Chekiang Technical College in 1923; appointed councillor in the Headquarters of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, 1924; taught history of science in Kwanghwa University, Shanghai, in 1925; appointed dean of the college of engineering, National Kwangtung University and concurrently member of the Board of Education of the Nationalist Government, 1926; appointed as member of Provincial Government of Kiangsu and concurrently Commissioner of Education of Kiangsu in 1927; Chancellor of National Central University and concurrently member of the Provincial Government of Kiangsu 1927-30; member of the Chekiang Provincial Government, 1930-32; Chinese Minister to Belgium, 1933-35; he is also a noted historian besides being a chemist and educationalist; in the latter field he has written "History of the World War," "History of the Great War" and "History of Rome," the last two being included in the "Yuenlu Historical Series."



Chang Nieh-yun

張 霽 雲

CHANG NIEH-YUN, lawyer; born at Hsin An Hsien, Kwangtung in 1877; studied English at Government Central School (later Victoria College), Hongkong and finished his preparatory education in Shanghai Public School; studied law at Soochow University law school and was graduated in 1918; after serving in the Chinese Maritime Customs, as translator in one of the foreign consulates and on the staffs of the *Shanghai Mercury*, *Universal*

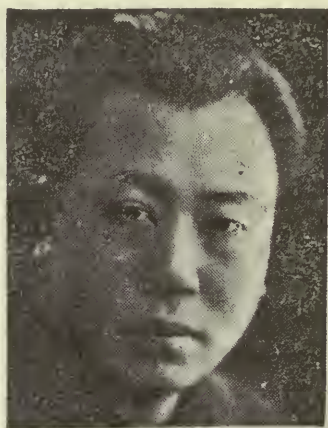
Gazette, *Sinwanpao* and other papers he became Chinese secretary to the China Syndicate in 1902; sub-editor on the *Nanfangpao* 1907; interpreter and translator to W. V. Drummond, law officer to the Viceroy at Nanking and Taotai of Shanghai, 1907; admitted to practice in the Mixed Court, 1919; served as translator sergeant in the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, 1919-30; served as an adviser to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai; Chinese Red Cross Society; Chapei Bureau of Works and Taxes; Anti-kidnapping Society; Chapei Fire Brigades Association; member of the Chinese Education Committee and General Educational Commission, Shanghai Municipal Council, 1922; Chinese legal assistant and Assistant Police Advocate S.M.C. (some time 1927). Lieutenant (hon.) of Interpreters Coy., S.V.C. 1932; since 1927 he has been in private law practice at 7 Fusan Road, Shanghai.



Chang Ngo-hua (Chang O-hua)

張 我 華

CHANG NGO-HUA, government official; native of Fengyang, Anhwei province; born in 1886; received his preliminary education at home and later proceeded to Japan where he entered Ming Chih University, specializing in law; in 1912 he established the *National Central News* at Peking; in the same year he entered political circles and was appointed a member of the Senate; during the years 1914 to 1916, he followed the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, assisting in the organization of the Kuomintang at Tokyo; in 1917 he accompanied Dr. Sun to Kwangtung where he became a member of the Constitutional Government; later he was appointed counsellor to the Generalissimo Headquarters and concurrently counsellor of the Kwangtung Army; in 1923 he established a Chinese daily paper at Peking called *San Min Pao*; in 1924 he was appointed adviser to the office of North-western Frontier Affairs, and also Chief secretary to the Senate; in 1925 he became Chief of the National Bureau of Tobacco and Wine; in 1929 he was appointed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government as assistant of the Treaty Revision Committee; in November he was appointed vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; later vice-Minister of Interior; author of: "A Study of Colonial Policy," "The Quintessence of Christianity" "White Men and Asia."



Chang Fei-Jan (Chang Pel-jan)

張 斐 然

CHANG FEI-JAN, retired Government official; born at Ling Hsien, Kiangsi, 1895; graduate of the College of Technology, Tokyo, Japan; acting Mayor of Kiukiang, Kiangsi; chief engineer of the Wuhan Special Municipality; member of the Kiangsi Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Reconstruction; member of the Honan Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of reconstruction; last known address: Honan Provincial Government, Kaifeng, Honan.



Chang Peng-chun

張 彭 春 宇 仲 述

PENG-CHUN CHANG, educator; born at Tientsin, Chihli in 1892; was graduated from Nankai Middle School in 1908; studied in America and received his A.B. degree from Clark University in 1914 and M.A. degree from Columbia University in 1916; acting principal of Nankai 1916-19; secretary to the Chinese Education Commission on its trip to the United States in 1919; represented Tientsin at the Washington Conference, 1921; received his Ph. D. degree from Columbia University, 1923; dean of Tsing Hua College 1923-26; dean of Nankai Middle School and professor of Nankai University 1926-29; made his third trip to America in 1930 on behalf of Nankai University and at the same time acted as director of Mei Lan-fang's troupe on its American tour; address: Nankai University, Tientsin.



Bintze T. Chang (Chang Ping Chih)

張屏之

BINTZE T. CHANG, Government official; born at Pinhu, Chekiang in 1887; passed the literary examinations in the Manchu Dynasty and received the Shiu-tsa degree; was graduated from Fudan University, Shanghai with an A.B. degree in 1909; sub-editor of the *Peking Daily News*, 1909; instructor at Peiping National University, 1918-1922; since 1921 he has been editor of the *Chinese Economic Journal* and the *Chinese Economic Bulletin*, published by the Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information; address: Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information, Ministry of Industry, Shanghai.



Chang Po-ling

張伯苓

CHANG PO-LING, educator and university president; born at Tientsin, Chihli, 1874; studied Chinese under his father and private tutors; attended the Peiyang Naval Academy, 1888 and was graduated after five years' study; joined the navy and served on a training ship for two years; engaged as a private tutor at the homes of Yen Hsiu (a noted scholar of Tientsin) and Wang Kuei-chang (Tientsin salt merchant) and these two private schools which he conducted were eventually to become the present Nankai University at Tientsin; went to Japan with Yen Hsiu in 1903 to study the Japanese educational system; upon return, he

started a middle school in Mr. Yen's house by the combination of the two private schools; travelled to America and Europe to study educational systems in 1908 and became a Christian in the same year; re-visited America in 1917 and spent a year and half at Columbia University Teachers' College, specializing in education; in the Winter of 1918, he started, in addition to the middle school, a collegiate department which is now known as the Nankai University; with the financial help of Li Chuan, Yuan Shih-kai, Lu Mou-chai, the Rockefeller Foundation and the China Foundation, the University and the Middle School have grown to their present size; since the founding of the University, a girls middle school and an elementary school have been added to the Nankai Institutions; he has been responsible for the organization and growth of this "chain of schools" the total enrollment of which has now reached 2500; besides Nankai, he serves on the boards of several other educational institutions; he has always been particularly interested in physical education and athletics in China; was given the honorary degree of Litt. D. by St. John's University at Shanghai, 1919; served as a trustee of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, 1924-25; member of the Peiping Political Council; address: Nankai University, Tientsin, Hopei.

Chang Shao-tang

張紹堂字子仁

CHANG SHAO-TANG, Government official; born at Sanho, Hopei, 1890; was graduated from the Tungchow Normal College; member of the Kuomintang; magistrate of Tsuyu District, Honan, 1927; chief secretary to the Honan Provincial Government, 1929; joined the Shantung Provincial Government in 1930 as Chief Secretary, which post he now holds; address: Shantung Provincial Government, Tsinan, Shantung.



S. C. Chang (Chang Shih-chao)

章士釗

S. C. CHANG, legal practitioner and retired Government official; born at Changsha, Hunan; studied first in Japan and later in England, where he majored in political science and law; after the 1911 Revolution, he devoted his time to authorship and was editor of *The Tiger* magazine (a very well-known publication in China); delegate of the Southern Government to the

Internal Peace Conference at Shanghai, but owing to its failure, he again went to study in Europe, mainly in England, Germany and France, being at the same time appointed by the Peking Government special delegate to investigate education in Europe; upon returning to China in 1922, he was appointed president of the Peking National College of Agriculture; Minister of Justice; Minister of Education; he is a well-known writer and author of several volumes of books on political science; professor in the North-Eastern University at Mukden, 1930-31; he has been engaged in private law practice in Shanghai since 1932; President of the Shanghai Law College since 1934; address: The Shanghai Law College, Rue Pere Robert, Shanghai.

Chang Shou-ling

張壽齡字筱松

CHANG SHOU-LING, retired government official; See Page 28, 4th edition.

Chang Tai-yen

章炳麟字太炎

CHANG TAI-YEN, scholar and author; native of Yuhang, Chekiang; participated in the First Revolution of 1911; advisor to the President of China, then Yuan Shih-kai, in 1912 and was imprisoned by Yuan for outspoken criticisms against him; joined the Southern Military Government at Canton, 1917-18; recognized as the leading authority on Chinese classics and literature and an accomplished Chinese calligraphist; owing to advanced age, he has long been in retirement, formerly living in Shanghai but now in Soochow.



Chang Tao-fan

張道藩

CHANG TAO-FAN, vice-Minister of Communications; born at Pan-hsien district, Kweichow, on July 11, 1897; was graduated from the Department of Fine Arts (Slade School), University College, University of London; while in England, he served as head of the Assembly of the London Branch of the Kuomintang, 1923; after return to China in 1926, he was appointed secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Labor, Kwangtung Provincial Government; in the same year, was commissioned by the Central Kuomintang Headquarters to

Kweichow to direct party affairs; appointed a secretary in the Organization Department of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters in 1928 and in September of the same year, became chief secretary of the Municipal Government of Nanking; elected by Nanking District Party Headquarters as representative to 3rd National Party Congress of Kuomintang at Nanking 1929, at which he was elected by the Congress as a reserve member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang; in Dec. 1929, was appointed member of the committee for the re-organization of the party affairs of Kiangsu and member of the standing committee of the Kiangsu Provincial Party Headquarters and concurrently director of publicity department; dean of the Tsingtao National University, 1930; member of Chekiang Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Education, 1931; shortly after, was transferred to Nanking as vice-director of the Organization Department of the Central Party Headquarters and during the period when the National Government was removed to Loyang during the Sino-Japanese Hostilities at Shanghai, served as special resident officer of the Headquarters at Nanking; now, reserve member of the Central Executive Committee, member of the reorganization department of the Central Party Headquarters and since Dec. 1932, vice-Minister of Communications; author of several works on fine arts and paintings and author of several plays; address: Ministry of Communications, Nanking.



Chang Tuh-yul (Chang Teh-yu)

張德與

T. Y. CHANG, life insurance expert; born Nanking, Chekiang Province 1900; entered St. John's University, Shanghai 1916 and graduated with B.A. degree (honours) 1922; completed education in the U.S.A. Wharton Graduate School of Finance and Commerce, specialising in Actuarial and other departments of Life Assurance and received degree of Master of Business Administration, University of Pennsylvania in 1924; obtained practical Life Assurance experience with Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia and Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York; returned to China 1925 joining the staff of the China United Assurance Society first as Assistant Actuary and after qualifying for the American degree of Chartered Life Underwriter, was appointed Supervisor of Agents; he is the only

one of Chinese nationality to secure the qualifications of a Chartered Life Underwriter and subsequently "Proficiency in Life Insurance Agency Management;" these qualifications are obtainable only by examinations instituted by the American College of Life Underwriters, by special permission of which examinations were held at St. John's University, Shanghai under the personal supervision of Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott; address: China United Assurance Society, Shanghai.



Chang Tien-hsiu

張天休字梓銘

CHANG TIEN-HSIU, Government official; born in Kweichow, 1901; graduate of the Southeastern University at Nanking with B.A. degree; chief secretary of the publicity department of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang and concurrently Counsellor to the Nanking Garrison Headquarters; chief secretary of the Honan Provincial Government and concurrently director of Honan Provincial Kuomintang Headquarters; last known address: Honan Provincial Government, Kaifeng, Honan.



Chang Tin-fan

張定瑞

CHANG TIN-FAN, Government official; native of Kiangsi; graduate of the Paoting Military Academy, Chihli; has been associated with the revolutionary movements since early youth and participated in the various campaigns

of the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces in Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Chekiang and Kiangsu, 1926-27; chief of staff to Pai Tsung-hsi (a leader of the Kwangsi faction and then commander of the vanguard forces of the 4th Route Nationalist Army) and Mayor of Shanghai Municipality, 1927-28; member of the Military Council, Nanking, 1927-28; member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang; address: c/o Central Party Headquarters, Nanking.



Chang Tsai-yang

張載陽

CHANG TSAI-YANG, retired Government official; born at Hsing-chang, 1873; was graduated from the Military College at Hangchow, Chekiang; after the establishment of the Republic, he was appointed commander of the 50th brigade of the National Army with the rank of a brigadier-general and concurrently served as commander of the defense force of Hangchow city; director-general of the opium suppression bureau of Chekiang; defense commissioner of Ningpo-Shaohsin-Tai-chow district, 1913; defense commissioner of Kashing-Huchow district, 1915; commander of 25th division and concurrently defence commissioner of Kaishing-Huchow district, 1916; commander of the 2nd division of the Chekiang Provincial Army, 1918; commander of the first division, 1919; Civil Governor of Chekiang with the rank of full-general, 1922-24; he has been living in retirement in Hangchow since 1924.

CHANG TSO-HSIANG, army officer, born at Ihsien, Fengtien, in 1882; during his early career he led an independent band of soldiers and later became a lieutenant of Chang Tso-lin; when Chang Tso-lin joined the Government Forces, he became a battalion commander; appointed commander of a regiment of cavalry after the foundation of the Republic; commander of the 64th Brigade in 1917 and advanced to Lieut.-General in January, 1918; appointed Chief-of-Staff of the High Inspecting Commissioner of the Three Eastern Provinces, 1919; made commander of the 27th Division in August, 1919; he commanded that division during the Chihli-Fengtien war between Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin, in which the latter was defeated and retired into Fengtien and declared his independence of Peking; Tuchun of Kirin 1924-28; he was also associate Commander of Manchurian forces for the preservation



Chang Tso-hsiang
张作相字辅忱

of peace; Chairman of the Kirin Provincial Government and deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Northeastern Frontier Defence 1928-31; now member of the Peiping Branch of the Military Affairs Commission; address: The Peiping Branch of the Military Affairs Commission, Peiping.

Chang Tso-lin
张作霖字雨亭

CHANG TSO-LIN, army officer. Deceased (1876-1928).
(See Page 30, 4th Edition).

Chang Tsung-chang
张宗昌

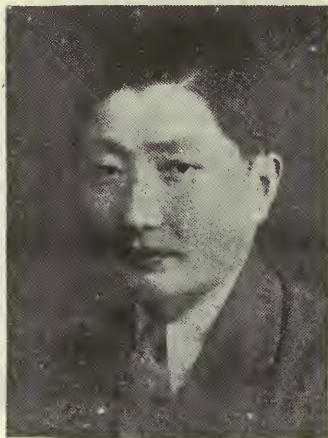
CHANG TSUNG-CHANG, army officer. Deceased (1881-1932). Assassinated at Tsinan, Shantung.
(See Page 31, 4th Edition).



Chang Tsung-hsiang
章宗祥字仲和

CHANG TSUNG-HSIANG, retired government official; born at Wushing, Chekiang, 1897; a senior licentiate under the Manchu regime; was graduated from the Meiji University,

Japan, with LL.B. degree in 1903; Minister of Justice and concurrently acting Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, 1914; Chinese Minister to Japan, 1916-19; on account of his pro-Japan inclinations and his connection with several Japanese loans which the Anfu Government contracted, he was branded as one of the 'trio of national traitors' (the other two being Tsao Lu-lin and Lu Tsung-yu) by the students in 1919 and was relieved of his Tokyo post in the same year; since then, he has been living in retirement.



Tchiang Tsong-hoie (Chang Tsung-hui)
常宗會

TCHIANG TSONG-HOIE, agricultural expert and Government official; born at Chuanchao, Anhwei, 1898; was graduated from the College of Agriculture in sericulture at Montpellier France; Doctor of Sciences and Agricultural Engineer of the Institute of Agriculture of the University of Nancy, France; professor of agriculture at the College of Agriculture of the Southeastern University and of the National Central University at Nanking; director of the Administrative Bureau of Public Parks of Nanking Municipality; director of the Sericultural Station of Nanking; now director of the Department of Agriculture of the Ministry of Industry; now director of the Department of Agriculture of the Ministry of Industry; author of several books in French and Chinese on sericulture; address: Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Industry, Nanking.

Chang Tsung-yuan
张宗元字伯初

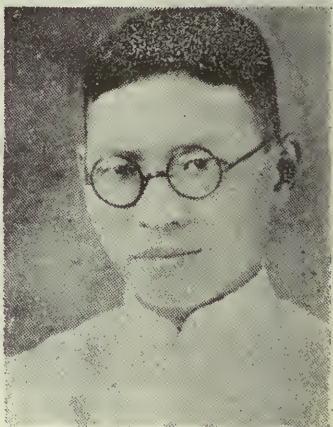
CHANG TSUNG-YUAN, Government official.
(See Page 32, 4th Edition).

CHANG TUNG-SUNG, author and university professor; born at Hangchow Chekiang, 1886; was graduated from Department of Philosophy of Imperial University of Japan at Tokyo; participated in the First Revolution in 1911 and was appointed secretary of the Ministry of Interior of Nanking Provisional Government; editor of the *Righteousness Magazine*, in which he denounced the imperial aspirations of Yuan Shih-kai; following the overthrow of Yuan Shih-kai, he was appointed



Chang Tung-sung
张束蓀

chief secretary of the Senate of the Peking Parliament; editor of the *China Times*, Shanghai; acting president of China National Institute at Woosung, Shanghai; dean of the College of Arts of Kwanghwa University, Shanghai; now professor of philosophy at Yenching University, Peiping; author of "Essays on New Philosophy" "Moral Philosophy," "The Refutation of Dialectical Materialism," and other works mostly on the same subject; an ardent follower of the late scholar Liang Chi-chao; address: Yenching University, Peiping.



Chang Vee-chen (Chang Wei-chen)
张维城

CHANG VEE-CHEN, legal practitioner; born at Shanghai, Kiangsu, 1897; studied commercial science and journalism in the China National Institute, Woosung; studied law at the Law School of the Peking Government University, graduating with LL.B. degree; went to Japan, studying political and economic conditions; upon returning to China he was appointed dean and professor of the Hua Pei University, Peking and concurrently served in different capacities in the Ministries of Finance, Foreign Affairs and Communications; assistant secretary to the Cabinet under the premiership of Wang Chung-hui; was in charge of the publicity work of the Directorate-General of Shantung Affairs under Dr. C. T. Wang, the Director-

General; professor at the China National Institute and Law College, Shanghai, 1923; assisted in the establishment of the department of intelligence and publicity under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1928 and was appointed assistant director and later director of the Department; Chinese Consul-General at Seoul, Korea, 1929-30; he has been engaged in private law practice in Shanghai since 1931.



Chang Wei-han

張維翰

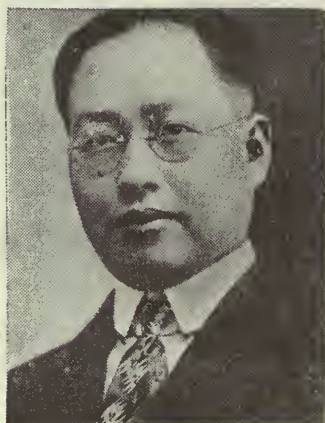
CHANG WEI-HAN, Government official; born at Ta-kwan, Yunnan, 1888; graduated from the Meiji University, Japan, 1908; secretary to the Military Governor of Yunnan, 1912; secretary to the Civil Governor of Yunnan, 1913; magistrate of Ko-chiu and Yen-hsin districts, Yunnan, 1914-1915; secretary to the General-Headquarters of the Anti-Yuan Shih-kai's Monarchical Forces; Chief-Secretary to the Military and Civil Governor of Szechuan, 1916-18; went to Japan to study and investigate municipal government and rural conditions over all the large cities 1918-21; Mayor of Kwen Ming, provincial capital of Yunnan, 1922-27; achieved much municipal progress for the city, and wrote over ten books on municipal administration and city planning; appointed member of the Yunnan Provincial Government and concurrently special delegate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Yunnan, 1928; went to Nanking representing the Yunnan Provincial Government in the Sino-French negotiations over the conclusion of the new Sino-Franco Trade Treaty; attended the 3rd National Congress of Kuomintang as representative from Yunnan, 1928; signed the new Sino-Franco Trade Treaty in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking, May 5th, 1930; returned to Yunnan, June 1st, 1930 and resumed his offices as member of the Yunnan Provincial Government and Commissioner of Civil Affairs for Yunnan, 1930; then resigned, July 1931 and went to Nanking; appointed member of the Legislative Yuan and concurrently Chief Secretary of the Yuan, 1932; reappointed member of the Yuan for the 3rd period, 1933; attended as Yunnan representative the 5th Kuomintang National Congress at Nanking, Nov. 1935; address: Legislative Yuan, Nanking.

CHANG WEN-KAI, Christian preacher and writer; born at Tun-Tang-Kau, Pinglok, Kwangsi, 1872; son of a farmer; studied Chinese at a village school from 7 to 17; taught at village schools and helped his father about



Chang Wen-kai

the farm until the age of 28; became a Christian at age of 21; associate editor of *Chung Kuo Sun Pao*, Hongkong; editor of the *True Light View*—a Baptist Denominational magazine—for 27 years; author of "There is No God!" "Exposure of Anti-Christian Article," "A Criticism of Wu Chih-hui's New Creed," "Christ and Confucius," "The Fallacies of Socialism," "The Origin of Kuan Shih Yin," "A Study of Laoze and Christian Truth," "The Problem of Ancestor Worship," "A Study of Jesus and Mak Tek," "The Christian Position Vs Modern Agnosticism" and several other books; he is now residing in Canton.



Chang Yao-chiang (Chang Yao-hsiang)

張耀翔

CHANG YAO-CHIANG, university professor; born at Hankow, Hupeh 1898; studied at Boone University at Wuchang and was graduated from Tsinghua College in 1915; went to America in 1915, where he first attended Amherst College and later Columbia University, receiving his B.A. degree in 1918 and M. A. degree in psychology in 1919; after his return to China, he was appointed professor of Peking High Normal College 1920; a founder and first president of the Chinese psychological society in Nanking in 1921 and editor of the *Chinese Journal of Psychology*, published by

the society; in the latter capacity, he wrote the following articles published in the Journal: "Chinese Vocabulary Test," "Chinese Information Test," "Chinese Superstitions," "Eccentricities of Fast Chinese," "First Memories," "A Study of Emotion of Chinese poets"; dean of the department of education and psychology of the Peking Normal University, 1922; now professor at the Chinan University; address: Chinan University, Chenju, Shanghai.

Chang Ying-fang

張膺方字亞馨

CHANG YING-FANG, army officer. (See Page 34, 4th Edition).



Chang Ying-hua

張英華字月笙

CHANG YING-HUA, retired government official; born at Hengshui, Chihli, 1886; studied at the Tientsin Anglo-Chinese College; received his advanced education in Manchester, England; vice Minister of Finance and for a time acting Minister of Finance, 1922; director-general of the currency administration, 1923; re-appointed acting Minister of Finance and concurrently director-general of Salt administration, 1923; acting Minister of Finance, 1926; no further information has been received in recent years.



Y. C. Chang (Chang Yu-chuan)

張煜全字祝雲

Y. C. CHANG, retired government official; born at Canton, Kwangtung, 1880; studied at the Anglo-Chinese College at Foochow, Queen's College at Hongkong and the Peiyang University at Tientsin; the Imperial University of Japan at Tokyo, 1898-99; the University of California and Yale University, from the latter he received his LL.B. degree in 1903 and LL.M. degree in 1904; President of the College of Communications, 1910-11; secretary to the President of China and concurrently counsellor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1912; Commissioner for Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu, 1913; Commissioner for Foreign Affairs for Anhwei and concurrently Superintendent of Customs at Wuhu, 1913-15; President of Tsinghua College, 1918; counsellor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1921-24; technical expert to the Chinese Delegation to the Washington Conference, 1921; he is now living in retirement in Peiping.



Yuan-shan Djang (Chang Yuan-shan)

章元善

YUAN-SHAN DJANG, Famine Relief Commission; born at Soochow, Kiangsu in 1892; after receiving his preliminary education in Soochow schools he studied at Kiangnan Provincial College, Nan-king from 1907-10 and at Tsing Hua College for a few months before obtaining a scholarship; went to America and entered Cornell University in 1911, receiving an A.B. degree in 1915; chief manager of the *Chinese Students Monthly* and editor of the *Chinese Students' Annual*, 1913-14; on his return to China he was appointed chemist of the Chihli Provincial Industrial Laboratory and of the Pei Yang Plague Prevention Bureau; and at the same time lectured on sanitary chemistry at the National University, Peking; taught in the Chihli Middle School at Tientsin for three years; later he became editor of the *Ladies' Journal*, Shanghai and for a time was English secretary to Bureau of Foreign Affairs of Chihli and adviser to the Chihli police administration; appointed general secretary of the Anti-Narcotic Society, Tientsin, 1918; served as general secretary of the North China International Society for Famine Relief, 1920-21; appointed associate executive secretary of the China International Famine Relief Commission in January, 1922 and its executive secretary in November, 1928, which position he still holds; in this work he has been specially interested in the promotion of its program for the introduction of rural co-operative credit societies among

the villages of Hopel province; this work now extends into several provinces, including Kiangsi, Anhwei, Hunan, Hupeh, Shensi, etc., concurrently, he is director of two government bureaus for promotion of rural co-operation in North China and Shensi Province; he holds membership or offices in several public organizations including the Chinese Red Cross, of which he was chief secretary for one year; Western Returned Students' Club, general secretary for four years; member of the board of directors of Tsing Hua College; Rotary Club of Peking, 1924; member of the board of directors of the Rotary Club in 1928 and its secretary, 1929-30 President, 1934-35; author of numerous articles for both foreign and Chinese journals and a number of pamphlets including "An Outline of a System of School Calculated to Promote Mass Education in China" "Ledger Account for Household Expenses;" "Secretaryship for Social Service Institutions (Commercial Press, 1929); "Essays" (1933); appointed Director of the Department of Cooperatives, Ministry of Industry, 1935; address: China International Famine Relief Commission, Peiping or North China Commission on Rural Co-operation, 18 Hsi Tang Tze Hutung, Peiping.

J. C. Chao Chi (Chao Chi)

趙 琪

J. C. CHAO CHI, retired government See Page 36 4th edition.



Chao Chieh

趙 杰

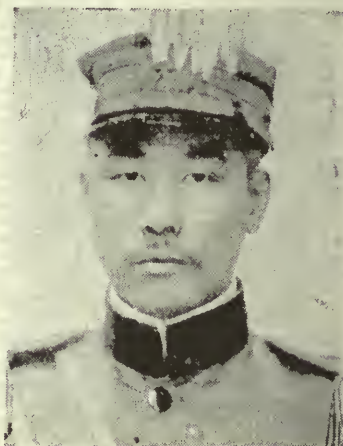
CHAO CHIEH, railway engineer; born in Tientsin in 1879; graduate of Shanhaikwan Railway Engineering School; assistant engineer of Peiping-Kalgan Railway, 1908; assistant engineer and senior engineer of Lo-Tung Railway, 1910; sub-chief of section of Lung Hai Railway, 1913; surveying at Hsuehchow on a branch line of Tientsin-Pukow Railway to Chia Wang Coal Mining District, 1917; surveying at Tzu-Hsien on a branch line of Peiping-Hankow Railway to E-Li Coal Mining District, 1918; chief of section at Sin Lo Ch'iao of Peiping-Hankow Railway, 1920; loaned out to T'sang Shih Railway as an engineer in charge, 1920; district engineer of T'sang Shih Railway, 1921; returned to Peking-Hankow Railway, 1922, as engineer in designing department; loaned out to Men-Chai Railway as chief engineer 1923; returned to Peiping-Hankow Railway July, 1925; since December, 1926 to date engaged as chief engineer of Kirin-Hallung Railway.



Chao Ching-hua

趙慶華字燧山

CHAO CHING-HUA, retired railway official; born at Chinghua, Chekiang, 1879; was graduated from the Government school of telegraphy at Canton, 1892; director of the telegraph administration of Kwangtung province, 1892-97; secretary to the Director-General of Government Railways of the Ministry of Communications, 1907; managing-director of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, 1909; managing director of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, 1914; manager of the Shanghai office of the Bank of Communications, 1916; secretary to the Cabinet, 1921; he is now living in retirement.



Chao Heng-ti

趙恆惕字夏午

CHAO HENG-TI, retired army officer; born at Hsiang-tan, Hunan, 1880; graduate of the Japanese Military Cadets' College in Tokyo, Japan, specializing in artillery; during the 1911 Revolution, he joined the Kuomintang party and was appointed commander of a revolutionary army in Hunan; after the establishment of the Republic, he went to Peking and owing to his intimate relation with the Kuomintang, he was arrested by Yuan Shih-kai, but later released through the efforts of Tan Yen-kai (then Governor of Hunan); Commander-in-Chief of Hunan Provincial Forces, 1916; Military Governor of Hunan, 1922; Civil Governor of Hunan 1923-26; during the Northern Punitive

Expedition of the Nationalist Army in 1926, he allied with the Peking Government and was defeated by Tang Shenchih of the Southern Forces; he has been living in retirement since 1926.



S. U. Zau (Chao Hsi-en)
趙錫恩字晉卿

S. U. ZAU, Government official and business man; born at Shanghai in 1884; received his early education under private tutors preparatory to taking the literary examinations and also studied English; when modern schools replaced the literary examination he took entrance examinations at the Telegraph Administration, the Kiangnan Naval Academy and the Peiyang Medical College and passed all with distinction; when the Shanhai-kwan Railway College was removed to Shanghai during the Boxer trouble, he entered Nanyang College which is now known as Chiao Tung University and also passed the Customs examinations; joined the Christian Church during this period; appointed postal officer at Tatung, Anhwei in 1902, but soon resigned; engaged by the Christian Literature Society to edit an encyclopedia for the Society; at the same time he served as Trustee of the Ming Jang and Ella Yates Girls' schools; elected Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Volunteer Corps, Shanghai, in 1911; in 1912 his plan for the taxation of wine and tobacco was accepted by the Central Government and is the basis for the present system; commissioner for raising the 3rd and 4th year Government Loan for Kiangsu and Chekiang in 1914 for which he was decorated with Chiaho; appointed advisor to the Civil Governors of Chekiang and Shantung; advisor to the Cabinet in 1918 and the same year was elected Director of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai; advisor to the Commission of Taxation on Tobacco and Wine in 1921; Government Special Delegate to the Commercial Conference in 1922; Vice-Chairman for the Rendition of Shanghai Mixed Court; advisor to the Ministry of the Interior in 1924; Chairman on the Committees to raise funds for the National Government in Shanghai, 1927; Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai and member of Financial Commission in 1928; when the Shanghai Municipal Council opened its seats to Chinese in 1928 he was one of the first three Chinese Councillors; member of the Tariff Commission; member of the Commission to study the Wine and Tobacco Administration; delegate to the Conference of National Communication and Chairman of the

National Expositions under the auspices of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor; in the same year he declined the appointments as Chief of the Department of Commerce of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor and the Vice-Ministership of the Ministry; appointed to and accepted the posts of Director of the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, Director of the Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information of the same Ministry and the Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Industries; now Director of Stamp, Wine and Tobacco Tax Collectorate of Chekiang; he was a member of the Board of Directors of University of Shanghai Medical Department of Central University, Great China University, Kwang Hua University, Utopia University, Fuh Tan University, and Shanghai Law College; Deacon of the Baptist Church, Chairman of the Shanghai Y.M.C.A.; Vice-Chairman of the National Committee Y.M.C.A.; Chairman of the Board of the Baptist Publication Society; Director of the Pootung Electric Works; Director of the Town Syndicate; Director of the Shanghai Minghong Bus Co.; Director of the China Chemical Works, etc. Chairman of the Board of Directors of Ka Wah Savings Bank and New Asia Hotel; Managing Director of the Shanghai Poor Children's Home, Director of the Red Cross Society and Hospital; Director of Cheng Chung Hospital; Director of Chung San Medical Administration; Director of Ren Tsi Benevolent Institute; Chairman of Anti-Opium Society; address: Ln. 591, 110 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai.



H. T. Chao (Chao Huan-lang)
趙德三字宣堂

H. T. CHAO, retired railway engineer; born at P'ingtu, Shantung, 1873; received his engineering education at Tsingtao and started his career as a draftsman; assistant engineer of the Hsuehchow section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, 1911; chief of the engineering section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration, 1914; acting chief engineer of the northern section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, 1917; chief of the engineering department of the Chefoo-Weihsien Railway, 1920; acting director of the railways department of the Ministry of Communications and concurrently Director-General of Government Railways, 1922; managing-director of the Pien-lo Railway, 1923; no further information has been received since 1923.



G. T. Chao (Chao Kuo-tsai)
趙國材字月潭

G. T. CHAO, retired Government official and university president; born at Shanghai, Kiangsu, 1879; attended St. John's University at Shanghai, graduating with B.A. degree in 1906; was sent to America as a government student, where he studied political science at Cornell University and the University of Wisconsin, receiving from the latter B. A. degree in 1910 and M.A. degree in 1911; vice-president of Tsinghua College 1913 and in that capacity, revisited America; acting-director of the Chinese Educational Mission at Washington, D.C., 1915-16; acting President of the Tsinghua College at various times from 1914-17; director of the Chinese Educational Mission at Washington, 1920; re-appointed vice-president of the Tsinghua College, 1922-25; no further information has been received since 1925.



Dr. Chao Lien-fang
趙連芳字蘭屏

DR. CHAO LIEN-FANG, agricultural expert and Government official; born in Lo-Shan, Honan, 1896; graduated from Tsing Hua College in 1921; left for the United States of America for advanced education in the summer of 1922; received the degree of B.S. in agronomy from the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts in 1924, M.S. in 1925; Ph.D. in Plant Breeding from the University of Wisconsin, 1927; carried on research project in Plant Breeding at Cornell

University 1927-28; returned to China June, 1928; professor of Farm Crops at the University of Nanking, 1928; head of Agronomy Department of the Agricultural Bureau of Kwangsi; Professor of Plant Breeding and Head of the Agronomy Department of the Agricultural College of the National Central University and also Senior Specialist in Rice Breeding, concurrently he served on the committee of Agricultural Economics under the National Defence Commission; member of the Agricultural Reconstruction Commission of the Executive Yuan; Director of the Agricultural Bureau of the National Economic Council, since 1934; author of "Linkage study in Rice" (with Chinese translation); "The disturbing effect of the glutinous gene in Rice on a Mendelian ratio" and "Theories and Practices in Rice Breeding" (in Chinese); address: 604 Chung Shan Road, Nanking.



Edward M. P. Chao (Chao Mel-pa)

趙梅伯

EDWARD M. P. CHAO, artist and musician; Laureat of the Brussels Royal Conservatory; born at Ningpo, Cheking, 1907; first was graduated from Ningpo English Methodist College and later from the University of Shanghai; received his early musical training from Dr. E. J. Anderson; studied under Herbert Cave, tenor of Convent Garden, London, 1925, and then under Prof. P. Selivanoff, of the Petragrad Imperial Opera, 1926-29; in charge of Music Department of Wayland Academy, Hangchow, 1926; assistant of music, University of Shanghai and Academy of Shanghai, 1927; instructor of music appreciation and chorus conducting, University of Shanghai, Shanghai Arts Academy, 1928; instructor of music, the Eastern Intercollegiate Summer School; went to Europe on a governmental scholarship 1929 and was admitted in the class of Maurice Weynandt for professional singing; selected as a soloist of the leading Brussels Oratorio concerts, "Concerts Spirituels," and participated in Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Wagner's "Parsifal," and Henrich Schutz's "La Passion selon Saint Matthieu," 1932; soloist of the Belgium National Broadcasting concerts, gave public recital at Geneva during the Sino-Japan Incident, in the presence of Ministers Wellington Koo, Quo Tai-chi, Victor Hoo, Lo Chung-I, W. S. King, T. Chien, 1933 April; won a First Prize and Elkin Prize for artistic singing and interpretation according to Western classical method in a public competition with 53 European singers,

judged by a jury of world known authorities; after graduation he appeared in many cities in Belgium; visited England Winter, 1933 and sang in London and Oxford; toured America 1934; has given recitals in New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Washington D. C., Virginia, Baltimore etc.; appeared in the National Broadcasting net-work many times; maintains a Vocal Studio in Baltimore doing part time teaching besides concert trips; director of an American Women's Chorus in Baltimore, "Mei-Pa Ensemble," organized by the graduates of Goucher College; has accepted the chair of professorship of singing and chorus conducting at the National Conservatory of Music, Shanghai; a member of the Musical Committee of the Ministry of Education; he is the first professional singer and accomplished artist, carefully trained in Western classical method, and has been unanimously praised by the critics of both the Continent and the United States for his highly artistic accomplishment; his devoted professor M. Weynandt has recently published a Study, specially dedicated to him, in the leading French Musical Edition A. L. Hetch, "Repertoire Moderne de Vocalises-Etudes"; he has transcribed some Chinese folk songs to art songs with success; author of "Introductory Course in Western Music" (1926 Commercial Press), "La Cloche Jaune" published in Brussels and reprinted in Lyon, France; recently he translated it into English, "The Yellow Bell" (a brief sketch of the history of Chinese Music) published in Baltimore, Reese Press; address: Barberr Hill, Baldwin, Maryland, U.S.A.



Thomas Ming-heng Chao (Chao Ming-heng)

趙敏恆

THOMAS MING-HENG CHAO, journalist; born at Nanking, 1904; graduate of Tsinghua College, Peiping, 1923; B.A. Colorado College, 1924; B.J. in University of Missouri, 1925; M.S. in Journalism, Columbia University, 1926; chief Editor, *Chinese Students' Monthly*, 1926-27; Assistant Editor, *Peking Leader*, 1927-28; Nanking correspondent, Associated Press of America, 1928-34; Manager and Chief Correspondent of the Nanking Bureau of the *Reuter's Service*, since 1928; address: 6 Wu Tai Shan Terrace, Nanking.

CHAO NAI-CHUAN, Government official and educationalist; born at Hangchow, Chekiang 1890; graduated from Peking Normal University, 1913; instructor at Peking Normal Univer-



Chao Nai-chuan

趙迺傳

sity, 1913-20; entered Teachers' College of Columbia University, 1920; upon graduation with B.S. degree he took post-graduate work in Columbia University; after obtaining M.A. degree, he returned to China and became professor and concurrently head of publications department of Peiping Normal University, 1922; professor of Peking Teachers' College for Girls and China University and editor of the *New Educational Weekly Review*, 1925; secretary of Board of Trustees of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture and concurrently professor of Peiping Normal University, 1926; appointed secretary of Third National Chun Shan University at Hangchow, 1928; later became division head of Ministry of Education and concurrently professor of National Central University; promoted counsellor of Ministry of Education, 1929 and in the winter of 1930, he concurrently acted as chief secretary of Ministry of Education; member of Legislative Yuan, professor of National Central University and technical member of Commission on Amendment of Administrative Laws attached to the Central Political Council since 1931; writer on educational subjects; address: Legislative Yuan, Nanking.

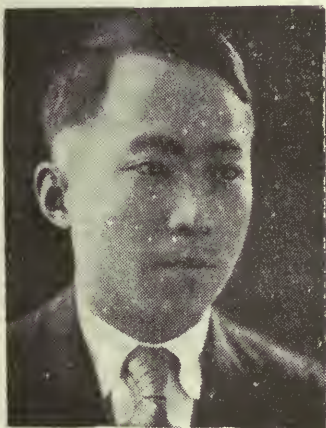


Chao Pi-lên

趙丕廉字芷青

CHAO PI-LEN, Government official; born at Wutai, Shansi, 1881; was graduated from the foreign language

school of Shansi University; joined the Tung Meng Hui to undertake revolutionary propaganda in Mongolia; chief secretary to the Shansi Military Government during the 1911 Revolution; commissioner of civil affairs of Shansi Provincial Government, 1912; when the peace was carried out between the North and South, he was appointed a staff officer to the Headquarters of Tuteh of Shanghai and also delegate of the Kuomintang in managing party affairs in Shansi, 1912; owing his particular interest in social affairs, he established the Ping Min Technical Factory, the *Kuny I Daily News* and also held many posts as head of the Shansi industrial association, head of the Min Chih association and editor of the *Industrial Magazine*; magistrate of Chantse in Shansi, chief of the military secretariate of Shansi Headquarters, and principal of Shansi Government Normal School, 1922-25; representative of Yen Hsi-shan to the Nationalist Government first at Hankow and later at Nanking, 1926; commissioner of agriculture and mining of Shansi Provincial Government, 1927; dean of the department of politics of the Shansi Military Training Institute, 1927; elected member of the State Council, the Central Political Council and the tanding committee of the Military Council of the Nationalist Government at Nanking; vice Minister of Interior of Nanking Government and party affairs director for Shansi, 1928; chief of the general political training department of the National 3rd Group Army and member of the Standing Committee of the National Famine Relief Commission, 1928; member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, since 1929; member of the Peiping Enlarged Session of the Kuomintang, 1930; member of the Canton Extraordinary Session of the Kuomintang, 1931; appointed Vice-Chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, 1932, which post he now holds; during the agitation of the Mongolian people for self-government in 1933, he accompanied General Huang Shao-hsiung to Inner Mongolia to pacify the Mongolians and help in the establishment of the Mongolian Local Political Affairs Council at Pailingmiao; address: Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, Nanking.



Shen Chao (Chao Sheng)

趙深

SHEN CHAO, architect, born at Wusih, Kiangsu; graduate, Tsinghua College, Peiping, 1919; graduate in architecture, University of Pennsylvania,

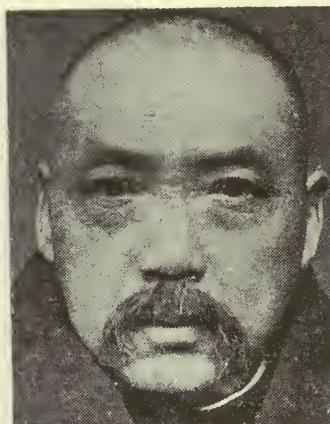
Philadelphia, 1923, receiving his degree of Master in Architecture; while practising in the United States, he was responsible for the design of several important buildings in Philadelphia and New York City; following one year tour in European countries in 1926 to make further study of architecture, he returned to China and established his practice at Shanghai in 1927 under the firm name of Allied Architects; in the course of his professional career, he has designed a number of the finest buildings, such as the Nanking Theatre, the Metropole Theatre, the Boulevard de Montigny Y.M.C.A. Building, the National Commercial Bank (Shanghai), the Ministry of Railways Building, the Officers' Moral Endeavour Association, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Building in Nanking; he has won many honors in architectural competitions; in 1925, he was awarded First Honorary Prize in the competition for the design of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum, Nanking; in 1930, he was awarded First prize in the competition for Dr. Sun's Memorial Pagoda, Nanking, and in the same year, was again awarded First Prize in the competition for the planning of the City Government Buildings for the Municipality of Greater Shanghai; he is now serving on the Architectural Board for the planning of the Stadium, Museum and Library for the new Shanghai Civic Center; member Tau Sigma Delta, University of Pennsylvania Alumnus, Tsing Hua Alumni Association, Shanghai Banker's Club, Y's Men's Club of Shanghai, International Club, Nanking, and Society of Chinese Architects, of which he was president in 1932; address: 110 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

Chao Shih-pel

趙士北

CHAO SHIH-PEI, judicial official; born at Hsinhui, Kwangtung, 1871; was graduated from Columbia University with Ph.D. degree; participated in revolutionary activities and became a member of Tungmenghui, predecessor of Kuomintang; senator of the Peking Parliament, 1912; president of the Canton Supreme Court, 1913; member of the Legislative Yuan of the National Government, 1929-32; chief procurator of the District Court for the Second Special Area (French Concession), since 1932; address: Second Special Area District Court, Shanghai.

CHAO TAI-WEN, Government official; born at Wu Tai Hsien, Shansi in 1867; known among his Shansi comrades as the "Old Mr. Chao"; he is one of the oldest revolutionists, having become a follower of Dr. Sun Yat-sen while a student in Japan; while still in that country he was much "wanted" by the Imperial Ching Court and was threatened with arrest, or worse, should he return to Shansi; in the face of this he presented himself to his home authorities, but surprised by this act they tried to dissuade him from his beliefs instead of arresting him; he was eventually made proctor of the Shansi Agricultural College and while in this position imparted revolutionary ideas to a large number of students, including Yen Hsi-shan, who finally joined the Tungmenghui (predecessor of the Kuomintang); he took part in the capture of Taiyuan during the First Revolution in 1911; since that



Chao Tai-wen

趙戴文字次隴

time he has acted most of the time as adviser to Yen Hsi-shan and has been very active in civic and educational activities in Shansi; he retired from public life for a time, but in October, 1928 he became Minister of Interior at Nanking; owing to the political split between the North and South and the setting up of the Northern Coalition by Generals Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang early in 1930 he was forced to resign the ministership and retired to Shansi; member of the State Council of the National Government, since 1932; assistant directing commissioner of the Mongolian Local Autonomy Political Council, since 1934; address: c/o Shansi Provincial Government, Taiyuan, Shansi.



Chao Ti

趙倜

CHAO TI, retired army officer; born at Jushan, Honan, 1871; entered the army service at age of 24; Pacification Commissioner of Shensi, 1912; Inspector-General of Shansi, 1913; for his suppressing the bandit leader "the White Wolf" he was promoted Military Governor of Honan and concurrently Commissioner of Civil Affairs; governed Honan for nine successive years and during his tenure of office, peace and order reigned throughout the province; he has been living in retirement since 1922.



T. C. Chao (Chao Tsi-cheng)

趙紫宸

T. C. CHAO, university professor; born in Chekiang in 1888; B.A. from Soochow University, Soochow, 1910; M.A. and B.D., Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., 1916 and 1917; D. Litt. conferred by Soochow University, 1927; professor of sociology and religion at Soochow University, 1917-23; professor of philosophy at Soochow University, 1923-25; professor of philosophy of Christianity at Yenching University, Peking, 1926 to the present; dean of the school of religion at Yenching University, 1928 to the present; delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, held in Oklahoma City, U.S.A., 1914; member of World Student Christian Federation Conference, held in Peking, 1922; member of the National Christian Conference, held in Shanghai, 1922; delegate to the enlarged meeting of the International Missionary Council held in Jerusalem, 1928; member of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A., 1922 to the present; member of the National Christian Council, 1922 to the present; author; "A Philosophy of Christianity," "Jesus' Philosophy of Life" and "An Interpretation of the Jerusalem Conference" (all in Chinese); "Our Cultural Heritage," "Present Day Religious Thought and Life in China," "Intellectual Leadership and Citizenship" and "Status of Christian Literature" (all in English); co-author; "China Her Own Interpreter," "China Today Through Chinese Eyes" and "China Christian Year Book 1929" (all in English); address: Yenching University, Peiping.

Chao Wen-jui

趙文銳

CHAO WEN-JUI, Government official. Deceased.

(See Page 42, 4th Edition).

CHAO YU-CHIN, Government official; born at Taiko, Shansi, 1880; since 1913, he has served successively as Brigadier-Commander of the Vanguard Force of the Expeditionary Army to Mongolia; Garrison Commander of Paotao, Suiyuan; Garrison Commander of Ningpao, Ninghsia, 1917; senior staff officer at the Headquarters of the Military Governor of Shansi and concurrently superintendent of the Highway Construction Administration of Shansi province; director of the



Chao Yu-chin

趙守鈺字友琴

Preparatory Office of the North-western National Highway System, 1921; Chief-of-Staff to the Headquarters of the Tutung of Suiyuan; Commander of Cavalry Division of the Vanguard Force of the Northern Punitive Expeditionary Army, 1925; Commander-in-Chief of the Honan Provincial Military and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the Honan Bandit-suppression Forces, 1927; Garrison Commander of Western Honan; member of Honan Provincial Government; Mayor of Chengchow Municipality and concurrently Garrison Commander of Chengchow; Pacification Commissioner of Shansi; expert attached to the Ministry of Industries; President of the National Goods Emporium at Shanghai; member of the National Flood Relief Commission and concurrently special Commissioner of the Commission stationed in Hunan; now, member of the Shensi Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Reconstruction; address: Department of Reconstruction, Shensi Provincial Government, Sian, Shensi.

Chao Yu-ke

趙玉珂字子聲

CHAO YU-KE, army officer.

(See Page 42-3, 4th Edition).

Y. R. CHAO, philologist, author and university professor; native of Kiangsu; born at Tientsin, Chihli, 1892; received his advanced education in America, where he studied at Cornell and Harvard Universities, graduating with B.A. and Ph.D. degrees in 1914 and 1918 respectively; instructor in physics at Cornell University, 1919-20; interpreter for Bertrand Russell during the latter's visit to China on a lecture tour, 1920-21; instructor in Chinese and philosophy at Harvard University, 1921-24; research professor at Tsing Hua University, Peiping, 1925-29; member of the board of trustees of the China Foundation for Promotion of Education and Culture, 1928-1932; research fellow in the National Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica, Nanking, 1929; one of the founders of the Science Society of China, Nanking; author of "A New Book of Rhymes," "Textbook of the National Language"; "A Phonograph Course in the Chinese National Language"; "Studies in the Wu-



Y. R. Chao (Chao Yuan-ren)

趙元任

Dialects"; composer of "Songs of Contemporary Poets"; translator of Lewis Carroll's "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland"; and "Through the Looking-Glass"; and A. A. Milne's "The Camberley Triangle"; author and speaker of "Basic English Records," 1934 and "Shin Gwoyeu Liusheng Piann" (New National Language Records), 1935; address: c/o Academia Sinica, Nanking.



Chiao I-tang

焦易堂字希孟

CHAO I-TANG, President of Supreme Court; born at Wukung, Shensi, 1875; was graduated from the law department of the Peking National Institute; joined the Tungmenghui two years before the establishment of the Republic and engaged in revolutionary work in Shensi; responded to the revolutionary call to arms in Sian, (capital of Shensi) during the 1911 Revolution and upon establishment of the Republic, was elected member of the Shensi provincial assembly and concurrently director of general affairs in the Headquarters of Tutuh of Shensi 1912; elected member of the first Parliament at Peking, 1913; when Yuan Shih-kai launched his Monarchical Movement, he left Peking for Shensi and there organized an expeditionary army against Yuan; upon failure of his plan, he escaped to Shanghai and when the Parliament was reconvened after Yuan's death, he was commissioned by the Kuomintang to Peking to observe the Peking Government; when the Parliament was for the

second time illegally dissolved, he went to Canton and there sat on the Extraordinary Parliament which elected Dr. Sun Yat-sen Generalissimo and organised the Constitutional Defense Force; while in Canton, he was appointed councillor to the Headquarters of the Generalissimo and later special military commissioner to Shensi and Honan to plan revolutionary activities in Central China; later, he came to Tientsin and organised the Military Committee to plan military activities in the North; after the final defeat of 2nd Kuominchun Army, he was appointed by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek Pacification Commissioner to the Army; elected a reserve member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, 1927; member of the Legislative Yuan and concurrently chairman of the law drafting Committee of the Yuan; member of the examination commission of the Examination Yuan and member of the National Opium Suppression Commission of the National Government; now President of the Supreme Court of the National Government; address: Supreme Court, Nanking.

Che Ching-yun

車慶雲字瑞峯

CHE CHING-YUN, army officer.

(See Page 43, 4th Edition).



Chen Chang-lok (Chen Chang-loh)

陳長樂

CHEN CHANG-LOK, Consular Service; born at Tai-Shan district, Kwangtung, 1886; studied at Northwestern University, Yale University and the University of Chicago, obtaining the degrees of Ph.B. and J.D.; Professor of English at the National University of Peking, Nanyang College, Shanghai, and Chung Shan University, Canton; Official positions held at various times:— English secretary and later Director of the 2nd Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government at Canton; Superintendent of Customs and Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Kiungchow, 1925; Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Canton, 1927; Director of the Bureau of Propaganda of the Political Council of the Southwest, 1928; appointed Superintendent of Customs of Kiungchow, 1929; Consul-General at Singapore, 1930-32; Consul-General at San Francisco, U.S.A., 1932-34; address: 303 Des Voeux Road, C., Hongkong.

Ch'en Chao-chun

陳照春字景初

CH'EN CHAO-CHUN, army officer.

(See Page 44, 4th Edition).



Chen Shut-kai (Chen Chao-ju)

陳兆瑞字雪佳

CHUN SHUT-KAI, merchant; born at Hsian-shan, Kwangtung, 1873; after graduating from Queen's College and Hongkong University, he came to Shanghai to engage in business; joined Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, where his father was then compradore of the company; after few years' service in the company and the death of his father, he succeeded him as compradore of the company; at various times he also served as a director of the Canton Guild, the Shantung Road Hospital, the Pootung Hospital and the Union Club; executive member of the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and adviser to the Ministry of Communications of the former Peking Government.



Gen. Chen Cheng

陳誠

GEN. CHEN CHENG, army officer; born at Ching-Tien, Chekiang, 1900; received his military training at the Paoting Military Officers' College and upon graduation, successively served as instructor in the Whampoa Military

Cadets' Academy, company commander, regiment commander and field-commander of the artillery corps of the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces; chief of military education bureau of the Military Council; departmental director in the Canton Military Government; commander of the 18th Nationalist Army, 1930; commander of the 4th Nationalist Division with headquarters at Nanchang, Kiangsi; Field Commander of the Northern Route of the Communist Suppression Forces for the Provinces of Kiangsi, Kwangtung, Fukien, Hunan and Hupeh, 1934; now, Director of the Military Readjustment Committee of the Wuchang Provisional Headquarters of the President of the Military Affairs Commission; he participated in practically all the battles of the Northern Punitive and Anti-Rebel Expeditions and rendered meritorious services to the Nationalist cause; besides devoting himself to military duties he is also interested in the study of political science and economics; through the introduction of Gen Chiang Kai shek, he married Miss Tan Chang, daughter of the late President Tan Yen-kai of the Executive Yuan in Jan. 1932; address: Wuchang Military Headquarters, Wuchang, Hupeh.



Chen Chin-sien (Chen Cheng-hsien)

陳振先字錫士

CHEN CHIN-SIEN, college professor; born in Fat-shan, Kwangtung, 1877; was graduated from the University of California in 1907 with B. Sc. degree; Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, 1912-13 and concurrently Minister of Education, 1913; senator, 1918-21; professor of economics, Customs College Peiping 1927 to the present; did irrigation work on the Yung-Ting River in Hopei to prevent flood in 1920 and made an irrigation level; made several reflecting telescopes from 5½ to 18 inches in diameter without aid of machinery; author of the following books: "My View of Integral Calculus," "Chen's Phonetic System," "Historical Sketch of Chinese Astronomy and Astronomical Instruments," "Development of Chinese Calendar," "View of Life and the Future of the Nation," "Essays on the Theory of International Trade," "Retrospect and Prospect of Our Import Duties," and "Eclipses in China as recorded in 4,000 years of Chinese History (in preparation); address: Customs College, Peiping.



Chi-pao Chen (Chen Chi-pao)

陳其保

CHI-PAO CHEN, Government official; born at Nanchang, Kiangsi, 1897; entered Tsinghua College at Peking at age of 15 and during his academic years there, was once appointed editor-in-chief of the *Tsinghua Journal* (a monthly publication by the College); was sent to America on a Boxer indemnity scholarship in 1918 and there he enrolled at the Hamlin University; but before his graduation, he was appointed a member of the War Work Council and sent to France with the Y.M.C.A. as a secretary; while in Europe, he travelled extensively and contributed to several papers in Paris; returned to Hamlin in 1920 and received his B.A. degree in the same year; studied at the University of Wisconsin and the University of Chicago and took his M.A. degree from the latter institution; further postgraduate studies at the Teachers' College, Columbia University, receiving his Ph.D. degree upon publication of his thesis in 1932; made a member of China Delegation to the World Educational Conference held in San Francisco, 1923; upon returning to China, he joined the Southeastern University at Nanking and was first executive secretary and later dean of the University, 1923-25; principal of the Shanghai College of Commerce 1926-28; dean of the College of Education of the Central University, 1929-32; head of the Educational Mission to Europe, 1932-33; member and concurrently Commissioner of Education of the Hupeh Provincial Government, since 1933; address: Department of Education, Hupeh Provincial Government, Wuchang, Hupeh.

CHEN CHI-SHOU, retired Government official; born at Haining, Chekiang, 1869; received his education under private tutorship and passed the literary examinations; served as magistrate of various cities in Kiangsu under the Manchu regime; magistrate of the Kiangnan Land and River Police and judge of various cities in the Soochow Circuit; made a prefect with rank of an expectant Taotai under the Manchu Regime; served under the Civil Governor of Chekiang, 1917; magistrate



Chen Chi-shou (deceased)

陳其壽字介卿

of the French Mixed Court, 1919, he has been living in retirement since 1919.



Gen. Chen Chi-tang

陳濟棠

GEN. CHEN CHI-TANG, army Commander; born at Fangchen, Kwangtung, 1891; was graduated from the Kwangtung Military Primary School and the Kwangtung Military Academy; major subject, infantry; following completion of his military training, he entered the army and after various promotions, he rose to the position of commander of the 45th battalion of the Hu Kuo Chun (National Protection Army), 1920; commander of the 1st battalion of 4th regiment of the 1st division of Kwangtung Provincial Army, 1921; promoted commander of the 4th regiment of Kwangtung Provincial Army, 1922; commander of the 2nd brigade of the 1st division of the Kwangtung Anti-Rebel Army, 1923-24; and concurrently Chief of Staff to the Headquarters for the Rehabilitation of Wuchow, Kwangsi, 1924; commander of the 11th division of the 4th Nationalist Revolutionary Army, 1925-26 and concurrently garrison commander of Kowchow, Luichow, Limchow and Yamchow in Southern Kwangtung, 1925; trip to Russia, 1926; field commander of the East Route Nationalist Army, 1927; Commander of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army, 1928; commander of the 1st division

of Kwangtung Provincial Army and concurrently director of military reorganization and disbandment matters in Kwangtung, 1929; Field-Commander-in-chief of the 8th Route Army of the National Revolutionary Armies, 1930; Commander-in-Chief of the 1st Group Army Corps of the National Revolutionary Army since 1931, and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Route Army for Bandit-Suppression in the Provinces of Kiangsi, Kwangtung, Fukien, Hunan and Hupeh since 1933; author: "Recollections of the Anti-Red Campaigns", "Revolutionary Era and Action", "Psychological Reform," and "Collections of Speeches"; address: Headquarters of the 1st Group Army Corps of the National Revolutionary Army, Canton, Kwangtung.



Chen Chi-tsai

陳其采字鶴士

CHEN CHI-TSAI, Government official; born at Wuhsing, Chekiang, 1879; brother of the late Gen. Chen Chi-mei, veteran revolutionist and Military Governor of Shanghai during the First Revolution; after finishing his Chinese classical education in China, he went to Japan in 1898 to study military science, where he was graduated from the first class of the Japanese Military Officers' College in Tokyo; since his return from Japan, he successively served as instructor of the Liang-kiang Military Training School, head instructor of the Hunan Military School, counsellor in the Liang-kiang Military Training Bureau, chief-of-staff of the 9th Occupation Army, commissioner of the Military Council, chief of the staff office in the Headquarters of the Tutuh of Kiangsu, director-general of the military surveying bureau and counsellor to the President; joined the Kuomintang while studying in Japan and participated in many revolutionary movements; after the success of the 1926 Revolution, he was successively appointed member of the Chekiang Division of the Central Political Council, chairman of the Finance Commission for Chekiang, chief member of the Finance Commission for Kiangsu and Shanghai Special Municipality, member of the Chekiang Provincial Government and concurrently commissioner of finance for Chekiang, superintendent of Shanghai Customs, member of the Huai River Conservancy, member of Kiangsu Provincial Government and concurrently commissioner of finance for Kiangsu; now General-Comptroller of the National Government; address: General-Comptroller's Office, National Government, Nanking.



Chen Chia-tung
陳家棟

CHEN CHIA-TUNG, Government official; born at Kiating, Kiangsu August 1, 1887; received his early education under private tutors; attended the College of Prisons in Japan, 1900; on his return to China he was engaged in prison work at various places; under the National Government he served as secretary to the Ministry of Finance, 1927; member of Anhwei Provincial Government and commissioner of finance, 1927; executive member of the Northern Expedition Committee, 1927; sub-manager of the Chung Shing Mining Company, 1927; managing-director of the Peiping-Mukden Railway, 1928; chairman of the Government Property Bureau of Hopei, 1928; member of Kiangsi Provincial Government and commissioner of finance, 1928 to 1930; last known address: Kiangsi Provincial Government, Department of Finance, Nanchang.



Chen Chieh
陳介字蔗青

CHEN CHIEH, banker and Government official; native of Hunan; born in Chekiang, 1885; was graduated from the Tokyo Imperial University; went to Germany in 1907 and studied law and political economy in Berlin University; upon return to China in 1911, he joined the revolutionists and was appointed director of the commerce department of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, 1913-16; member of

Parliament representing Hunan, 1918; secretary to the Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture and concurrently counsellor to the Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture and to the Ministry of Finance, 1917; Superintendent of Customs of Hankow and concurrently Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, 1920-22; assistant director general of the National Conservancy Bureau at Peking, 1924; Manager of the Exchange Bank, Shanghai, 1927-28; Manager of Yien Yieh Commercial Bank, Shanghai, since 1929; Councillor, Shanghai Municipal Council, since April, 1935; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs since Dec. 1935; address: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking.



Chen Chien-hsiu
陳劍脩

CHEN CHIEN-HSIU, educator; born in Kiangsi, 1899; graduate of Peking Government University and M. A., of London University, England; professor of psychology and education in the Peking Government University; assistant professor in the school of natural science of the 4th Chungshan University in Kwangtung; assistant professor in the school of physics of the Central Government University at Nanking; director of the bureau of education of the Nanking Special Municipality, 1927; director of the department of social education of the University Council (now Ministry of Education); director of the department of social education and concurrently director of the department in charge of the Mongolian and Thibetan education of the Ministry of the Education, 1928-30; dean, School of Education, Central University, since 1934; while studying in England, he attended the 2nd World Educational Conference held in Edinburgh in 1925 on behalf of the Chinese educational bodies and contributed articles to leading English papers; author of "The Study of Correlation Between Character and Instinctive Factors," and "A Child's Dream," address: School of Education, Central University, Nanking.

T. L. CHEN, merchant and retired government official; born at Haichen, Fukien, 1897; was graduated from the Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow, 1902; travelled in the Straits-Settlements and Dutch Colonies, 1904-05; principal of the Changchow Middle School, Fukien, 1906; vice-president of the Fukien Provincial Assembly, 1908; finance commissioner of Fukien, Oct., 1912 to Feb., 1913 and Dec., 1914 to May, 1914; elected senator of the parliament in



T. L. Chen (Chen Chih-lin)
陳之麟字芷汀

Peking, 1914; general-manager of the Fukien Industry Company, director of the Foochow Electric Light Co., Foochow Motor-Car Co., and the Whapao Mining Co., manager of the Woo-hong Bank of Amoy, Chinese manager of the American-Oriental Bank of Fukien, Foochow; no further information was received in recent years.



Chen Chin-tao
陳錦濤字潤生

CHEN CHIN-TAO, Government official; born at Nan-hai, Kwangtung, 1871; was graduated from Queen's College, Hongkong; instructor at Peiyang University, Tientsin; went to America as a government student in 1901; studied mathematics and social science at California University, 1901-02, graduating with M.S. degrees; attended Yale University majoring in political economy and was graduated with Ph.D. degree in 1906, his doctoral dissertation being "Societary Circulation" which was the Yale Publication Prize in that year; returned to China in 1906 and was made a Hanlin Compiler by the Imperial Court; under the Ching regime, he held the following important positions: educational inspector at Peking, head of the accounting and statistics department in the Board of Finance, inspector to Ta-Ching Government Bank, chairman of the currency reform commission, vice-Governor and

acting Governor of the Ta-Ching Government Bank, founder and vice-director of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, vice-president of the board of finance; Minister of Finance of the Provisional Republican Government, 1912; Chinese representative to the International Conference of Chambers of Commerce held in Boston; director of the audit bureau under the Cabinet, 1912; Financial Commissioner to Europe, 1913; Minister of Finance and concurrently Director-General of Salt Administration, 1916-17; during this period, he was appointed concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs from June to October, 1916; charged with peculation and was prosecuted by the Court; exonerated by a special presidential mandate, 1918; Minister of Finance of the Canton Military Government, 1920; reappointed Minister of Finance of Peiping Government, 1926; now Chairman of the National Currency Reform Commission, Ministry of Finance; author of "Distribution of Wealth," "Public Schools in the Four Countries;" address: c/o Ministry of Finance, Nanking.

Chen Chung-ming

陳炯明字兢存

CHEN CHUNG-MING, army officer.
Deceased (1875-1933).

(See Page 49, 4th Edition).



Lt.-Gen. Chen Tsoa (Chen Cho)

陳焯

LT.-GEN. CHEN TSOA, Commissioner of Nanking Constabulary; born at Fenghua, Chekiang, 1891; graduate of Paoting Military College; commander of Artillery Corps of the First Mixed Brigade of Kwangtung Army, 1917; adjutant officer in the Headquarters of Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangtung Expeditionary Army to Fukien, 1918; battalion commander of the Independent Brigade of the Army, 1919; senior staff officer to the Headquarters of the Generalissimo with the rank of Colonel, Canton, 1923; concurrently, staff officer to the Headquarters of the Commander of Changchow Forts (Fukien) 1924 and later Chief of Staff Office of the Headquarters of Kuomintang Party Forces; Chief of Staff Office of the 1st Army of Nationalist Revolutionary Forces and concurrently Superintendent of the Dyke Work at Swatow, 1925; Chief of Staff Office of the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces and concurrently director of the military operations department,

1926; appointed Commander of 26th Nationalist Army Oct., 1926; upon reorganization of the Army into the 6th Division, was appointed Commander of the Division, 1928; elected a delegate to the National Third Kuomintang Party Congress, 1929 and in the same year was appointed member of the Military Disbandment and Reorganization Commission of the National Forces, 1928; member of standing committee of the War History Compilation Commission, 1931; chief of the military official registration bureau of the Military Affairs Commission and later acting Director of the Second Department of the General Staff, 1932; now Commissioner of Nanking Constabulary; address: Bureau of Metropolitan Constabulary, Nanking.



Chen Chuan-tung

陳權東字守庸

CHEN CHUAN TUNG, salt official; born at Wenchow, Chekiang in 1882; was graduated from St. John's University, Shanghai, 1907; secretary to the Commissioner of Education of Hupeh, 1907-08; director of studies at Wenchow Middle School, 1909-13; taught English and mathematics at St. John's University, 1913-17; salt revenue collector at Taichow, Chekiang 1917-22; assistant district inspector at Wutungchiao, Szechuen, 1923; acting Chuannan (Szechuen) district inspector 1924; assistant Chinese secretary in the Chief Inspectorate, Peking 1925-28; special deputy to Nanking in connection with the question of restoration of the function of the Salt Gabelle May-June, 1927; Hotung district inspector and concurrently supervisor of the Salt Police, Shansi 1929 to the present; address: District Inspectorate of Salt Revenue, Yuncheng, Shansi.

CHUNJEN CONSTANT CHEN, agricultural expert; born at Shanghai, 1898; attended the University High School of University of California, 1914-15 and then entered the University; transferred to Cornell University, 1919 and received B.Sc. degree in the same year; attended the University of Maryland and graduated with M.Sc. degree in 1920; returned to China in 1921 and was appointed agricultural adviser to the commissioner of industry of Chihli; cotton specialist in the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, 1922; professor of biology and agriculture in Tsing Hua College and lecturer in agriculture in Yenching University; Peking member and field representative of the World Agricultural Society and



Chunjen Constant Chen (Chen Chun-jen)

陳筠人

collaborator of the botanical abstracts, U.S.A.; he is a contributor to a number of technical publications in America such as *Science*, the *Phytopathology*, the *Technical Bulletin* of the Maryland Agricultural Experimental Station.



Dr. Chen Chung-sheng

陳鐘聲

CHEN CHUNG-SHENG, Government official; born at Wenchow, Chekiang, 1895; after his graduation from the Wenchow College and the University of Nanking in 1917, he travelled over twenty provinces in China as a national secretary of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., giving lectures on social problems; went to America for further education in 1923 and received M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Columbia University; following his return to China in 1926, he acted as manager of the Tung Yih Trust Company, Shanghai and concurrently served as vice-President of Wenchow College; appointed division chief on Foreign Trade in the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, 1928-31 and concurrently, professor of the Central University and the Central Political Institute at Nanking; member of the National Sanitation Commission, Ministry of Interior; member of the National Tariff Commission, Ministry of Finance; economic expert of the National Capital Reconstruction Commission; appointed technical expert attached to the Chinese Delegation to the Moscow Conference, 1931; now,

counsellor of the Ministry of Industries; for several years, he served as a member of the Board of Directors of the University of Nanking and two other educational institutions; author of "The Chinese Census" (his doctoral dissertation); address: Ministry of Industries, Nanking.

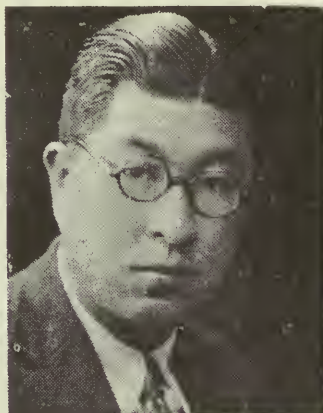


Chen Foo-chun (Chen Fu-cheng)

陳撫辰

CHUN FOO-CHUN, overseas Chinese merchant and educator; born at Meishien, Kwangtung, 1886; brought up at Kaifeng, Honan province; went to Batavia to engage in educational work among the overseas Chinese Community in 1906; began to be interested in business in 1911, promoting the sale of Chinese commodities in Dutch East Indies; for the past ten years, he has been engaged in the manufacture of medicine and toilet articles and in the publishing business; compiler and author of the following books: A Textbook of Chinese Mandarin, A Textbook of Malay Language, A Book of Conversation in Malay Language, A Dictionary of Malay Language, A Malay-Chinese Dictionary, A Chinese-Malay Dictionary, A Book on Malay Grammar, and ten Malay novels; an enthusiastic welfare worker among the Chinese community in Java, being a director of the Chinese Guild, of Chinese Chamber of Commerce and of various Chinese schools in Java; inventor of the "Bedak Virgin" face powder which enjoys a great sale in the Straits Settlements; address: Chunn Lim & Company, Pintoe Besar No. 39, Batavia; residence address: Petodjo Cjang Haubel 14, Batavia, Centrum.

THEODORE HSI-EN CHEN, University professor; born at Yungtai, Fukien; received middle school education at Foochow College, Foochow; majored in Education while studying in Fukien Christian University, from which he was graduated in 1922; leader in many forms of student activities in college, notably editor-in-Chief of the college paper, "The Fukien Star"; teacher of English in Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow, from 1922 to 1924; abroad in U.S.A. from 1924 to 1929; graduate studies at Teachers' College, Columbia University, where he received his M. A. degree; returned to China in 1929 to teach education in Fukien



Theodore Hsi-en Chen (Chen Hsi-en)

陳錫恩

Christian University, of which he is now Dean; writer of articles on Education; address: Fukien Christian University, Foochow.



Chen Hsi-tseng

陳希曾

CHEN HSI-TSENG, Government official; born at Wushing, Chekiang, 1896; nephew of the late Gen. Chen Chi-mei, veteran Kuomintang leader and military governor of Shanghai during the 1911 Revolution; received his military training at the Chiang Wu Military Academy of Chekiang and after graduation, has served successively as a special officer of the Whampoa Military Cadets' Academy, staff-officer of the Field-Headquarters of the Eastern Expeditionary Army (against Chen Chiung-ming), secretary to the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army, chief of the political affairs department of the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters in the rear (in Kwangtung), superintendent of Telegraph Administration of Kwangtung, member of the supervisory committee of the Kuomintang Headquarters in Shanghai, member of the Reorganization Committee of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., director of Telegraph Administration of Shanghai, and Commissioner of Public Safety of Shanghai Municipality; now Commissioner of Public Safety of the Hankow Municipal Government; address: Bureau of Public Safety, Hankow Municipal Government, Hankow.



Jian H. Chen (Chen Hsing)

陳行宇健菴

JIAN H. CHEN, Government official and banker; born at Shaoshing, Chekiang in 1890; was graduated from St. John's University in 1917 with the degree of B.Sc. after which he went to the United States and entered Ohio University; he received his M.A. degree in 1918, and later made a special study of banking at Columbia University for two years; at the same time he joined the American Foreign Banking Corporation to obtain practical experience; he returned to China in the spring of 1921 on accepting an offer from the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce and began his service as the head of the banking department in the Shanghai branch; in the summer of 1922 he was made Hankow branch manager and the same year was elected a director of the Hankow Bankers' Association and in 1925 was elected a director of the Hankow Chamber of Commerce; after the Nationalist Government took over the Wu-Han cities in 1926 he was appointed manager of the Central Bank of China, Hankow and in the spring of 1927 he acted concurrently as director of the Wuchang mint; upon the political split between Nanking and Hankow in April, 1927 he retired from all activities and went to Shanghai; in the winter of 1927, when T. V. Soong resumed his office as Minister of Finance, he was appointed as comptroller of currency and concurrently acting manager of the Central Bank of China in Shanghai; upon reorganization of the Bank he was appointed its Deputy Governor, a position which he at present holds; he is now also director of the Central Mint in Shanghai; address: Central Bank of China, Shanghai.

CH'EN HUAN-CHANG, educational worker; born in Inkslab Island, Kwangtung in 1881; received his early training under Kang Yu-wei (China's modern sage); editor of the *Chinese Reformer*, 1899-1900; received his Ph.D. degree from Columbia University, New York in 1911, his thesis being "Economic Principles of Confucius and His School"; returned to China in 1912 and founded the National Confucian Association; appointed legal adviser to President Yuan Shih-kai, 1913 and at the same time was editor of the *Confucian Association Monthly*; his efforts to induce the Parliament to adopt Confucianism as the State Religion of China in 1913 failed; senator in the



Ch'en Huan-chang
陳煥章字重遠

Parliament of 1918; elected president of the Confucian University, Peking; elected vice-president of the World Conference for International Peace Through Religion, New York which position he still holds; address: National Confucian Association, Peiping.



Miss Grace Chun (Chen Hung-pi)
陳鴻璧

MISS GRACE CHUN, school principal; born in Hongkong, 1884; daughter of Chun Chiu-tung, the shipping manager of China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, Shanghai, received her early education from a pupil of the late Kang Yu-wei and later studied at the McTyeire School and St. Joseph's Institution, Shanghai; joined the staff of a monthly magazine 1906; taught in the Girls' High School and the Yu-Hsin Girls' School in Shanghai, 1907; meanwhile, she served also as a correspondent for a leading newspaper in Canton; joined the editorial staff of the *Great China Times*, in 1912, (which contributed toward the overthrow of the Ching Dynasty and the establishment of the Chinese Republic); in the same year, she founded the Cantonese kindergarten in Shanghai which was later developed into the Cantonese elementary school; dean of the Shenchow Girls' School, 1913; editor of the Women's weekly section of the *Eastern Times*, Shanghai; principal of the Cantonese girls' school, Shanghai, 1921; when the Cantonese

girls' school and the Cantonese elementary school were amalgamated under the new name of Kwangtung School of Shanghai in 1925, she was elected principal of the new school which position she is still holding; she is an author of a several books, published by the Commercial Press; during the Japanese Invasion of Shanghai in January, 1932, her school which was situated next to the Commercial Press Works was completely destroyed by Japanese artillery fire and airbombing; after the fighting started, she was trapped between the lines for five days with two little girl students and finally narrowly escaped death; through her energetic efforts, she has restored the School and has succeeded in raising funds to erect new buildings for the institution, which now enrolls more than 700 students; address: the Kwangtung High School, Chapei, Shanghai.



Ye Young Chan (Chen Ju-hsuan)
陳茹玄

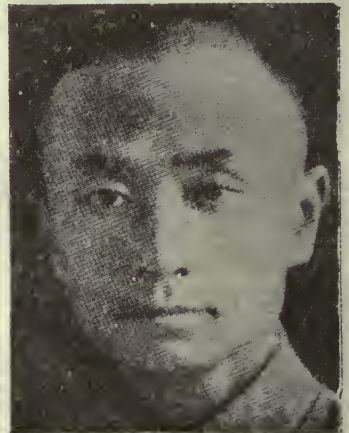
CHAN YE - YOUNG, Government official; born at Hsinning, Kwangtung, Feb. 25, 1894; was graduated from Whampoa Military School, 1910; went to America on a Government Scholarship in 1912 and entered the University of Illinois in 1914 to study political economy, graduating in 1918 with B.A. degree; transferred to Columbia University in the fall of 1918, studying law and political science, receiving M.A. and LL.B. degrees in 1920; returned to China via Europe in 1921 and was appointed professor at the Peking Normal College; later in the same year, became editor of the monthly magazine of Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce; appointed dean of the department of political economy of the National South-eastern University at Nanking, 1923 and served as acting President of the University and concurrently director of the general affairs department 1925-27; came to Shanghai in the fall of 1927 and became professor of political science at the Kwanghwa University and concurrently dean of the department of liberal arts of the same university, 1928; appointed secretary of National Reconstruction Commission of the National Government, 1929 and promoted chief secretary of the Commission in October, the same year, which latter position he held till 1932; toward the end of 1932 he was appointed member of the Legislative Yuan, concurrently member of the Constitutional Drafting Committee of the same Yuan, which positions he still retains; author of "Federal Government," Commercial

Press; "Political and Constitutional History of the Republic," and "Constitutional History of China," The World Book Co.; address: The Legislative Yuan, Nanking.

R. Chin (Chen Jui)

陳銳字純方

R. CHING, Government official; native of Kiangsi; born in 1887; was graduated from the Japanese Military Staff College at Tokyo; senior secretary to the National Government, 1927; counsellor to the Executive Yuan, since 1928; address: Executive Yuan, Nanking.



Chen Kou-fu
陳果夫字祖彝

CHEN KOU-FU, Government official; born at Wu-hsing, Chekiang in 1892; received his preliminary education from the Ming Teh School, Changsha and the Chekiang School, Nanking; studied at the Military Primary School of Chekiang, 1908-11; promoted to the Military Middle School at Nanking and joined the Revolutionary Party headed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, 1911; he took a prominent part in the First Revolution, being the right-hand man to his uncle Gen. Chen Chi-mei, the Shanghai leader during the Revolution; following the First Revolution he was compelled to take a trip abroad but returned to China during the Second Revolution against Yuan Shih-kai; he led a group of student-soldiers in an unsuccessful attempt to capture the Kiangnan Arsenal in 1915; owing to his participation in a conspiracy against Yuan, he was captured by the authorities at Shanghai but soon released; he was in the exchange business at Shanghai, 1918-23; when the Whampoa Military Academy was organized at Canton in 1924 he acted as Shanghai agent for enlistment and transportation; elected as a member of Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang at the second convention of the Party in Jan., 1926; secretary to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and chief of the organization department of the Kuomintang, 1926; succeeded Gen. Chiang as chief of the organization department of the Central Party Headquarters and made a member of the Central Political Council in July, 1927; appointed member of the Nationalist Government and vice-President of the Control Yuan, 1928; elected an executive member of the Central Party Headquarters at Nanking at the third Party convention in March 1929; elected member of the Central

Executive Committee by the National Party Congress, 1931; appointed vice-Chairman of the Hwai River Conservancy Board, 1932; appointed Chairman of the Kiangsi Provincial Government, 1933, which post he now holds; address: Kiangsu Provincial Government, Chinkiang, Kiangsu.

K. P. Chen (Chen Kuan-fu)

陳輝德字光甫

K. P. CHEN, banker; born at Chinkiang, Kiangsu, 1880; studied at St. John's University in Shanghai before going to the United States, where he attended the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated with B.C. degree in 1909; organised the Kiangsu Provincial Bank and was its first manager; founder of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, of which he has been general manager since 1915; director of several other leading Chinese banks in Shanghai; chairman of the cotton industry regulation committee; member of the National Economic Council; address: Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ningpo Road, Shanghai.

Chen Kuan-yuan

陳光遠字秀峯

CHEN KUANG-YUAN, Government official.

(See Page 54, 4th Edition).



Chen Kung-po

陳公博

CHEN KUNG-PO, retired Government official; born in Kwangtung, 1890; attended the Canton Law College at Canton and the National University of Peking, taking courses in philosophy; went to America where he studied economics at Columbia University in New York graduating with M.A. degree; joined the Hsin Chung Hui (predecessor of the Kuomintang) at the age of 16 and in the early years of the Revolution, he together with his father started a revolt in Canton, but the attempt was frustrated by the Manchu officials, resulting in the arrest of his father and his own narrow escape to Hongkong; editor of *The Social*—a revolutionary organ published by him at Canton; member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang and concurrently commissioner of agriculture and labor of Kwangtung Provincial Government, chief of the political training department of the Military Council, and President of the

National University at Canton, 1925; accompanied the Northern Punitive Expedition of the Nationalist Forces to Hupeh as Director of the Bureau of Political Affairs of the Headquarters, 1926; following the capture of Hankow and Hanyang in 1926, he was appointed chairman of the finance committee of Hupeh and concurrently Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Hupeh and Superintendent of Customs; when Kiangsi was taken, he was appointed Chairman of that Provincial Government, 1927; after the split of the Wuhan and Nanking Governments he resigned all his posts at the end of 1927 and became editor of the *Revolutionary Critic*, 1928; participated in the Northern Military Coalition Government at Peiping, 1930; Minister of Industry of the National Government, 1932-35; he is one of best known younger leaders of the Kuomintang Left Wing.



Chen Li-fu

陳立夫

CHEN LI-FU, organizer, philosopher, popular speaker and outstanding Party and Government leader; born at Wuhsing, Chekiang, 1899; nephew of the late General Chen Yin-shih, early Kuomintang martyr; B.Sc., Peiyang College, Tientsin; M.A., Pittsburg University, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.; Secretary of the Headquarters of the Commander-in-chief of the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces, 1927-28; Member of the Planning Committee of the First Army Corps; Member of the Planning Committee of the Kuomintang Central Publicity Department; Chief of Intelligence Section of the Kuomintang Central Organization Department; Member of Standing Committee of the Commander-in-chief's Special Party Headquarters; Chief Secretary of the National Reconstruction Commission, Nanking; Director of the Political Training Department of the Inspectorate-General of Military Training; Member of Kuomintang Central Executive Committee and of Central Political Council since 1929; Director of Kuomintang Central Organization Department, 1929-31; Secretary-General of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, and concurrently Secretary-General of the Central Political Council, 1929-31; Chairman of Kuomintang Central Organization Committee since 1932; Member of the National Government Council since 1933; Member of the Standing Committee of the National Economic Council since 1933; despite the onerous duties imposed on him by his multifarious

positions, Mr. Chen finds time to devote to writing and public lectures; he is the author of many books, including a Chinese dictionary published by the Chung Hwa Book Company, Shanghai; he is also the founder of a new system of philosophy based on Dr. Sun Yat-sen's teachings and set forth in a two-volume work entitled *Wei-sen-len*, of which more than 100,000 copies were sold in the last two years, as well as a prime mover in various popular movements such as the New Life Movement, the Culture-control Movement, the Read-A-Book Movement, etc.; address, Central Party Headquarters of Kuomintang, Nanking.



Chen Li-kiang (Chen Li-chiang)

陳禮江

CHEN LI-KIANG, author and university professor; born at Kiukiang, Kiangsi, 1896; was graduated from the University of Chicago, Chicago, U.S.A. with M.A. degree; after return to China, he served as professor of psychology and education, National Wu-han University, Wuchang; appointed Commissioner of Education, Kiangsi Provincial Government; in this capacity, he rendered conspicuous service in subsidizing the budget for educational purposes of the province; in 1928, he was invited as professor of psychology and education, National Sun Yat-sen University, Canton; since 1931, dean of Kiangsu Provincial College of Education and concurrently, director of Psychological Laboratory of the College; wrote many articles on mass education and rural reconstruction and is regarded as one of the leaders of the movement; his published works include "Educational Psychology" "General Methods of Teaching," etc.; address: Kiangsu Provincial College of Education, Wusih, Kiangsu.

L. T. CHEN, banker; born in Peking, February 10, 1894; received early education at Yenching U.; graduated from Tainghua Col. 1913; taught at Honan Provincial Col. for one year and went to the U. S. in 1914 enrolling at Yale where he distinguished himself in oratory; after graduation at Yale in 1917 he went to Harvard for graduate study, but before completing work for a Master's degree, he was called to France as one of the first three Chinese Y.M.C.A. workers among the Chinese laborers attached to the British Expeditionary Forces; returned to China immediately after the War and was appointed by the National Committee Y.M.C.A. to



L. T. Chen (Chen Li-ting)

陳立廷

take charge of repatriation work of Chinese laborers in Shantung 1919; the following year he was transferred to the headquarters in Shanghai; in 1928 he became general secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in Peiping and was concurrently lecturer on contemporary history at the National University; in Sept. 1929 he returned to Shanghai to become general secretary, Y.M.C.A. and concurrently executive secretary, China Council, Institute of Pacific Relations; research director, Kinchong Banking Corporation, since 1932; he is general editor of the *International Understanding Series* published by the China Council and is translator of Liang Chi-chao's "History of Chinese Political Thought" published in London; he is also author of a number of pamphlets including "China's Tariff Autonomy," "Problems of the Pacific" and "Essentials of Y.M.C.A." address: Kinchong Banking Corporation, Kiangsi Road, Shanghai.



Chan Lim-chung (Chen Lien-chung)

陳廉仲

CHAN LIM-CHUNG, business man; born at Namhoi, Kwangtung, 1889; after having been engaged in business for many years in Canton, he was elected president of the General Chamber of Commerce of Kwangtung and treasurer of the Canton Merchants Volunteer Corps; director of many firms in Canton; also worked in the

compradore office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation of Shameen, Canton; now engaged in business at Hongkong.



Chan Lim-pak (Chen Lien-pai)

陳廉伯

CHAN LIM-PAK, merchant; born at Namhoi, Kwangtung, 1884; chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce at Canton, 1920-22; commander-in-chief of the Merchants Volunteers of Kwangtung and colonel-in-chief commanding the ten regiments in Canton, 1923-24; president of the Canton Chinese silk merchants association and president of the Canton mining and the Kwangtung export association for many years; he also held the following positions: Chinese agent of the Shanghai and Hongkong Banking Corporation in Shameen, Canton; general manager of the Tee Lee Ming Company; director of the Chung Kwock Po Lee S.S. Company and of Cheong Wah Insurance Company; president of Lepack Company of Canton; one of the directors of the Nanyang Brothers' Tobacco Company and other leading Chinese firms in Hongkong and Canton; served as trade commissioner to the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco; now engaged in business in Hongkong.



Tcheng Loh (Chen Lu)

陳筠字任先

TCHENG LOH, legal practitioner; born at Foochow, Fukien, 1878; entered the arsenal school at Foochow and

studied science and French under the guidance of M. Medard, 1893; was sent by Viceroy Chang Chi-tung to Paris, where he studied law in Paris University and was graduated with LL.B. degree, 1906; toured various countries as an attache to the Ching Imperial Commission to study constitutional systems of government in Europe and America, 1906-07; accompanied the Chinese Government Delegation to the Hague Conference as a 2nd class secretary of the Imperial Embassy 1907; counsellor to the foreign office, 1908; passed the Imperial Examinations and was given the degree of Hanlin Compiler, 1908; chief secretary to the board of foreign affairs, 1909; director of political affairs, 1910-11; after the establishment of the Republic, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Mexico, 1914; Chinese Plenipotentiary to the Sino-Russian-Mongolian Conference at Kiakta, 1914; Resident-General at Urga, 1915-17; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1918-20; Minister to France, 1920-27; Chinese delegate to the League of Nations, 1923; he has been engaged in private law practice in Shanghai since 1932; advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, since 1934; address: c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking.



Chen Ming-shu

陳銘樞字真如

CHEN MING-SHU, retired Government official; born at Hoppo Hsien, Kwangtung in 1889; received his early training at Paoing Military Academy in Chihli (now Hebei); joined the Tungmenhui (predecessor of the Kuomintang) when still young and took part in the First Revolution, fighting against Chang Hsun at Hsuechow; returned to Kwangtung in 1915 when Yuan Shih-kai declared himself Emperor; became involved in an attempt to assassinate Lung Chi-kwang, Military Governor of Kwangtung, for which he was arrested, but was soon released and fled to Japan where he remained until 1924; on returning to China he joined the 1st Kwangtung Army Division and was appointed to the general staff; as a reward of his services to Dr. Sun Yat-sen in suppressing the rebellion of Cheng Chung-ming, he was made commander of the 10th Division of the 4th Army and concurrently commander of the South Route Army; accompanied Pei Chung-hsi to Hunan in 1925 to induce various militarists there to join the forthcoming drive to the Yangtze; he led the 10th and 11th divisions of

the 4th Nationalist Army into Hunan in 1926 and participated in the capture of Wuchang and the war against Wu Pei-fu in Hupeh; he was appointed Commander and Defence Commissioner of Wu-Han and later promoted to the command of the 11th National Army; he later became chief of the General Political Bureau of the National Army Headquarters; when Communist activities developed in Kwangtung in Dec., 1927 he was appointed Commander of the Eastern Route Army and concurrently Commander of the 11th Nationalist Army with instructions to suppress the disturbances and was successful; appointed a member of the Canton Division of the Central Political Council, 1928 and in the same year on the resignation of Li Chi-sun was appointed Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, which post he held until 1931, when he was ousted by Gen. Chen Chi-tang; Garrison Commander of Shanghai-Nanking Area, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Minister of Communications, 1931-32; leading spirit in the Fukien Independence Movement, 1933-34; after the collapse of the Movement, he was expelled by the C. E. C. of Kuomintang and has been living in retirement; he is now residing at Hongkong.



M. K. Chen (Chen Mou-chieh)
陳懋解字夙之

M. K. CHEN, railway engineer; born at Minhsien, Fukien, 1887; studied in the United States, where he attended the Cook Academy, graduating in 1909 and Cornell University, graduating in 1912; returned to China in 1912 and was appointed technical expert of the bureau of construction of the commercial mart at Pukow; assistant engineer of the Nanking-Changsha Railway, 1914; senior assistant engineer of the Chu-Chow Railway, 1917; director-general of flood relief and conservancy, 1918; assistant engineer-in-charge of survey under the Chihli River Commission, 1918; chief-engineer of the directorate-general for the construction of the Hulutao port, 1920; no response to inquiries has been received since 1925.

CHEN NIEN-TSUNG, Government official; born at Kashing, Chekiang, 1897; was graduated from Tsing Hua College 1921; student at Dartmouth College, 1922-23; received his B.A. degree from the University of Michigan, 1924; studied at Columbia University and received his M.A. degree; did research work in the National Institute of Public Administration, New York 1924-25; went to Paris and



Chen Nien-tsung (Chen Nien-chung)

陳念中

pursued further research studies in Université de Paris 1925-26; upon returning to China he was appointed secretary of the municipal government of Hangchow, Chekiang; professor of the Engineering College of Chekiang National University and of Chiao Tung University, Shanghai, 1926-28; secretary of the Legislative Yuan 1928-30, technical commissioner of the Examination Yuan 1930-31; associate examiner and concurrently senior secretary to the first examination for higher civil service, 1931; received the rank of Chien Jen; promoted director of the bureau of compilation of the Legislative Yuan, 1931, which position he recently resigned; author of: "The American Rule of the Philippines—Its History and Results"; "Elective Franchise, Initiative, Referendum, and Recall"; "Comparative Governments of Modern States"; address: Legislative Yuan, Nanking.

Peitsao Tchong (Chen Pen-tsao)

陳泮藻字梓屏

PEITSAO TCHONG, Government official; born at Kanshein, Kiangsi, 1896; was graduated from the Peking Government University and later from Berlin and Strasbourg Universities; commissioner of the Bureau of Education of Nanking Municipal Government, 1927; instructor at the Central Military Academy, 1930; senior counsellor to the Ministry of Education; address: Ministry of Education, Nanking.



Chen Pao-chuan

陳寶泉字筱莊

CHEN PAO-CHUAN, Government official; born at Tientsin, Chihli, 1874; was graduated from the Tung Wen College, Japan; served in the Board of Education during the Manchu regime; president of the National College, Peking, 1911; secretary of Tientsin Municipal Government, 1919; director of the bureau of education of the Metropolitan Municipal Government, Peking; chief of general affairs of the Haiho Commission and concurrently member of the Hopei Provincial Government 1930; Commissioner of Education of Hopei, 1930-34; author of: "Education of Citizenship"; "A survey of Education in Japan and the Philippine Islands;" and "Chinese Poems"; last known address: c/o Hopei Provincial Government, Tientsin.



Percy Chen (Chen Pei-shi)

陳丕士

PERCY CHEN, journalist and business man; born at Trinidad, British West Indies, 1901; eldest son of Eugene Chen, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government; studied law in England and was made a member of the Middle Temple; called to the English Bar at the age of 21 in 1922 and later practised law for several years in Trinidad; returned to China in the fall of 1926; was appointed a member of the staff of the Foreign Office of the Nationalist Government and followed the Nationalist Armies to Hankow during their Northern Punitive Expedition; in 1927, he was commissioned by the Nationalist Government to conduct Borodin and other Russian advisors to their own country; he is now advisor to the General Motors Corporation in their negotiations with the Soviet Commissariat of Heavy Industry; he was invited to fill this position on account of his wide knowledge of conditions in the Soviet Union, where he studied the situation during the past six years; he is probably the first Chinese employed by a great foreign Corporation as its advisor in a foreign country; he is now also correspondent of the *Ta Kung Pao* at Tientsin; he believes that Sino-Soviet friendship should be one of the corner stones of Chinese political policy and is working to further that policy; he visited China summer of 1935; address: c/o *Ta Kung Pao*, Tientsin.

Chen Pi-chun

陳壁君

CHEN PI-CHUN, woman revolutionary leader and Government official; wife of Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan; native of Kwangtung; born in Straits Settlements; her father had contributed substantially to the cause of revolution; participated in revolutionary activities while still young and became a member of Tungmenghui, predecessor of Kuomintang; member of the Central Supervisory Committee of Kuomintang, since 1931; appointed member of the Legislative Yuan in 1935, but declined the appointment; address: c/o Executive Yuan, Nanking.

Chen Pu-Lai

陳布雷字畏堂

CHEN PU-LAI, Government official; born at Tsi-chi (Ningpo), Chekiang, 1890; was graduated from the Chekiang Provincial College, Hangchow; contributing editor of the *Tien Tao Pao* and *Shun Pao* at Shanghai; taught at the 4th Middle School and the Technical High School of Ningpo for eight years; chief editor of *Shanghai Journal of Commerce*, Shanghai, for six years, during which time he was also an editor of the Commercial Press, assisting in the compilation of the Webster's Collegiate Dictionary with Chinese Translations; Chief Secretary of Chekiang Provincial Government, 1927; appointed Chief Secretary of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, Summer of 1927, but resigned in Sept., same year; chief editor of the *China Times* Shanghai, 1928; Commissioner of Education of Chekiang, 1929; vice-Minister of Education, 1931; acting Director of the Publicity Department of Central Party Headquarters, Nanking, 1931; member of Chekiang Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Education, 1932-34; member of the Central Supervisory Committee since 1931; now, secretary to General Chiang Kai-shek, 1935; address: Wuchang Provisional Headquarters of the President of the Military Affairs Commission, Wuchang, Hupeh.

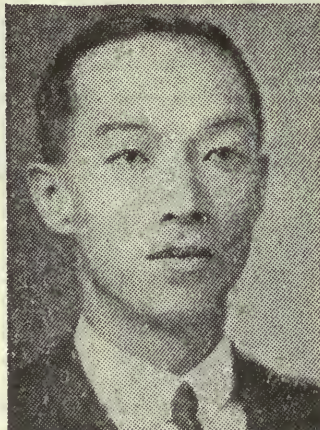


Admiral Chen Shao-kwan

陳紹寬

ADMIRAL CHEN SHAO-KWAN, naval officer; born at Foochow, Fukien, 1888; was graduated from the Naval College, Nanking, 1907; received training as a midshipman on the training ship "Tung-Chi," and later

took flying and submarine course in America; served in the fleet as instructor, navigating officer, gunnery officer, paymaster, executive officer, commanding officer of torpedo boat, flag lieutenant to the Commander-in-Chief of the navy, and captain of the cruisers "Chao-Ho" and "Hai-Yung" from 1910-16; investigated navy in Japan, America and European countries, and obtained practical experience on the British surface warships and submarines during the time of the World War; in 1919 he was appointed naval attache to the Chinese Legation in London, and concurrently director of the Chinese Naval students in England, naval technical delegate to the Paris Peace Conference, and naval delegate to the International Hydrographic Conference; after he returned from abroad he served successively as captain of the training ship "Tung-Chi," chief of staff to the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, chief of staff to the Defence Commissioner of Fukien, Captain of the cruiser "Ying-Swei," and was promoted Rear Admiral in 1925; appointed Commander of the 2nd Squadron of the Navy in 1926, and concurrently member of the Military Council and member of the Wuhan Division of the Central Political Council; commanded the naval forces in defense of the National Capital during the trouble in 1927, and participated in the punitive expedition against rebellions in 1929; appointed Chief of the Navy Department of the War Ministry in 1928, promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral, and became Vice-Minister of Navy in 1929; at the same time, he was made chief technical delegate to the World Disarmament Conference in Geneva, special secretary of the Military Division of the Central Political Council, and member of the Special Foreign Affairs Commission; promoted Minister of Navy in 1932 with the rank of Full Admiral, which post he has since held; he was distinguished with Chinese and foreign decorations and medals; address: Ministry of Navy, Nanking.



S. P. Chen (Chen Shi-pang)

陳祀邦字新周

S. P. CHEN, medical officer; native of Kwangtung; born at Singapore, 1884; received his preliminary education in the Federated Malay States; commenced his professional education at Caius College, Cambridge, where he passed his natural science tripos with honors; obtained his hospital training at St. Thomas's Hospital, London and

on completion of his studies, received his medical and surgical degrees from Cambridge University; after graduation, he served for a year as senior resident surgeon at the Western General Dispensary in London; chief medical officer of the North Manchurian Plague Prevention Service in Harbin; director of the Government Isolation Hospital at Peking; one of the three commissioners to suppress the pneumonic plague in Shansi, 1918; principal medical expert of the Ministry of Interior; ex-president of the Peking Rotary Club, 1928.

Chen Shih-cheng

陳石珍

CHEN SHIH-CHENG, Government official; born at Kiangyin, Kiangsu, 1892; was graduated from Oberlin College and Columbia University; served as chief secretary to the Ministry of Education, 1928-30; now senior counsellor to the same Ministry; address: Ministry of Education, Nanking.

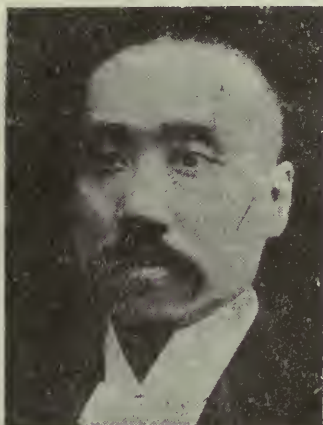


S. K. Chen (Chen Shih-kuang)

陳世光

S. K. CHEN, retired Government official; native of Canton; born in 1871; entered the Government service in 1901 as student interpreter to the Taotai's Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Shanghai; promoted a secretary to the Taotai's Office, Shanghai, 1905; general secretary to the Taotai's Office and Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Shanghai, 1907; when the 1911 Revolution broke out, he was appointed by the Provisional Government of the Republic of China as a delegate to the Senior Consul's Office to assist in managing the securities of the Shanghai Taotai's treasury and served in that capacity from Nov. 16, 1911 to Nov. 1, 1912; chief secretary to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and the Superintendent of Customs and general secretary to the Military and Civil Governors of Chekiang and Kiangsu, 1912; during the Great War, he was appointed by the Central Government as Chief Delegate of the Repatriation Bureau, Shanghai to co-operate with the International and French Settlement Authorities; twice acting Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Shanghai, and also Commissioner of Russian Affairs, Shanghai; appointed high advisor by General Chang Yu Ming, Defence Commissioner of Shanghai, 1924; also high advisor to the late Admiral Yang Shu-chuang, then Commander-in-Chief

of Chinese Navy; Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and Superintendent of Customs, Shanghai and Director of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, 1924; in August, 1925, he was appointed advisor to the Ministry of Communications and Director of the Chinese Telegraph Administration, Shanghai; Director, Shanghai Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1927; he is the recipient of many decorations and orders from the Chinese, Japanese, German, French, Portuguese, Spanish and Italian Governments; he has been living in retirement since 1927; address: 272 Route Pere Robert, Shanghai.



Chen Shih-li

陳時利字劍秋

CHEN SHIH-LI, retired Government official; born at He-chiang, Szechwan, 1875; he was a law graduate and started his official career in 1896 as a member of the board of war; chief of the police department in the Ministry of Interior, 1912; legal counsellor to the President, 1913; acting chief of the bureau of rites and ceremonies, 1916; resident director of the municipal administration in 1918; high advisor to the Civil Governor of Chihli, 1921; executive member of the Yangtze River Commission and chairman of the Yangtze Technical Committee under that commission, 1922; no further information has been received since 1923.



Chen Shih-ti

陳世第字雅鶴

CHEN SHIH-TI (CHI-HAO), court official; born at Hangchow, Chekiang, 1882; received his early education under private family tutors; studied at St. John's University, Shanghai, 1900-05; taught English at Chekiang Provincial College, Hangchow and Tsung Veng Middle School 1905-56; went to America and studied Political Science at the University of California and Harvard University, 1906-11; returned to China in 1911; appointed auditor of the Bureau of Audit, Peiping, 1911; promoted auditing officer after the establishment of Board of Audit, 1931; auditing officer of the Board of Audit with the rank of Chien Jen and vice-director of the committee on the examination of Final Returns, Board of Audit, Peiping, 1914; member of the Commission for the Consolidation of Foreign and Domestic Loans 1922; technical expert to the Commission for Readjustment of Finance 1923-26; counsellor to the Commission of Foreign Affairs 1924; technical expert to the Special Tariff Conference 1925; counsellor to the Treaty Revision Study Commission, 1925; chief secretary to the Civil Administration Department of Chekiang Provincial Government 1926; secretary to Hangchow Municipal Government, 1927-29; chief secretary to the District Court for the First Special Area in Shanghai since 1930; address: First Special Area District Court, North Chekiang Road, Shanghai.



Chen Shu-jen

陳樹人

CHEN SHU-JEN, Chairman of Overseas Affairs Commission; born at Fan-yu, Kwangtung, 1883; was graduated from the School of Fine Arts, Tokyo, Japan and another Japanese College with B. A. degree; served as general secretary of the Kuomintang Headquarters in Canada; Associate-Director of General Affairs and later Director of Party Affairs of the Kuomintang; Commissioner of Administrative Affairs of Kwangtung Provincial Government for four times; twice, Acting Civil Governor of Kwangtung; Commissioner of General Affairs Department of the Ministry of Interior of Canton Nationalist Government; Chief Secretary of Kwangtung Provincial Government; Chief Secretary of the Nationalist Government; Director of personnel Department of the Central Party Headquarters; served successively as member of Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang; member of Canton Division of Central Political Council; member of Wuhan

Division of Central Political Council; member of Overseas Affairs Commission of the Northern Military Coalition; member of the Administrative Affairs Commission of Canton Extraordinary Session of Kuomintang; now, Chairman of Overseas Affairs Commission of the National Government; address: Overseas Affairs Commission, Nanking.



Dr. Chen Su-lan (Chen Shu-nan)

陳樹南

CHEN SU-LAN, overseas physician; born in Foochow, Fukien, on Feb. 13, 1885; entered the Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow in October 1900 and graduated with honors in Jan. 1905; entered King Edward VII College of Medicine, Singapore in June 1905; a gold medalist and winner of nearly all the prizes awarded by the College; graduated with honors in May 1901 and has since been in private practice; vice president of British Medical Association (Malaya Branch); a lecturer in and writer on social hygiene and opium and a specialist on opium addiction and the cure of the opium habit; member of the following government appointments:—the Council of King Edward VII College of Medicine, Central Board, Social Hygiene Advisory Board and Standing Advisory Committee on Opium, in Singapore; President of St. John's Ambulance Centre; Vice President, Child Welfare Society; President, Singapore Anti-opium Society and Director of The Clinic for the cure of Opium Addicts; member of general committee of Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Committee of Rotary Club of Singapore, Director of Y.M.C.A., advisor to Y.M.C.A., and President of Alumni Association of Colleges of Medicine; address: 9 St. Thomas' Walk, Singapore.

CHEN TA, university professor; born at Hangchow; graduate of Tsing Hua College, Peking in 1911; went to America in 1916 and entered Reed College, Portland from which he received his A.B. degree in 1919; went to Columbia University where he received a M.A. degree in 1920 and a Ph.D. degree in 1923; editor of the *Chinese Students Quarterly*, 1919-20; university fellow in social science at Columbia, 1920-21; attached to the Chinese delegation at the Disarmament Conference at Washington, 1921-22; served as a member of the social research commission to make a preliminary study of social and economic



Chen Ta (Ch'en Ta)

陳達字通夫

conditions in China, 1925; member of the Chinese group to attend the first session of the Institute of Pacific Relations held at Honolulu in July, 1925; appointed head of the department of statistics, Ministry of the Interior, Nanking in 1920, but soon resigned; on the occasion of the 175th anniversary of Columbia University in October, 1929 he was awarded a medal by the University; professor of sociology at Tsing Hua University, Peiping, since 1923 and from 1923-27 he was concurrently editor of *Tsing Hua Journal*; during the spring term of 1930 he was a visiting professor to the University of Hawaii to give a series of lectures on modern China in its economic and social aspects; he is author of: "Japanese Emigration to Manchuria" 1921; "Chinese Bureau of Labor Statistics," Washington, D.C., 1923; "Analysis of Strikes in China, from 1918 to 1926," Bureau of Economic Information, Peiping 1927; "Labor problems in China," Commercial Press, Shanghai, 1929; address: Tsing Hua University, Peiping.



Chen Tao-yuan

陳道源字貫一

CHEN TAO-YUAN, Secy. British Municipal Council, Tientsin; born Tehenhai, Chekiang, 1888; graduate of Peiyang U., Tientsin after which he received a degree of M.E. at Cornell U. in 1909; attended Glasgow U.,

Scotland; associate member, Institute of Naval Architects, London; draughtsman to Vickers, Limited, 1909-12; draughtsman to Kiangnan Dockyard and Engineering Works, Shanghai 1912-14; secretary to Chief Inspectorate of Salt Administration 1914-16; chief engineer superintendent of the Government Dockyard, Foochow, 1916-17; technical expert to Ministry of Navy 1918; secretary to the Chinese delegation at Washington Conference 1921; accompanied Wang Chung-hui to Hague Court of International Justice, 1923; associate director and harbor master to Harbor and Wharves Administration, Tsingtao, 1924-25; secretary to the Director-General of Chief Inspectorate, Salt Administration, 1926-27; Deputy secretary of the British Municipal Council, Tientsin, 1928 to present and Acting Secretary since 1934; address: British Municipal Council, Tientsin.



Chen Teh-cheng

陳德徵字待秋

CHEN TEH-CHENG, school principal; born at Pukiang, Chekiang, in 1899; studied at Middle School of Hangchow Christian College and was graduated in physics; following his graduation from Hangchow Christian College he became a teacher in the Vincent Miller Academy at Soochow for a term and later taught successively in various other middle schools; became principal of the Middle School of the University of Shanghai in 1923, but left the school a few months later because of his opposition to Communist activities in the school; he then joined the *Republican Daily News* as editor-in-chief but was arrested shortly afterward by the northern clique; he succeeded in escaping to Canton where he was appointed by the National Government as secretary to the government; appointed a member of the commission for Communist elimination of the Shanghai Special Municipality in April, 1926; following the fifth plenary session of the Kuomintang in 1928 he was appointed director of the Shanghai Special Kuomintang Headquarters; elected a member of the executive committee of the same and director of the propaganda department in 1928 and in April, 1929 was appointed concurrently commissioner of Education of Shanghai Special Municipality, of which post he was relieved in October, 1930; he is now principal of the Chien Yeh Middle School in Shanghai.



Chen Tiao-yuan

陳調元字雪軒

CHEN TIAO-YUAN, Government official; born at Ansin, Chihi, 1885; received his military education at the Paoing Military Officers' College; joined the Army after graduation and soon became a brigadier-commander; defense commissioner of Hsuechow; Commander-in-Chief of the bandit-suppression Army and Military Governor of Anhwei; joined the Northern Punitive Expedition of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army in 1927 and was appointed Commander of the 37th Army and concurrently Commander of the Northern Route Army; made member of the Military Council 1928; member of the Peiping Division of the Central Political Council; member of the State Council; fought against Yen Hsi-shan's forces in Shantung, 1930; Chairman of the Anhwei Provincial Government, 1930-32; Commander of the 1st Route Army, 1933; Commander-in-Chief of the Communist-suppression Reserve Forces of Kiangsi, Hunan, Kwangtung and Hupeh, 1923; Chairman of the Military Advisory Council, since 1934; address: Military Advisory Council, National Government, Nanking.



Chen Ting

陳定字靜清

CHEN TING, diplomatic official; native of Kwangsi; born in Hunan in 1894; received Chinese classical education under private tutors, and graduated from the Provincial Law School of Hupeh in 1915; admitted to the bar in

1917; became member of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs after passing the Examination for High Civil Service in 1919; appointed Attaché to the Chinese Delegation accredited to the League of Nations in 1925; served as Secretary to the Chinese Delegations to the Annual Assemblies of the League of Nations from 1925 to 1927; served as Technical Expert to the Chinese Delegation to the World Economic Conference, 1926; appointed Second Secretary of the Chinese Delegation accredited to the League of Nations in 1928; appointed Government Representative on the League Advisory Commission for Refugees in 1929, Government Representative on the Conférence Internationale des Colonies de Vacances et Oeuvres de Plein Air at Geneva in 1931, and Substitute Delegate to the International Conference for Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs at Geneva in 1931; appointed First Secretary of the Chinese Delegation accredited to the League of Nations, and elected member of the International Diplomatic Academy, Paris, in 1930; nominated in 1932 as member of the panel for Commissions of Enquiry of the International Labor Office to consider international complaints under Article 357 of the Peace Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye, 1919; served as Technical Expert and Assistant Secretary-General to the Chinese Delegations to the Annual Assemblies of the League of Nations from 1928 to 1934; served as Technical Expert to the Chinese Delegations to the World Disarmament Conference and to the Extraordinary Assembly of the League of Nations dealing with the Sino-Japanese dispute, in 1932; appointed Technical Delegate to the Universal Postal Congress in Cairo, 1934; address: Chinese Delegation, Geneva, Switzerland.



Chen Ding-sai (Ch'en T'ing-lui)

陳霆銳

CHEN DING-SAI, lawyer; born at Soochow, Kiangsu in 1889; attended Soochow University, 1906-09; he then went to Shanghai and for several years was compiler for the Chung Hwa Book Company and co-editor of the magazine *Ta Chung Hwa*; at the same time he translated scores of books from English into Chinese; studied at the Comparative Law School, 1917-20 and graduated with LL.B. degree; went to America as a self-supporting student and entered the graduate law school of the University of Michigan and received his D.J. degree in 1921 and M.A. degree in political science in 1922; his thesis was "The Principles of State Succession as revealed by the Versailles Treaty";

because of his high scholastic standing he was given a University fellowship of G.\$500; while at Michigan he was president of the Chinese Students' Association of the University; during the Washington Conference in 1921 he was special correspondent for the *Sin Wan Pao*, Shanghai daily paper; on returning to China in 1922 he was given a professorship in the Comparative Law School at Shanghai and held this until 1925; since that time he has been in private law practice in Shanghai; dean of the School of Law of China National Institute, Woosung, since 1934; address: 131 Museum Road, Shanghai.

Admiral Chan Chak (Chen Tseh)

陳策

ADMIRAL CHAN CHAK, navy officer; born at Chungshan, Kwangtung, 1895; commander of the 4th naval squadron in Kwangtung, 1929-31; elected member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, 1932; was forced to leave Canton by General Chen Chi-tang; director of the Naval Bureau of the National Military Affairs Commission, since 1934; address: Bureau of Naval Affairs, Military Affairs Commission, Nanking.



Chan Chung-sing (Chen Tsung-chen)

陳宗城

CHAN CHUNG-SING, social worker; born at Canton in 1900; was graduated from the Kwangtung Law College, 1919; went to France in 1920; received his degrees of Licence of Law and Doctor of Political Science and Economics from Université de Paris, 1925; secretary of the International Labor Office in the Asiatic Inquiry Department, 1925-28; author: "Concessions en Chine," contributor to many European periodicals; returned to China in 1928 with Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Office from June 1930-July 1934; now secretary of the International Labor Office in Geneva; address: International Labor Office, Geneva.

Chen Tso-heng

陳杜衡字芳齋

CHEN TSO-HENG (CHEN TU-HENG), Naval officer.

(See Page 65, 4th Edition).

Chen Tu-hsiu

陳獨秀

CHEN TU-HSIU, noted communist leader and scholar; born at Huaijing, Anhwei, 1879; received his advanced education in France and Japan; one of the forerunners of the "Literary Revolution" and editor of *La Jeunesse*; professor and later dean of department of literature of the Peking Government University; was admitted to the Kuomintang in 1924, but soon became communist; elected delegate of Chinese communists to the 3rd International at Moscow, 1925; elected member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, 1925; issued joint telegram with Wang Ching-wei, representing the Chinese Communist Party with Wang representing the Kuomintang, Shanghai, 1926; was expelled from the Kuomintang in 1928; arrested in Shanghai, 1932 and after a protracted trial by the Kiangsu High Court at Nanking, was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment in Oct. 1932; he is now serving his prison term in Nanking.



Wei Ping Chen (Chen Wei-ping)

陳維屏

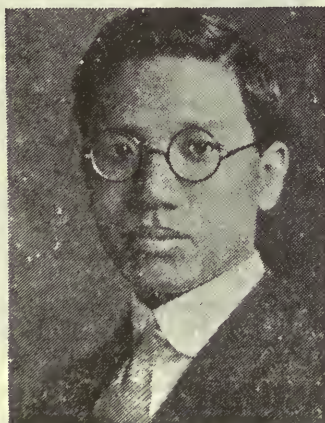
WEI-PING CHEN, Consular official; born at Peiping, 1879; studied at the Peking Methodist College, graduating with B.A. Degree in 1902; after graduation joined the Church Ministry serving in different capacities in the various districts for eight years; went to America for higher education in 1910; and there attended the following colleges; Ohio Wesleyan University (M.A. Degree, 1911), University of Michigan, 1911-13; Boston University (Ph.D. Degree 1915) his doctoral dissertation being "Development of the Customs House under the Manchu Dynasty"; on returning to China, he was appointed editor of the "Chinese Christian Advocate"; delegate of Chinese Christians of the Methodist Church to attend its General Conference held in Des Moines Iowa, 1920; from 1920 to 1924, secretary of the Centenary Movement of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, and in that capacity he visited important centres of the Methodist Mission; Professor of University of Nanking, 1924; appointed to the Opium Suppression Bureau in 1929 and in 1930 joined the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; appointed Consul-General for China in Australia, 1931 which position he now holds; author of the book entitled "Manchuria or Manchukuo," the effect of three years of Japanese Aggression; address: Chinese Consulate General, Sydney, Australia.



Chen Wen-ling

陳文鵬

CHEN WEN-LING, aviator; born at Amoy, Fukien; received his early education at the Ming Li Middle School at Kulangyu, and later at the Anglo-Chinese College at Foochow, Fukien; at the age of 16, he joined the Great Northern Cable Co., at Shanghai, where he was employed for six years; went to Germany for military education, 1922-25; returned to China in 1925 and during the agitations following the May 30th Incident of that year, he served as commander of the student army at Amoy; was sent to Germany by Gen. Ling Ku-keng, then garrison commander of Amoy, as student at the Baumer Aero-Academy; after completing the course, he returned to China in 1928 and assisted in the organization of aviation bureau at Amoy; later in 1928, he was sent to England with a commission to purchase several planes for military use in China, one of which the "Amoy" he brought back to China by air, having made the entire distance of about 15,000 miles, being the first Chinese to complete the flight from Europe to China; director of the Naval Air Establishment at Amoy, since 1931; address: Naval Air Establishment, Amoy, Fukien.



William Y. Chen (Chen Wen-yuan)

陳文淵

WILLIAM Y. CHEN, college professor; born at Foochow, Fukien; was graduated from the Anglo-Chinese

College, Foochow; served as social secretary in the Foochow Institutional Church and principal of Tsing Dalk School; studied at Syracuse University U.S.A. where he obtained the degree of B.A., in 1928 and M.A., in 1919; he was lecturer on Chinese history in Syracuse University; after his return, served as teacher in the Foreign Language College, Foochow; Superintendent of the Foochow Institutional Church; adviser to Governor Sah Chen-ping of Fukien and to the salt commissioner of Fukien province; pastor of the Foochow Student Church; lecturer on religious education in Fukien Christian University and on comparative religion in Hwa Nan Women's College, Foochow; later he studied social psychology with William McDougall at Duke University and received his Ph. D. degree in 1930; lectured on Chinese nationalism in America and Europe; attended Cambridge University, England; University of Paris and Berlin University; participated in a series of lectures on China with Sir Frederick Whyte, Commander Stephen King-Hall and the Earl of Gosford for the British Broadcasting Corporation, London in 1929; returned to China in 1931 and is at present associate professor of psychology, chairman of Arts Faculty and acting President of the Fukien Christian University; address: Fukien Christian University, Foochow.



Chen Yen-chlung

陳延炯

CHEN YEN-CHIUNG, Railway official; born at Fanyu, Kwangtung, 1895; secretary to the Provincial Department of Education of Kwangtung; director of general affairs department of the Canton Mint; director of general affairs department of the Canton-Kowloon Railway Administration; secretary to the Ministry of Communications; counsellor to the Ministry of Finance; director of general affairs department of the Ministry of Railways; president of the administration board of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway; counsellor to the Ministry of Railways; counsellor to the Provisional Headquarters of the President of the Military Affairs Commission at Nanchang; now, managing-director of the Peiping-Hankow Railway Administration, Hankow.

GEN. CHEN YI, Government official; born at Shaohsing, Chekiang, 1882; graduate of the Military Cadets School, the Artillery School and the Military Academy, Tokyo; Chief of the Military



Gen. Chen Yi

陳儀字公洛

Affairs Department of Chekiang; Counsellor to the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the National Forces; Commander of the 1st Division of the Chekiang Provincial Army; Commander of the Forces at Su-chow, Chekiang; Civil Governor of Chekiang; member of the Military Affairs Commission of the Nationalist Government; Director of the Arsenal Administration of the Ministry of War; Administrative Vice-Minister of the Ministry of War and later Political Vice-Minister of the same Ministry; now Chairman of the Fukien Provincial Government; address: Fukien Provincial Government, Foochow, Fukien.



Eugene Chen (Chen Yu-jen)

陳友仁

EUGENE CHEN, journalist, publicist and retired Minister of Foreign Affairs; native of Kwangtung; born at Trinidad, S. America, 1878; received his legal education in England and was admitted to the bar in London; after practising law for some years in West Indies, he returned to China in 1912, when he was appointed legal adviser to the Ministry of Communications at Peking; publisher and editor of the *Peking Gazette*, 1914-16, in the course of his duties as such, he was arrested and imprisoned for his anti-Japanese writings denouncing certain sinister negotiations of the then Peking Administration with Japan, 1916; pardoned and released, 1917; left Peking for Shanghai, where he as-

sociated with Dr. Sun Yat-sen and other Southern Leaders; member of the diplomatic mission of the Southern Military Government to the United States, 1917; editor of the *Shanghai Gazette*, Shanghai, 1918-19; member of the Southern delegation to Paris Peace Conference 1919; after the conference, he travelled extensively in Europe, returning to China in 1920; adviser to the Southern Government, 1922-24; founder and editor of the *Min Pao* or the *People Tribune*, Peiping, 1925 and was imprisoned by the Fengtien authorities for publishing the news of death of Chang Tso-lin in his paper; acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government at Canton, 1926; substantiated Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government, Wuhan, 1927; after the split of Nanking and Wuhan factions, he was relieved of his post by the Nanking Government and has been residing in Europe since 1927; elected member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang and of the Central Political Council, 1928; married Miss Chang Tsing-ying, daughter of Chang Chin-kiang, in France, 1930; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Canton Opposition Government, end of 1931; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the National Government, 1932; joined the Fukien Independence Movement and became Minister of Foreign Affairs of the "People's Government," 1933-34; after collapse of the Movement, he has been living in retirement.



Chen Yu-gwan (Chen Yu-kuang)

陳裕光

Y. G. CHEN, university president; born in Chekiang, 1893; after his graduation from the University of Nanking in 1915, he devoted his time during 1915-16 to the study of Chinese classics and in the Summer of 1916, he went to America as a private student and first entered the Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland, Ohio, as a special student in chemistry; took postgraduate work under the direction of faculty of pure science of Columbia University in 1917, receiving his M.A. degree in 1918 and Ph.D. degree in 1922 and being awarded in 1929 the Columbia University Medal, granted to graduates who have secured their degrees at Columbia and have returned to their native lands and there rendered public service; elected member of the Phi Lambda Upsilon and Sigma XI, honorary chemical and scientific fraternities, in 1919 and 1922; while in America, he was elected general-manager of the *Chinese Students' Monthly*,

1919-20; president of the Chinese Students' Club of Columbia University, 1920-21; and chairman of the Chinese Committee for famine relief drive in America, 1920-21; returned to China in 1922 and was appointed chief of the department of physics and chemistry at the Peking National Normal University, 1925; during this time, he also served as dean of the administration and for two years, as chairman of the university council, acting for a while as President of the institution; in the fall of 1925, he returned to the University of Nanking and in 1926, was made dean of the College of Arts and Science; elected President of the University of Nanking, 1927 to the present; elected President of the Chinese Chemical Society in 1933; and one of the ten specialists who were invited to attend the National Examination and Personnel Conference of the Central Government in November 1934; address: University of Nanking, Nanking.



John Wing Hon Chun (Chen Yung-han)

陳永漢

JOHN WING HON CHUN, physician; born at Shanghai in 1888; received his early education in the Anglo-Chinese School, Shanghai and Dunstable Grammar School, Bedfordshire, England; attended Cambridge, Trinity College; he is holder of the following degrees: A.B., M.B. and B.C. (Cambridge); M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P.; on returning to China he became a surgeon at Lester Hospital, Shanghai and later was appointed senior medical officer, Manchurian Plague Prevention Service, Harbin; last known address: Plague Prevention Service, Harbin, Manchuria.

C. C. CHEN, university professor; born at Foochow, Fukien, 1887; received his education at: the English Methodist College, 1905-08; Shanghai College, Shanghai, 1909-13; Brown University, U.S.A., 1913-16; Yale University, 1916-19; holder of the following degrees: B.A., Ph.B., M.Sc., and Ph.D. (Yale); served as professor and head of department of biology, Shanghai College, 1919; vice-president of Shanghai College, 1921-27; chairman of the school of natural sciences, the same College, 1929 to the present; member of American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of Sigma XI, Honorary Society of Science in America; holder of Currier Fellowship at Yale; fellow of Peiping Society of Natural History; author of a college



C. C. Chen (Cheng Chang-chen)

鄭章成

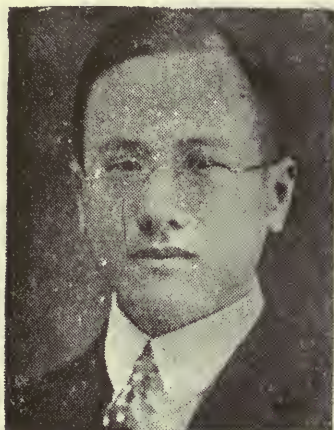
text book on biology and contributor of articles to *Journal of Bacteriology* and *The Science*, two American publications; address: School of Natural Sciences, University of Shanghai, Shanghai.



Mrs. C. C. Chen (Mrs. Cheng Chang-chen)

鄭盛祖新

MRS. C. C. CHEN, school principal and social worker; born at Ningpo, Chekiang, 1891; attended the following schools: Bridgman School at Shanghai, Mount Holyoke, Columbia University, New York School of Social Research and Yale University in America; positions held include; principal of Bridgman School at Shanghai; chairman of the National Board of Y.W.C.A. of China; chairman of Board of Women's Medical College and Margaret Williamson Hospital of Shanghai; member of the Executive Committee of the National Christian Council; member of Educational Board of East China Baptist Convention; conferences attended: World Y.W.C.A. Commission at Oxford, 1926; International Christian Council at Jerusalem, 1928; National Baptist Convention at Detroit, 1928 and World Baptist Alliance at Toronto, U.S.A., 1928; address: c/o Mr. C. C. Chen, School of Natural Sciences, University of Shanghai, Shanghai.



Andrew C. Y. Cheng (Cheng Chih-yl)

誠質怡

ANDREW C. Y. CHENG, university professor; born in Peking in 1898; received his early education in Jefferson Academy, Tungchow, Hopei; was graduated from the North China Union College in 1918; went to America in 1919 and studied at the Hartford Seminary Foundation; was appointed Assistant in Chinese in the same institution, 1919-22; was called to France as one of the Y.M.C.A. secretaries among the Chinese Labor Battalions attached to the American Expeditionary Force in 1920; returned to the United States in the same year and continued his studies in Hartford, graduating with B.D. degree in 1922; took post-graduate work in Union Theological Seminary in New York and Teachers College of Columbia University and received the degrees of S. T. M. (magna cum laude) from Union and M.A. from Columbia in 1924; was appointed Lecturer in the Department of Chinese of Columbia University, 1924-27; completed his doctoral dissertation on the philosophy of Hsuntzu and received the Ph.D. degree from Columbia University in 1927; returned to China and was appointed Assistant Professor in the School of Religion, Yenching University, from 1927 to 1933; visiting professor at Union Theological College, Canton and Nanking Theological Seminary, Nanking, from 1933-34; head of the Department of Religion at the University of Nanking, 1934-35; author of "Hsuntzu's Theory of Human Nature and Its Influence on Chinese Thought" (in English) and "An Introduction to the Literature of the New Testament" (in Chinese); address: University of Nanking, Nanking.

Cheng Cheng-chun

程振鈞

CHENG CHENG - CHUN, Government official. Deceased.
(See Page 70, 4th Edition).

CHENG CHIEN, military officer; born at Liling, Hunan, 1881; attended the Hunan Military Academy and the Japanese Military Cadets' Academy, specializing in cavalry tactics; upon returning to China, he joined the bureau of military affairs in Hunan and was appointed commander of the Hu Kuo Chun (the so-called National Defense Army) against Yuan Shih-kai, when Yuan was attempting to make himself



Cheng Chien

程潛

Emperor, 1916; assistant commander of Kwangtung troops, 1920; commander of the 6th Army of the Nationalist Northern Expeditionary Forces in 1926 and was in command of the Nationalist troops which captured Nanking in 1927 (involved in the so-called Nanking Incident); elected member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang and of the Military Council, 1927; Commander-in-Chief of the 4th Route Nationalist Army and was responsible for defeat of Tang Sheng-chi (then rebelling against the Nanking Government) 1927; member and chairman of the Hunan Provincial Government and concurrently member of the Wuhan Division of the Central Political Council, 1928; was suspected of counter-revolutionary activities against Nanking and imprisoned by Li Tsung-jen, 1928; released by the Nanking Government, 1928; Chief of General Staff, since Dec. 1935; address: The Board of General Staff, Nanking.



C. Y. Cheng (Cheng Ching-yl)

誠靜怡

C. Y. CHENG, Christian worker; born at Peiping; son of a Christian minister; received his early education in mission schools and was graduated from the theological school of the London Missionary Society, Tientsin in 1900; secretary of the London Mission Church, Peiping, 1900-03; went to England to assist in the

revision of the Chinese New Testament and make a study of the Bible, 1903-08; he was pastor of the London Mission Church and was in charge of three churches in Peking, 1908-10; represented the Chinese churches of the London Missionary Society at the World Missionary Conference at Edinburgh, 1910; appointed chairman of the National Evangelistic Association Conference at Hankow, 1910; travelled in China in the interest of church unity and religious toleration 1910-11; attended Edinburgh Continuation Committee conferences at Edinburgh, 1913 and the same year was appointed Chinese secretary to the China Continuation Committee, which he held until 1922; travelled in England in 1914; campaigned against the attempt made by Chen Hwan Chang to establish Confucianism as the state religion of China in 1915; received an honorary degree of D.D. from Knox College, Toronto in 1916; founded the Chinese Home Missionary Society in 1918 and was its president for 10 years; started the "China for Christ Movement" in 1919; chairman of the National Christian Conference, 1922; studied in America and upon his return from the States he was appointed secretary to the National Christian Council of China, later became its general secretary until the end of 1933; travelled in Europe and Canada, 1922-24; elected moderator of the Church of Christ in 1927 and occupied that position till 1933; delegate to the International Missionary Council at Jerusalem, 1928 and was elected a vice-chairman; attended the International Missionary Council meetings at Williamstown, Mass. in 1929; received an honorary D.D. degree from St. John's University in 1929; attended the International Congregational Union at Bournemouth, England and several missionary meetings in Great Britain in 1930; went to America in 1931 to attend the Presbyterian World Conference at Lakeville, Connecticut; received an honorary LL.D. degree from Wooster College; elected general secretary of the Church of Christ in China at its Third General Assembly Meeting held at Amoy in October 1934, with its headquarters now in Peiping; during the past twenty years he has travelled extensively in China and abroad, beside his work with the National Christian Council and the Church of Christ in China, he also served on various Christian institutions such as the Shantung Christian University, the Central China University, the University of Nanking, Medhurst College, Hangchow Christian College, Christian Literature Society for China, the British and Foreign Bible Society and various other Christian organizations; address: 6 Kung Hsien Hutung, East City, Peiping

S. G. CHENG, Government official; born in Chinkiang, Kiangsu, in 1894; graduate of Kiangnan Provincial College, Nanking; B.Sc. (Econ.) of the University of London, 1917, D.Sc. (Econ.) of the University of London, 1921; studied in Paris and Columbia Universities; secretary to the Peace Treaty Commission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and secretary to the Chinese Delegation to the League of Nations 1920-22; adviser to Ministry of Foreign Affairs; secretary and later councillor of Ministry of Finance; technical expert to the Special Customs Conference and to the Sino-Russian Plenipotentiary; special delegate of the Ministry of Finance in Europe in 1928; departmental director of the Salt



S. G. Cheng (Cheng Hsi-keng)

程錫庚字達士

Administration, Ministry of Finance, 1928-32; councillor of the Political Affairs Readjustment Council in Peiping 1933; now Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Peiping; member of American Society of International Law; author of "Modern China" A Political Study, (Oxford University Press); contributor to "Contemporary Review", "Observer", "Annual Register" (London), "China Year Book (Shanghai)" and "Current Events" (Nanking); address: Office, Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Peiping.

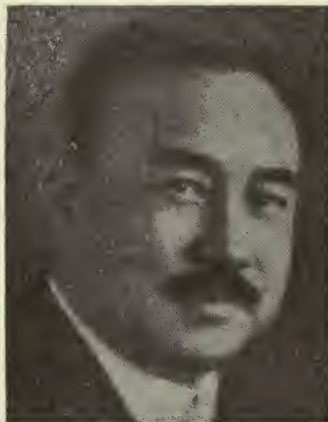


Cheng Hung-nien

鄭洪年字韶覺

CHENG HUNG-NIEN, Government official; born at Pangyu, Kwangtung, 1874; a provincial graduate with the degree of Chu-jen under the Manchu regime; appointed president of the Chi Nan Government Institute by the Board of Education, 1908; chief secretary to the Ministry of Communications under Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Provisional Government at Nanking, 1912; vice-Minister of Communications, Peking, 1913; Commissioner of Finance in the Canton Military Government, 1924; later, high adviser to the Military Governor of Kwangtung; vice-Minister of Finance under the Nationalist Government at Nanking, 1927; political vice Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, 1928; member of the National Reconstruction Committee of the Nationalist Govern-

ment; member of the Overseas Affairs Committee; member of the National University Council (Ministry of Education); member of the Committee on the Disposition of the Boxer Indemnity Fund; president of the Chinan University, Chenju near Shanghai 1927-34; (the university being largely devoted to the education of the sons of the overseas Chinese); member of the Legislative Yuan, since 1934; address: c/o Legislative Yuan, Nanking.



Cheng K'e

程克字仲漁

CHENG K'E, Government official; born at Kaifeng, Honan, 1878; studied law under the Manchu regime and was a graduate of the law department of the Tokyo Imperial University, Japan; upon his return to China, he joined the revolutionary movement and was arrested by Manchu authorities, but later liberated through the efforts of the former Ching Prime Minister, Chao Ping-chun; after establishment of the Republic, he was appointed counsellor to the Ministry of Interior and legal counsellor to the President, 1912; member of the Senate representing Tibet, 1913; circuit magistrate of the Hanchung circuit, Shensi, 1914; High Commissioner for Altai 1915-20; assisted Feng Yu-hsiang in Honan in directing military affairs, 1922; acting Minister of Justice, 1928; Minister of Interior and chairman of the Law Codification Commission, 1924; advisor to the Peiping Political Council, 1934; now Mayor of Tientsin Municipality; address: Municipal Government, Tientsin.

Gen. Cheng Kwei-lin

鄭桂林

CHENG KWEI-LIN, Manchurian Volunteer leader; born at Chang-Pai District, Liaoning; was graduated from Chao-Yang University, Peiping; served in the Kirin Court of Justice and later joined the Chinese Eastern Railway Defence Guards; after the fall of the Czarist Regime, he accompanied the Railway Guards to St. Petersburg, but soon returned to China; appointed an inspecting officer attached to the 7th Brigade of Kirin Army, 1921; adjutant officer to the 1st Detachment of the Forest Guards charged with suppression of the White Russian bandits, 1922; received advanced training at the Mukden Military School, 1928-30; after graduation, he became an adjutant officer in the 637th Regiment of 13th Brigade of the Northeastern Army;

after the Japanese occupation of Mukden in Sept. 18, 1931, he was prominently identified with the work of volunteers in Manchuria as Commander of 48th Route Volunteer Army; he fought against the Japanese at many important towns including Sui-chung, Hsincheng, Sin-Chwang-Tse, Pao-Kwang-Tze, Ping-Chuan-Ying, Shih-men, etc. and captured a large number of Japanese soldiers including many officers two of whom are named Tani and Tsuchii.



Cheng Lieh

鄭烈字曉雲

CHENG LIEH, judicial official; born at Foochow, Fukien, 1888; studied in Japan for eight years and was graduated from the Law School of Tokyo Imperial University; assisted in the formation of the Tung-Ming-Hui (predecessor of Kuomintang) in Japan and organized with the late Lin Wen the 14th Branch Headquarters of the organ in Fukien; participated in the revolutionary uprising in Canton, 1911 and when Mr. Lin fell in the famous historic battle of Huanghuakang (Canton), he succeeded him as Director of the Fukien Branch Headquarters; in September 1911, he participated in the Revolution in Fukien and after the overthrow of the Manchu Government officials in that province, he was elected Minister of Justice in Fukien Revolutionary Government; in 1913, he served successively as Department Director in the Ministry of Justice of Peking Government, Director of Judicial Administration Preparatory Bureau, President of a law college, etc.; was ordered to be arrested by the Yuan Shih-kai Government for participation in the Second Revolution against Yuan; appointed Chief Procurator of Yunnan High Court, 1915; transferred as judge and later acting division judge in the High Court of Kiangsu, 1916; went to Canton 1921 and was appointed by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen as Division Judge in the Supreme Court and the Administrative Court in Canton Revolutionary Government; shortly after, was transferred to Kwangsi as President of Kwangsi High Court; in 1922, when the Revolutionary Forces entered Fukien, he was appointed President of the Fukien High Court; appointed Chief Procurator of the Supreme Court of the National Government, Dec. 1928 which post he has since retained; address: Procuratorate, Supreme Court, Nanking.



Cheng Shih-kuei
程時堦

CHENG SHIH-KUEI, Government official; born at Sing-Gien, Kiangsi, August 24, 1889; was graduated from the High Normal School, Tokyo; received M. A. degree from Columbia University, New York; principal, the Kiangsi First Middle School at Nanchang; professor, Peiping National Normal University and director of the Experimental Middle School, Peiping; head, Department of Education, Great China University, Shanghai; professor, National Central University and head, Division of Public Education of Kiangsu; member of the Fukien Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Education; now, member of the Kiangsi Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Education; author of the following books: "San Min Chu I and Education," "Special Education: Its Meaning and Practice" and numerous articles in current periodicals; address: Department of Education, Kiangsi Provincial Government, Nanchang, Kiangsi.



Cheng Tien-fang
程天放

CHENG TIEN-FANG, Diplomatic official; native of Kiangsi; born at Hangchow, Chekiang, Feb. 25, 1899; was graduated from the Hsin Yuan High School at Hangchow at age of 17; came to Shanghai and attended Fuhtan University; elected president of the Shanghai Students' Union during the Student Movement, 1919; went to

U.S.A. in November, 1920 and entered the University of Illinois in Sept. 1921, from which, he received B.A. degree in June, 1922 and M.A. in June, 1923; appointed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen editor-in-chief of the *Chung Wen Daily News*, a Kuomintang newspaper published in Toronto, Canada, in which capacity, he served for two years and at the same time, studied in the University of Toronto, receiving Ph.D. degree (in political science) in April, 1926, his doctoral dissertation being "The Oriental Immigration in Canada"; returned to China in Aug. 1926 and taught in Shanghai for several months; went to Kiangsi in Nov. 1926 shortly after the arrival of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army in Nanchang; appointed Commissioner of Education of the first Kiangsi Provincial Government under the Nationalist regime, Feb. 1927 and concurrently, member of the Provincial Executive Committee of Kuomintang; held captive by the Communists during the Communist Uprising at Nanchang in April, 1927, but narrowly escaped; came to Nanking and became professor of political science in the National Central University, Sept. 1927 to Dec. 1928, concurrently serving as a counsellor to the National Government; made a reserve member of the Central Executive Committee since March 1929; Commissioner of Education of Anhui Provincial Government, 1928-31, and during his three years' administration, Anhui has made considerable progress in education; Acting Chairman of the Anhui Provincial Government 1931; Assistant Director of the Publicity Department of the Central Party Headquarters, Sept.-Dec., 1931; President of the National University of Chekiang, Mar. 1932, April 1933; member of the Kiangsu Provincial Government and concurrently secretary-general, 1933-34; Dean of the Central Political Institute, 1934-35; appointed Chinese Ambassador to Germany, June 1935; address: c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking or Chinese Embassy, Berlin, Germany.



F. T. Cheng (Cheng Tien-hsi)

鄭天錫字第庭

F. T. CHENG, Government official; born at Hsiangshan, Kwangtung, 1884; received his early education in Hongkong; went to England in 1907 and studied law at University of London, graduating with honors in 1912; was called to the bar in 1913, after which he did research work in law and obtained the degree of LL.D. from London University; won the Quain prize of the University in a public essay competition on International Law, 1916; elected

member of the Grotius Society of London, 1916; member of the International Law Association, London, 1917, member of the Academy of Social and Political Science (America) 1935; returned to China in 1917 and was admitted to the Hongkong bar; went to Peiping toward the end of 1917 and was appointed chief compiler of the law codification commission, 1918, 1920 and 1922; judge of the Supreme Court, 1919; technical expert of the Chinese delegation to the Washington Conference, 1921; deputy delegate to the International Commission on Extraterritoriality; legal practitioner in Shanghai, 1928-34, and concurrently professor of law at the Comparative Law School of China, Shanghai, 1929; Vice-Minister of Justice, 1932-34; now advisor to the Ministry of Justice and special commissioner of the National Government to supervise the Chinese Art Exhibition in London; he is now in England; author of "Private International Law Relating to Capacity to Contract," "Translation of Supreme Court Decisions," "Prize Court Judgments and Prize Regulations," "Draft Criminal and Civil Codes of the Criminal Procedure," and various other miscellaneous laws; address: F. T. Cheng's Law Office, 20 Museum Road, Shanghai.



T. K. Ching (Cheng Tien-ku)

程天國

T. K. CHING, retired Government official; born in Kwangtung, 1890; received his advanced education in America, attending the University of Chicago and the University of California, from the latter he was graduated in 1913; while in America, he was an editor of a revolutionary organ, "*Young China in America*"; upon returning to China, he joined the revolutionary movement and acted for a time as secretary to Dr. Sun Yat-sen; later he was appointed commissioner of public works in Canton and at the same time, managing director of the Star Leather Co., Tai Sing Copper Mill and the Sand-Lime Brick Co.; after resigning his commissionership, he became dean of the College of Law and Political Science of the University of Kwangtung; at the same time, he served as legal adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; after the formation of the Nationalist Government at Nanking, he was appointed director of the board of customs administration, Ministry of Finance, 1927; travelled to America in company with Hsu Chung-chi, 1928; secretary to Hu Han-min, ex-President of the Legislative Yuan; he is now accompanying Mr. Hu on his tour abroad.



T. T. Cheng (Chen Tien-tou)

程天斗

T. T. CHENG, retired Government official; born at Hsiangshan, Kwangtung, 1891; received his early education in Honolulu where he studied at the Mills Institute and Oahu College; went to America in 1906, attending Stanford and Chicago Universities, receiving Ph.B. degree from the latter; commissioner of public works at Canton, 1912-15; promoter and organizer of the Industrial and Commercial Bank, Hongkong; manager of the Provincial Bank of Kwangtung and Commissioner of Finance of same province under Dr. Sun Yat-sen, 1923; no response to inquiries has been received since 1925.



Cheng Wen-chia

鄭文楷字式庭

CHENG WEN-CHIA, lawyer; born in Icheng, Kiangsu in 1883; studied at Huchow Police School, Chekiang and the Chekiang Government Law College in 1907; he was graduated as high class police officer in 1911; president of Kungkiachang district court, Chekiang, 1912; judge of Hangchow District Court, 1913; judge of Shanghai District Court, 1914; later judge of the High Court of Shansi Province and concurrently member of the commission for discipline of lawyers; president of the 1st branch of the High Court of Shansi, 1917; chief judge of the 1st branch of the High Court of Shansi; judge of the High Court of Chekiang

and concurrently professor in the Public Law School, 1922; judge of Shanghai Provisional Court and concurrently professor at the Comparative Law School, 1927; and concurrently professor of Chih Tze University in 1929; he resigned from the post in the court in 1930 and has since been engaged in private law practice in Shanghai; and he still holds the professorship at both the Comparative Law School and the Chih Tze University; address: E.574A. Van Yien Li, Burkill Road, Shanghai.



The Boen-liang (Cheng Wen-liang)

鄭文良

THE BOEN-LIANG, retired journalist; born at Batavia (Java), 1896; received his education at Batavia; joined government service (Department of Public Works) 1914 and thereafter British and Dutch banks; contributor of articles to various dailies, including the "Sin Po" the most prominent Chinese Malay daily paper in Netherlands India to-day, established at Batavia, with which he was afterwards connected as Editor (1921); edited (1918) the Netherlands Indian Civil and Commercial Codes, Stamp Ordinance (1921) etc. in-Malay; took a prominent lead in the great Japanese Boycott Movement (1922) in association with his fellow editors in Java and the outer territories.....it was at that time that the Japanese Boycott movement, then and always suppressed rigidly and strictly by the Netherlands Indian Government, noted its first victims (including himself) among Java born Chinese journalists; in social and political circles he occupied several distinguished posts, as secretary or executive of various associations, being at present president of the "Indonesian Chinese Party"; elected councillor of the Soerabaya Municipal Council (1932); he retired some years ago from active journalism, but is still an ardent writer of articles to many papers in the Orient, pertaining to Chinese status, etc., in Netherlands India; address: Princisselaan 61, Soerabaya, Java, Netherlands India.

MISS SOUMAY TCHENG, lawyer, revolutionist and Government official; born at Canton, Kwangtung, 1894; her father was a senior official in the board of finance under the Manchu regime; at a very tender age, she already evinced an independent spirit which she has maintained to the present day; at the age of ten, she defied the traditions of her day by tearing off the bindings of her feet; at the age of 14, she did

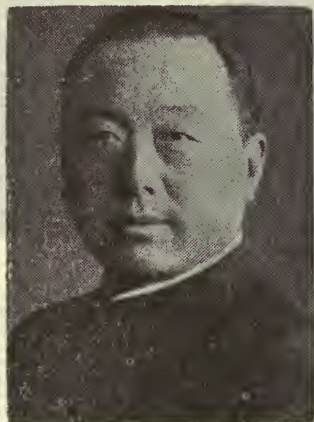


Miss Soumay Tcheng (Cheng Yu-hsiu)

鄭毓秀

a still more daring thing by breaking her engagement to marry the son of the Governor of Canton who had been selected for her by her father; while still on her teens, she went to Tientsin to receive modern education and there she became interested in revolutionary activities for the overthrow of the ruling Manchu regime, joining the then secret society of Kuomintang; during the 1911 Revolution, she did an unusually daring thing by secreting bombs from Tientsin to Peking to be used for assassination of Manchu royalties; the Revolution having succeeded, she proceeded to Paris to seek further education; among other institutions, she attended the Sorbonne and the University of Paris, graduating from the latter with the degree of Doctor of Laws, 1926; with an excellent knowledge of French, she became an attache to the Chinese Delegation to the Paris Peace Conference, 1919; in the meantime, in 1917, she returned to China and in many public addresses, pleaded for the Allied cause and explained the European situation to her countrymen; following the Conference, she toured England and America, speaking before assemblies and explaining China's dissatisfaction with the treatment being accorded her at the Paris Conference; coming back to China, she induced the Chinese Government to provide funds for educating twenty Chinese girls abroad and accomplished the difficult task of persuading the parents of the girls to allow them to go; at the head of a score of women students, she once more proceeded to Paris, superintending their education and also continuing her own studies; upon graduating with honor from the law department of the University of Paris in 1926, she submitted a thesis on "Le Mouvement Constitutionnel en Chine"; on returning to China, she looked for a legal career, being the first woman to become a lawyer and was the first Chinese of either sex to be admitted to practise in the French Mixed Court at Shanghai; in 1927, when the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces swept over Shanghai, she was appointed president of the Shanghai Native District Court and in April, 1927, was appointed a member of the Government Committee at Nanking; in Oct., 1927, she was appointed President of the Shanghai Provisional Court in the International Settlement, but declined appointment; later made a member of the National Reconstruction and of the Legislative Yuan of the Nanking

Government; in Jan. 1928, she was sent by the Nationalist Government to Europe to study judicial conditions; since her return, she had been practising law in Shanghai, 1928-30; and concurrently serving as an adviser to Gen. Chang Hsiao-liang, 1930; she is a facile writer and author of "The Model Chinese Family" in English and "Souvenirs d'Enfance et de Revolution" in French; address: 652 Avenue Haig, Shanghai.



Chi Chen-ju

齊真如字性一

CHI CHEN-JU, Government official; born at Sui-hsien, Honan, 1884; director of the Provincial Library, Honan; member of the Honan Provincial Government and concurrently acting Commissioner of Reconstruction; now Commissioner of Education of Honan; address: Honan Provincial Government, Kaifeng, Honan.

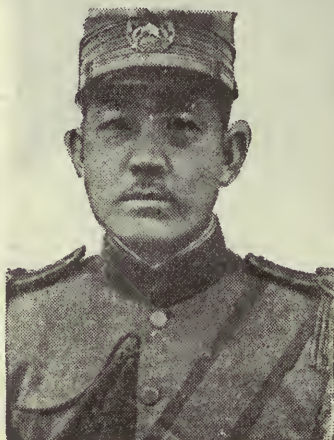


K. KEE (Chi Chin)

柯鏡

K. KEE, Government official; born in Wusih, Kiangsu in 1878; studied at Nanyang College, Shanghai, 1898-1901; went to Japan and studied political economy at Waseda University, 1901-05; he passed the examination of the Ministry of Education and received the degree of M.A.; in 1907 he joined Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in 1908 he was given the post of chancellor in the Ministry; after the establishment of the Republic, he was promoted to bureau chief in the Foreign Office; in 1913 he was appointed Consul at Chingishu, Korea, and in 1914 was

transferred to Kobe and Osaka; in 1910 he was promoted as the Consul-General in Blagovestchensk; on his return to the Foreign Office in 1920 he was appointed assistant councillor; assistant director of the Political Affairs department, 1920-21; Chinese Delegate to Washington Conference in 1921; served as the managing director in the Sino-Soviet Conference, 1924; participated in the Customs Conference, 1925; appointed director of the department of Political Affairs in the Foreign Office in 1926; appointed adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1927; secretary in the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour in the Nationalist Government, 1928; joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, again in 1928 and was appointed director of the International Affairs Department; last known address: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking.



Chi Hsieh-yuan

齊燮元字撫萬

CHI HSIEH-YUAN, retired army officer; born at Ningho, Chihli, 1879; after having passed the literary examination for the degree of Hsiu Tsai, he enrolled in the Peiyang Military Academy and was graduated from the artillery department in 1906; later, he attended the Military College at Peiping and completed his studies there in one year; superintendent of military affairs of Kiangsu, 1920; deputy High Inspecting Commissioner of Kiangsu, Anhwei and Kiangsi with the brevet rank of full-general, 1920; Military Governor of Kiangsu with the rank of full-general, 1921-24; High Inspecting Commissioner of Kiangsu, Anhwei and Kiangsi with the rank of marshal, 1923-25; Commander-in-Chief of the Chihli armies against Lu Yung-hsiang (then Military Governor of Chekiang) during the first Kiangsu-Chekiang War in 1924, but suffered defeat at the hands of the Fengtien Army under Chang Chung-chang and fled to Japan, 1924; was in retirement, 1924-29; joined the Northern Coalition against the National Government in Nanking and was made a commander in Yen Hsi-shan's Army, 1930; he has since been living in retirement in Tientsin.

CHI HUA, municipal official; born at Tientsin, Hopei, 1900; was graduated from the Peking Government University in law and political economy; took post-graduate work at Columbia University, graduating with degree of Master of Political Economy; did further research work in Columbia and in the National



Chi Hua

紀華字仲石

Library in Washington; obtained practical training in the Owen Bank and also served as a departmental chief in the West American Trading Company; travelled in Europe, Africa, Asia Minor and South Sea Islands, studying political and economic conditions in some thirty countries; returned to China in 1927 and organised the Peiping Trading and Savings Corporation at Mukden with himself as associate director; went to Germany in the spring of 1929 to study business conditions in the interest of China's foreign trade; returned to China in the summer of the same year and became a professor at the Peiyang University and other colleges at Tientsin; later, he concurrently served as a secretary of the Public Works Bureau of Tientsin, president of the Inland Navigation Company and counsellor to the Mayor of Tientsin.

Chi Shou-wen

季季文

CHI SHOU-WEN, judicial official; born at Huayang, Hunan, 1892; was graduated from the Hupeh Law College at Wuchang and later from the Judicial Officers' Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice at Peking; appointed judge of the High Court at Peking, 1924; now judge of the Supreme Court in Nanking; address: Supreme Court, Nanking.



Chi Ta-peng

祁大鵬

CHI TA-PENG, Government official; born at Kang Ping, Liaoning, 1894; was graduated from the political science department of the Chung Kuo University, Peiping (of which Dr. C. T. Wang is the president); while a student, he was very active in the student movement; entered government service in 1922 and successively served as secretary to the Directorate-General for the Rehabilitation of Shantung; special deputy to take over the educational administration of Tsingtao; counsellor to the Cabinet; representative at Mukden of the Directorate-General of Sino-Russian Diplomatic Affairs; sectional chief in the Ministry of Finance and also in the Salt Administration; counsellor to the Directorate General of the Sino-Russian Conference; acting director of the Suiyuan Conservancy Bureau; sectional chief in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government at Nanking and concurrently deputy chief of the department of general affairs of the same Ministry; chief of the Bureau for the Custody of Files and Archives of the former Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking, which position he held for many years; he is active in public and social affairs in Peiping.

Chi-Tseh-Je-Cheng-Hu-Tu-Keh-Tu
結澤熱振呼圖克圖

CHI-TSEH-JE-CHENG-HU-TU KEH-TU, temporal ruler of Tibet; born in Tibet; Living Buddha of Outer Tibet; following the death of the late Dalai Lama, he was elected in 1934 temporal ruler of Tibet pending the birth and discovery of a new Dalai Lama; address: Tibetan Government, Lhasa, Tibet.

Chi Yao-lin

齊耀琳字照巖

CHI YAO-LIN, retired Government official.
(See Page 76, 4th edition).

Chi Yao-shan

齊耀珊字震巖

CHI YAO-SHAN, Government official.
(See Page 76, 4th Edition).

CHIA SHIH-I, Government official; born in Ihsing, Kiangsu in 1886; was graduated from political science department of Meiji University, Japan; appointed chief of accounting department of Ministry of Finance in 1913; appointed councillor to the Ministry in 1914; acting chief of department of taxation, 1914; director of Bureau of National Debts, 1918; chief of general affairs department of Ministry of Finance, 1920; superintendent of Chinkiang Customs and concurrently Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, 1920; attended the Washington Conference as expert member, 1921; returned to China in 1922 and was reappointed superintendent of Chinkiang Customs and concurrently Commissioner for Foreign Affairs; member of Kiangsu Provincial Government, 1927; chief of department of taxation of Ministry of Finance, 1927 and concurrently chief of flour taxation office; chief of department of taxation and concurrently member of national tariff commission of the Ministry of Finance, 1930-32; Commissioner of Finance of the Hupeh Provincial Government since 1933; author: "History of Finance of Republican China"



Chia Shih-yl

賈士毅字果伯

(two volumes): "A Handbook of Washington Conference," "Tariff and National Sovereignty," and "National Debts and Economy"; address: Department of Finance, Hupeh Provincial Government, Wuchang, Hupeh.



Chia Kuei-Ling (Chia Wen-huan)

賈桂林字文煥

CHIA KUEI LING, customs superintendent; born at Tai Ku Hsien, Shansi, 1895; B.A. (Politics), National Peking University; secretary to the Bureau of Finance, Kwangtung Province; secretary to the Ministry of Industry; assistant director of the Surtaxes Bureau, Wuhu; inspector of the Surtaxes Bureau, Wuhu; inspector of the Rolled Tobacco Department of the Ministry of Finance; auditor of the Rolled Tobacco Department of the Ministry of Finance; superintendent of the Chinkiang Customs; now, superintendent of the Nanking Customs; address: Customs Office, Nanking.

GEN. CHIANG KAI-SHEK, (Chung-cheng), formerly Chairman of the National Government, now President of the National Military Affairs Commission and President of the Executive Yuan, is a native of a village of Feng-hwa in Chekiang Province, where he was born in 1888. Gen. Chiang's forbears for many generations controlled the salt monopoly that



Gen. Chiang Kai-shek (Chiang Chieh Shih)

蔣中正字介石

district. When he was eight years of age, his father Chiang Soh-an died. In 1906 he, in company with about forty other Chekiang youths, was sent to the Paoting Military Academy in Chihli province, where he made a good record as a student of infantry tactics. In 1907, when he was nineteen years of age, he went to Japan for a course in military science at the Tokyo Military Academy. He remained in Japan for four years.

When the First Revolution broke out in 1911, Chiang returned to China and was appointed a commander in the 83rd brigade at Shanghai, some of which according to report, had been hurriedly recruited for military revolutionary purposes. This force participated in the capture of Shanghai from the Manchu Imperial forces. Although only a youth, Chiang's ability as a military leader was recognized on that occasion. In the Second Revolution in 1913, he joined Dr. Sun Yat-sen and is said to have contributed considerably to Dr. Sun's military fund. In 1920 he gave up military activities and became an exchange broker in Shanghai for a few months but in 1923 he went to Canton and was appointed principal of the Whampoa Cadets School where he won his first outstanding military distinction in connection with the suppression of the revolt of the Canton Volunteers, a force which had been raised by Cantonese merchants, but which had been instigated to revolt by Chen Chung-ming, an enemy of Dr. Sun. He next commanded a force against Chen Chung-ming, the reactionary Kuomintang leader. Late in 1924 and early in 1925 he commanded several successful expeditions along the East River. Following this he again won laurels by helping to defeat Kwangsi and Yunnanese forces formerly under Dr. Sun Yat-sen, but which had rebelled against their leader. On Oct. 14, 1925 he stormed and captured the supposedly impregnable post at Weichow, following which he cleaned up the Swatow and Chaochow districts of rebel forces. Later he returned to Canton and drove out of the city the opposition troops. In 1924, upon the instructions of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Gen. Chiang went to Moscow and spent several months making a detailed study of the Soviet military organization, following which he returned to China and resumed his position in the Revolutionary Army.

Gen. Chiang, from the beginning, has been an ardent supporter of Dr. Sun's "Three Principles of the People," but he did not become nationally known

until he assumed command of military affairs at Canton and restored order in that harassed city. In July, 1926 he was appointed to the command of the Northern Expedition to the Yangtze Valley, an expedition which was eminently successful in advancing through Hunan Province and ultimately capturing Hankow which city was controlled by Gen. Wu Pei-fu, outstanding military commander of the Northern military forces. Gen. Chiang's political genius was displayed in this campaign through his utilization of the power of political propaganda in addition to military force, the skillful use of propaganda winning the masses of people to the support of the Nationalist Revolution and undermining the power of the old style militarists who had ruled this section of China on the basis of feudalistic control of territory.

Following the occupation of the Wu-Han district where the Nationalist Government of China was first established, Gen. Chiang directed his attention to the Lower Yangtze district which was held by another Northern militarist, Sun Chuan-fang. Sun's forces were first defeated in Kiangsi and Fukien and ultimately driven out of Chekiang. In March, 1927 Sun's forces and his Fengtien allies were defeated and Shanghai was occupied. Shortly afterwards, when Nanking was occupied, local riff-raff, instigated by Communists then active in the Nationalist Government, were responsible for the so-called Nanking Incident, consisting of an attack on foreign consular officials and missionaries. Gen. Chiang immediately disavowed the action of the Communists and assumed complete charge of affairs, declaring that the National Government intended to deal fairly and sincerely with the Powers in the event the Powers did not oppose the Nationalist Movement.

Gen. Chiang then came to the conclusion that the Nationalist Movement must divorce itself from the Communists, then led by Michael Borodin and other Soviet Russian advisers who had been brought into the movement at Canton. Borodin and his associates were denounced and steps taken for the establishment of a separate Government at Nanking. In the summer of 1927 Gen. Chiang retired for a period, but declared that he intended to devote his interests to the Kuomintang and the principles of Dr. Sun. Later he returned from Japan and was again called to the direction of affairs at Nanking.

Shortly following this, he reorganized the Northern expedition. Feng Yu-hsiang, who had joined the Nationalist Movement, met Gen. Chiang at Hsuehchowfu and there was drafted the proclamation against the Communistic administration at Hankow resulting ultimately in the collapse of the Hankow regime and the strengthening of the Nationalist Government at Nanking. Gen. Chiang assumed active direction of the Nationalist military drive on Peiping in 1928 resulting in the evacuation of Hopei (Chihli) Province by the Fengtien troops. It was largely to Gen. Chiang's actions that serious complications with Japan were avoided over the Tsinan Incident, caused by a clash between Nationalist troops and the Japanese forces stationed in that city.

In October, 1928, Gen. Chiang was elected to the Chairmanship of the National Government at Nanking and in this capacity, held also the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Navy and Air-Force of China. Between the years of 1928 and 1931, he held con-

currently at certain periods the posts of President of Executive Yuan and Minister of Education.

In 1929 and 1930 he resumed active command of the Government troops in the suppression of the rebellions of the Kwangsi troops and the so-called Northern Military Coalition headed by Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang and assisted by the Left Wing leader of the Kuomintang, Wang Ching-wei.

Owing to the opposition of Canton leaders, Gen. Chiang resigned all his posts in the Government, December, 1931 in order to pave the way for reconciliation between Canton and Nanking. He retired to his native place, Fenghua and declined all offers to rejoin the Government. At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, he was elected one of the three members of the Standing Committee of the C. E. C. (the other two being Hu Han-min and Wang Ching-wei), but refused to assume the post. Upon the earnest solicitation of Wang Ching-wei and Sun Fo, then President of the Executive Yuan, he finally returned to Nanking. When the Shanghai War Japanese intervention broke out on the night of January 28, 1932, through he was in the Capital, he was out of office and without authority to issue orders to Government troops. At the beginning of the War, he had repeatedly offered to place his military experience in a private capacity at the disposal of the country, but the offer was rejected and Gen. Chiang was reminded that he was merely one of the members of the Military Affairs Commission. It was only after the War had assumed grave proportions that he was appointed by the Government as President of the Military Affairs Commission which post he finally consented to accept in order to deal with the crisis, a post which he has since retained. In addition to this post, he now holds concurrently the posts as Chief of the General Staff, Chairman of the National Economic Council, member of the C. E. C. of the Kuomintang, of the Central Political Council, of the State Council, and President of the Executive Yuan.

In December, 1927 Gen. Chiang was married to Miss Mei-ling Soong, younger sister of Madame H. H. Kung, T. V. Soong and Madame Sun Yat-sen. Gen. Chiang's address is care of the Military Affairs Commission, National Government, Nanking.



Madame Chiang Kai-shek (Soong Mei-ling)

蔣夫人(宋美齡女士)

MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK, (Soong Mei-ling); born at Shanghai; daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. C. J.

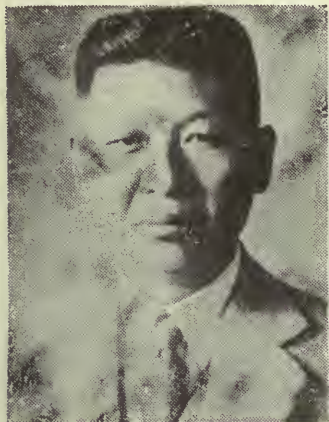
Soong, her father being a native of Kwangtung and her mother a native of Kiangsu; went to the United States at an early age, where she attended a private school at Summit, N.J., and later studied under private tutors at Macon, Ga., in preparation for Wellesley College, where she graduated with honors receiving the Wellesley and Durant scholarships, first time such awarded to student from Orient; upon return to China, she devoted herself to study of classics and social service work; first Chinese woman appointed member of Child Labor Commission to investigate labor conditions in industries located within foreign settlements and concessions; married to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, 1927; inaugurated movement for establishment of Moral Endeavor Association; established schools in Nanking for children of revolutionary heroes, where 500 boys and 300 girls taught to be self-supporting and where spirit of service for fellow countrymen inculcated; served as member of Legislative Yuan; encouraged formation of clubs among Chinese women in various parts of the country; Director-general of women's department of New Life Movement; constant companion of her husband on military campaigns throughout country including frontier regions and interior areas; writer of numerous articles for Chinese and English-language publications in Far East and abroad; address: care Generalissimo's Headquarters, Central Military Academy, Nanking.



Chiang Chien-jen

蔣堅忍

CHIANG CHIEN-JEN, military officer; born at Fenghua, Chekiang; received his early education at his home town; attended the Whampoa Military Cadets' Academy, Canton, 1295; when the Northern Punitive Expedition started in 1926, he assisted Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at the front and developed into a skillful officer; appointed chief secretary and also member of the supervisory committee of the party affairs department of the Nationalist Army Headquarters at Nanking, 1927; chief of the political training department of the 26th Nationalist Army, Aug. 1927; fought in Shantung and participated in the campaign that resulted in the defeat and elimination of Chang Chung-chang, 1928; chief of the political training department of the 6th division of the Nationalist Army and concurrently member of the project committee of the central political training department, 1929-30.



H. P. Kiang (Chiang Hua-pen)

江華本

H. P. KIANG, diplomatic official; born at Yo-cheng, Hupei, April 1881; studied at Tzu-Chiang Fang-yen School; Tung-Wen Shu-Yuan; Second High School, Sendai, Japan; graduate in economics, Law College, Tokyo Imperial University; chief, 2nd section, Administrative Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of National Government; assistant director of the same Department; Chief, 2nd Section, Asiatic Affairs Department and later acting Director of the Department; first counselor, Chinese Legation, Japan; recreation: study of literature; address; Chinese Embassy, Tokyo, Japan.



Kiang Kang-hu (Chiang Kang-hu)

江亢虎

KIANG KANG-HU, university professor and lecturer; born at Shang-ho, Kiangsi, 1883; after having completed his studies in Chinese literature at home, he pursued his modern education first in Japan, then in Belgium and later in America; upon his return to China, he was appointed director of the Peiyang translation and compilation bureau; senior secretary to the board of justice; professor of the Peiping Imperial University; after the establishment of the Republic, he organized and was chosen leader of the Socialist Party in China; owing to his political activities against Yuan Shih-kai, he was proscribed and was forced to take refuge in America, 1915; while in America; he lectured in the University of California which conferred upon him the honorary degree of Ph.D. and for a time was in charge of oriental collections of the Congressional Library, Washington, D.C.; travelled to Russia studying Russian conditions, 1921; after his return to China, he organized the Southern University at Shanghai with himself as president, 1922; re-organized the Socialist Party of China and was again chosen leader of the same, 1924; owing to his alleged monarchical connections with the "Boy Emperor" (Pu Yi), he resigned the presidency of the Southern University in 1926 and lived in America for several years, engaged in educational work; chairman of department of Chinese studies in McGill University, Canada 1930; he returned to China in 1934 and is now a lecturer in Shanghai on Chinese civilization; he is a well-known writer and author of the following books: "Text Books on Chinese Literature," "Collections of Lectures on World History," "Hung Shui Chi or the Flood," "Chinese Social Revelation," "Collections of Lectures on Chinese Classics," "Travels in New Russia," "On Poems of Tang Dynasty," "Collections of Addresses and Speeches"; address: c/o Chinese Y.M.C.A., Shanghai.



Gen. Chiang Kuang-nai

蔣光鼐字憬然

shu) and concurrently Commander of the 24th Division; Commander of the 61st Division; promoted Commander-in-Chief of the 19th Route Army, in which capacity he commanded the Defence Force in Shanghai against the Japanese Invasion in the spring, 1932 and rose to fame as national hero together with the Field-Commander of the Army, Gen. Tsai Ting-kai; when the Army was transferred to Fukien for the suppression of Communists, he was promoted Pacification Commissioner of Fukien; Chairman of the Fukien Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Civil Affairs; when the Fukien Independence Movement broke out, he was an important member of the "People's Government" at Foochow; after the collapse of the movement he retired to his native city, where he is now residing.



Chiang Hung-geh (Chiang Hung-chih)

江洪杰字子因

CHIANG HUNG-GEH, diplomatic official; born in Anhwei Province in 1876; graduate of Meiji University in Tokyo, Bachelor of Law; Professor of Law in the Provincial College of Law of Shantung in 1897; was appointed a district magistrate in the same province in 1899; secretary in the Ministry of Interior in 1895; entered diplomatic service in 1907 as Vice-Counsel at Yokohama, Japan; private secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1912; First Secretary of the Chinese Legation in Tokyo in 1915; Charge d'Affaires in 1921, 1922, 1925, 1930 and 1931; promoted Councillor of the Legation in 1931, which post he still holds; address: Chinese Embassy, Tokyo, Japan.



Tsiang Lu Foo (Chiang Lu-fu)

蔣履福

GEN. CHIANG KUANG-NAI, retired army commander; born at Tung-Wan, Kwangtung, 1887; graduate of Paoting Military College; Commander of 2nd Regiment of First Brigade of the Kwangtung Provincial Army; vice-Commander of 10th Division of the 4th Nationalist Army and concurrently a Regimental Commander of the Division; Commander of the 10th Division; Vice-Commander of the 11th Army (then Commander: General Chen Ming-

TSIANG LU-FOO, Government official; born at Soochow, Kiangsu in 1883; studied at Shanghai Technical School, Shanghai, after which he travelled in Japan, Europe and America studying political questions with a mission headed by Prince Tsai Tshuh and Tuan Fang on arrival in Belgium, he was appointed attache to the Chinese Legation in Brussels and entered the University of Brussels and received his degree in social and financial sciences in 1909; returned to China

in 1909 and joined the French affairs department of the Waichiaopu (Ministry of Foreign Affairs); he also taught in the school attached to the Ministry of Communications (posts, telegraphs and railways), 1909-12; he was elected chief of the accounting department in 1912; during the 21 years he has been in the Waichiaopu he has held many positions; he was for many years a member of the Chinese delegation attached to Tsing Hua College and for eight years had charge of funds of the college; during this time the funds mounted from three to eight million dollars; this was due greatly to Mr. Tsiang's personal friendship with Mr. MacMurray, U.S. Minister to China; he was raised to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary in 1924; he was at Nanking as secretary to the Waichiaopu and councillor in financial bureau, 1927-30; on February 14, 1930 he was appointed Charge d'Affairs at Rome; appointed in March, 1934, Director of the Loan Department, Ministry of Finance, which post he now holds; he has received the following decorations: Grand Cordon and Radiant Brilliance of Gold Crop, second class, Chevalier of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, and ufficiale del Suo Ordine della Corona d'Italia; address: Loan Department, Ministry of Finance, Nanking.



Monlin Chiang (Chiang Meng-lin)

蔣夢麟字孟鄰

MONLIN CHIANG, university president; born at Yu-yao, Chekiang in 1884; studied at Chekiang Provincial College, Hangchow, and Nanyang College, Shanghai; went to America and studied at the University of California, 1908-12, receiving LL.B. degree; chief editor of the *Chinese Free Press*, the revolutionary organ of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in San Francisco, 1909-12; entered Columbia University in 1912 to study education and philosophy and received his M.A. degree in 1917 and Ph.D. degree in 1917; returned to China in 1917; founded the *New Education* 1918-20; joined the department of philosophy, National University of Peiping, 1919; assisted in the reorganization of the Administration of the University, 1919-20; he became dean of the department of philosophy of the University in 1921; was acting Chancellor of the University in 1921; attended the Washington Conference as the Chinese people's delegate elected by the National Association of the Chambers of Commerce and National Federation of Educational Associations; travelled in Europe after the Conference; acting Chancellor of National University of Peking in 1923; a

member and chief secretary of the Central Political Council of the Kuomintang Party for Chekiang, 1926; Chancellor of the National University of Chekiang, 1927; appointed Minister of Education of the National Government in 1928, which position he resigned in Dec. 1930 to become president of the National University of Peking; author of "A Study in Chinese Principles of Education," "Transitional Periods in Thought and Education"; address: National University of Peking, Peiping.



Paul H. C. Ciong (Chiang Pei-hua)

蔣培華

PAUL H. C. CIONG, businessman; born at Hei An, Fukien in 1872; during his forty years of active business life he has held numerous positions; among them are: manager, Fukien Industrial Association; president, Foochow Y.M.C.A. for seven periods; manager, Fukien Red Cross Society; adviser to the 14th Brigade of the National Army; member executive committee, National Committee Y.M.C.A. of China; adviser, Bureau of Industry of Central Government; president, Singapore Chung Hua School kindergarten; vice-president, Chinese Association in South and East Indies; general manager, Venus Life Insurance Co., Yong Cheng Fire Insurance Co. and New York Insurance Co., board member, Fukien Salt Guild; member, Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce; at present he is general secretary of the Foochow Y.M.C.A. and principal of the Y.M.C.A. Middle School, Foochow; address: Y.M.C.A., Foochow.

S. T. KONG, engineer and businessman; born at Paolan Hsien, Kwangtung in 1880; attended Peiyang University, Tientsin, 1895-1900; attended the University of California from which he received his B.Sc. degree in 1905; attended Columbia University, New York, 1905-07 receiving his M.A. degree; upon his return to China he took the Imperial Examinations and received his doctor's degree in engineering; mining and metallurgical engineer in the Hunan Provincial Government, 1907-09; chief engineer for the lead and silver smelting works of the Hunan Government, 1909-12; chief engineer for the Canton Government analytical laboratory and chemical department, 1912-13; chief engineer of the Tsang Shing Mau-Fung-Shan Gold Mining and Milling Company, 1913-15; chief engineer for the Hupeh Government antimony smelting works, 1915-18;



S. T. Kong (Chiang Shun-teh)

江順德字文治

founded and became manager of the Bright Star Company (manufacturers of zinc oxide, colors, paints) at Changsha, Hunan, which company he still operates; manager of the Hankow office of the National Commercial and Savings Bank of Hongkong 1924-29; chairman of the board of the Wu-Han Y.M.C.A. since 1920; address: Bright Star Company (head office) Hankow, Hupeh.



Chiang Tien-to

江天錚

CHIANG TIEN-TO, retired Government official; born at Hua-hsien, Kwangtung, 1879; studied political science and law at the Waseda University, Japan, graduating in 1907; after returning to China he became involved in revolutionary activities and was forced to go to Japan, where he took a post-graduate course at Waseda University; returned to China in 1910 and became a legal practitioner at Peking after the First Revolution; elected member of the Parliament, 1913; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce 1920; resumed his seat in the Parliament, 1920; re-appointed vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, 1920-22; Director-General of the National Currency Bureau, and concurrently vice-President of the Yangtze River Commission, 1932-24; no further information has been received since 1924.

T. F. Tsiang (Chiang Ting-fu)

蔣廷黻

T. F. TSIANG, Government official and author; born at Paoching, Hunan, 1895; was graduated from Oberlin College with B.A. degree and Columbia University with Ph.D. degree; professor of History at Nankai University, Tientsin, 1923-29; now professor and head of the Department of History of Tsinghua University, Peiping; visited Russia and Europe in 1934 to study Sino-Russian relations; managing editor of the *Chinese Social and Political Science Review*, Peiping; contributing editor of the well-known weekly *The Independent Critic*, edited by Dr. Hu Shih; author of "Select Documents in Chinese Diplomacy" and several books on Sino-foreign relations; appointed Director of the Administrative Department of the Executive Yuan, Dec. 1935; address: Executive Yuan, Nanking.



Chiang Ting-wen

蔣鼎文字銘三

GEN. CHIANG TING-WEN, Army Commander; born at Panshan, Chuchi district in Chekiang, 1894; received his early education at home; after the Revolution of 1911, he joined the Hangchow Military School from which he was graduated; during the campaign against Yuan Shih-kai in 1914, he was a battalion commander of Hangchow Defence Force and in this capacity, led the troops under his command to attack the Headquarters of the then Military Governor of Chekiang, resulting in the expulsion of Governor Chu Shui from the province; when Gen. Yang Chang-teh became Military Governor of Chekiang, he left the province for Kwangtung and joined the Whampoa Military Academy as an instructor; soon after when the Training Corps of the Academy was organized, he joined the Corps on active service and participated in the campaign against the late General Chen Chiung-min who then rebelled against Dr. Sun Yat-sen; he fought at the siege of Weichow, during which he was seriously injured; after the suppression of the Chen revolt, he campaigned against two other recalcitrant generals in Kwangtung and routed a large rebel force with only one battalion; as a result of this distinguished service, he was specially commended by General Chiang Kai-shek, then President of the Wampao Military College; when the Nationalist Revolutionary Army launched its Northern Punitive Expedition in 1926, he was appointed Commander of the 5th Regiment

of the First Nationalist Army and participated in many pitched battles in Hunan during the Nationalist advance into the Yangtze Provinces; appointed Garrison Commander of Eastern Chekiang in 1927 and soon promoted Commander of the 1st Nationalist Division; in the latter capacity he fought in northern Anhwei and captured Pengpu and Hsuehchow from the Northern militarists; in recognition of this service, he was promoted Vice-Commander of the 1st Nationalist Army and concurrently Commander of the 1st Division; at that time Chang Tsung-chang was still holding out in Shantung and he was ordered to continue the campaign against him, in the course of which he succeeded in capturing many important cities; during the Yen-Feng War with the National Government in 1930, he was Commander of the 2nd Nationalist Army and concurrently Commander of the 9th Division and fought against the Yen-Feng Forces along the Peiping-Hankow Railway up to Loyang and Tungkwan; after conclusion of the campaign, he was appointed Garrison Commander of the Lung hai Railway; Commander-in-Chief of the Fourth Group Army of the Government Bandit-suppression Forces to suppress the Communists in Kiangsi; during the Sino-Japanese Hostilities in Shanghai in 1932, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Left Wing Army stationed along the Shanghai-Hangchow Line; after the signing of the Armistice on May 5, 1932, his army was transferred to Pengpu and he resumed his former post as Commander of the 2nd Nationalist Army and concurrently Garrison Commander of Pengpu; soon after his duties at Pengpu were taken over by General Hsu Ting-yao, Commander of the 17th Nationalist Army, and he was appointed Director of the Water Constabulary Bureau of the Yangtze Provinces with Headquarters at Wuchang and concurrently Director of the Recruits Training Office; in Autumn of 1932, he was appointed Field-Commander of the Northern Route Bandit-suppression Forces and acting Commander-in-Chief, in which capacity, he led his Armies into Kiangsi and fought against the Communists, winning many victories; when the Fukien Rebellion flared up early in 1934, he was ordered to launch an expedition against the rebels and shortly after the start of the expedition, his Army captured in rapid succession Yenping and Foochow, seat of the rebel Government; after the suppression of the revolt, he was promoted Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Route Bandit-suppression Forces to campaign against the Communists, which post he held until the winter of 1934; following the abolition of the Headquarters of the Eastern Route Bandit-suppression Forces by the National Government, he was appointed Pacification Commissioner of Fukien, which post he now retains; address: Headquarters of the Pacification Commissioner of Fukien, Changchow, Fukien.

CHIANG TSENG-YI, retired Government official; born at Haining, Chekiang, 1877; passed the imperial examinations with the degree of Chinshih, 1904; under the Manchu regime, he served in various capacities; after establishment of the Republic, he was appointed councillor of the Ministry of Communications, 1917-18;



Chiang Tseng-yi

蔣尊諱字彬信

director of the department of the telegraphs and telephone establishment, 1919; assisted in the organization of the Communications University, 1920; Director-General of the Telegraph Administration, 1924-28.



Chiang Tso-ping

蔣作賓字雨農

CHIANG TSO-PING, Minister of the Interior; born at Yincheng, Hupeh, 1883; after having received a preliminary education in his native Province he went to Japan and entered the Military Officers Academy in 1907, taking the course of infantry; upon his return to China he was appointed professor in the Military College at Paoingfu and while there translated into Chinese several Japanese books on military tactics; while in Japan he made acquaintance of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and became a member of the Tung-meng-hui, the secret society of the revolutionaries; he took a prominent part in the 1911 Revolution when the monarchy was overthrown and when the Republican Government was proclaimed in Nanking on Jan. 1, 1912 he was made a General and appointed the vice-Minister of War by Dr. Sun; he held this post until 1916 when he was appointed vice-Chief of the General Staff; owing to his opposition to the monarchical restoration and the subsequent regime he resigned in July, 1917, and has since identified himself with the revolutionary movement; led a successful

revolt in his native province in 1921 against Wang Chan-yuan, then High Inspecting Commissioner for Hupeh and Hunan; later he went to Canton and was appointed by Dr. Sun as Chief Staff Officer in charge of preparations of the northern punitive expedition; during the Nationalist Revolution he was a member of the Government Council and subsequently the Chairman of the Provincial Government of Anhui; in 1928 he was appointed chairman of the Political Commission for War Zone Provinces until the Nationalist armies captured Peiping; after the unification of the country he resigned all his military and political posts and was appointed Minister to Germany and Austria and delegate to the disarmament commission of the League of Nations and at the 10th and the 11th sessions of the Assembly of the League; upon his return to China, he was elected a member of the Central Supervisory Committee and Chairman of the Diplomatic Affairs Committee; appointed Minister to Japan in August, 1931, which post he held until summer of 1935, when he was promoted the first Chinese Ambassador to that country; appointed Minister of Interior, Dec. 1935; address: Ministry of Interior, Nanking.

Chiang Yen-hang

蔣雁行字賓臣

CHIANG YEN-HANG, army officer.

(See Page 84, 4th Edition).



Chiang Yung

江庸字翔雲

CHIANG YUNG, lawyer and retired Government official; born at Changting, Fukien, 1877; was graduated from the Waseda University specialising in law and economics, 1907; after his return to China, he joined the board of education and later became dean of a law college, Peking; passed the imperial examinations and was given the degree of Chinshih, 1910; deputy representative of the Ching House to the internal peace conference at Shanghai during the 1911 Revolution; appointed president of the Government Law College at Peking 1912; chief justice of the Metropolitan High Court 1912; vice-president of the Law Codification Commission, 1913; acting Minister of Justice, 1916; vice-Minister of Justice, 1917-18; president of the law codification bureau, 1920-23; founder and chief editor of the *Law Review* at Peking

1923; president of the Peking Law College, Peking, 1921-26; since then he has been practising law first in Peiping and now in Shanghai; address: Chiang Yung Law Office, 96 Peking Road, Shanghai.



Chien Chang-chao

錢昌照

CHIENT CHANG-CHAO, vice-Minister of Education; born at Changshu, Kiangsu, 1901; educated at Oxford and London Universities, England; secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; secretary of the National Government; Vice-Minister of Education, since 1931; address: Ministry of Education, Nanking.



Chien Chung-kai

錢崇澧字向忱

CHIENT CHUNG-KAI, retired Government official; born at Ching-hsien, Chihli, 1881; attended the Tientsin Naval College and later was graduated from the Peiyang University; joined the 1911 Revolution and assisted the revolutionists in the overthrow of the Manchu House; member of the Lower House of the 1st Parliament representing Chihli, 1913; joined the Southern Government at Canton as a member of the Extraordinary Parliament 1917; director of the government salt bureau of the Peking Government, 1922; chairman of the budget committee of the Lower House of the Parliament upon its reconconvocation, 1922-23; no further information has been received since 1923.



Chien Chung-tze

錢宗澤字恭霖

CHIENT CHUNG-TZE, railway director; born at Hangchow, Chekiang, in 1891; graduate from Paoting Military College and later from Peking Military University; joined the army after graduation and became captain and regiment commander; Vice-Director of the National Railway Police Bureau of the Ministry of Communications; Police Commissioner of Hsuehchow (Kiangsu); Provincial Police Commissioner of Chekiang and Police Commissioner of Hangchow; Chief Director of the Military Train Administration Bureau of the Generalissimo's Headquarters of the Nationalist Army; Vice-Director of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration; High Staff Officer of the Generalissimo's Headquarters; Chief of the Staff Officers' Bureau of the Generalissimo's Field Headquarters at Wuchang, Hankow, Kalfeng, and Canton; Director of the disbanding bureau of the 1st disbanding district, Chief of the 2nd Bureau of the Board of General Staff, Commander of the Army transportation on Lung-hai and Tsin-pu Railways; Commander of the Army transportation on Lung-hai, Ping-han, Tsin-pu, and Tao-ching Railways; Vice-Minister of Railways and concurrently Director of the Lung-hai Railway Administration; address: Lung-hai Railway Administration, Chengchow, Honan.



Chien Pao-ho

錢保和

CHIEN PAO-HO, lawyer and editor; born at Wushih, Kiangsu, 1884; after having completed his Chinese classical education at home, he attended Soochow University and was graduated with B. A. degree in 1913; following his graduation, he was engaged as instructor of English at the Anting Middle School and Tsung Wen Middle School in Hangchow, 1913-14; came to Shanghai in 1915 and was appointed editor of the *Progress* magazine (later changed *Association Progress*), published by the National Committee of Y.M.C.A., which position he held until 1919; joined the Bank of China at Hongkong, 1919-21; appointed proctor of the Soochow University, 1922 and resigned the position after two years of service; entered the Comparative Law School of China, Shanghai, in 1924, and was graduated with LL.B. degree in 1927; since his graduation, he has been practising law in Shanghai; member of the Chinese Bar Association of Shanghai, and one of the editors of the Chinese translation of the Webster Dictionary published by the Commercial Press, Shanghai; address: No. 17, Passage 718, Yu Yuen Road, Shanghai.

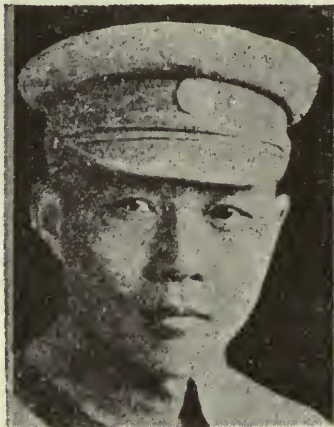


Chien Pei-yu

錢沛猷字伯涵

PEI-YU CHIEN, journalist; born at Kiangyin, Kiangsu in 1896; after completing his elementary education, he entered Tsing-hua College and after the 1911 Revolution transferred to Peking University of the Methodist Mission; Customs College, Peking, 1914-18, from which he was graduated; joined the Chinese Maritime Customs and at the same time served as one of the editors of the *Yih Shih Pao* in Tientsin, 1918-21; appointed by the *Yih Shih Pao* as its representative to the Second Press Congress of the World at Honolulu in 1921 and after that went to Washington, D.C. to cover the Disarmament Conference; following the conference he entered the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri and was graduated with the degree of B.J. in 1923; on his return to China in 1923 he was connected with a number of newspapers in Peking and Tientsin and was a contributing editor to the *China Weekly Review*, Shanghai; joined the *North China Star* in 1924 and after six months resigned to enter the Government service; secretary to the Chinese chief inspector of the Salt Revenue Administration, Ministry of Finance, 1924-26; joined the *Shun Pao*, Shanghai as English secretary in 1927, which position he held until summer of 1935, when he was appointed assistant press

officer of the Shanghai Municipal Council; taught advertising at Kuang Hua University in 1924; address: Press Information Section, Shanghai Municipal Council, Shanghai.



Chien Ta-chun

錢大鈞字慕尹

CHIEN TA-CHUN, army officer, born at Soochow, Kiangsu, 1892; after having completed his Chinese education, he entered the Kiangsu Provincial Military School at Nanking; during the 1911 Revolution, he participated in the capture of Nanking; assisted Niu Yung-chien (now vice-President of the Examination Yuan) in the 2nd Revolution, but fled to Japan after its failure, 1913; attended the Paoting Military College and was graduated in 1914, after which, he went to Japan and completed his studies in the Military Cadets' Academy in Tokyo, 1916; returning to China in 1920, he joined the Revolutionary Government at Canton and was appointed chief-of-staff of 1st Division of the Revolutionary Army; assisted in the organization of the Whampoa Military Cadets' Academy and served as a training officer, 1924; chief-of-staff to Chiang Kai-shek in the campaign against Chen Chung-ming and was chiefly responsible for Chen's final defeat, 1925; commander of the 1st Division of the Nationalist Army in charge of rear defense in Kwangtung during the Northern Punitive Expedition, 1926; assisted in the movement of purgation of the Nationalist Army from communist elements and defeated the communist troops under Ho Lung and Yeh Ting, 1927; promoted commander of the 82nd Nationalist Army and participated in the suppression of the "Red Uprising" in Canton, 1928; garrison commander of Shanghai and Woosung Area and concurrently member of the Kiangsu Provincial Government, 1928; commander of the 2nd Nationalist division, 1928; appointed president of the Wuhan School of the Whampoa Military Cadets' Academy at Wuchang, 1928 and concurrently commander of the 3rd Training Corps which participated in the suppression of the "Red Uprising" in Changsha, 1929-30; Commander of the 13th Army, since 1929; Director of the Paoting Headquarters of the President of the Military Affairs Commission, 1932-33; director of staff department of the Wuchang Provisional Headquarters of the President of Military Affairs Commission, since 1935; reserve member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, since 1931; address: Provisional Headquarters of the President of the Military Affairs Commission, Wuchang, Hupeh.



Tsién Tai (Ch'len Tai)

錢泰字階平

TSIEN TAI, diplomatic official; born at Chiashan Hsien, Chekiang in 1888; passed the Imperial examinations and received the Yu Kung (meritorious senior licentiate) degree in 1906; went to France to study law and received his LL.D. degree; after return he became deputy Judge of the Peking Local Court; appointed a secretary and later councillor in the Ministry of Justice, 1915; appointed member of the committee to study international affairs during the World War, 1917; member of the preparation committee for participation in the European Peace Conference, 1918; appointed legal expert to the Chinese delegation to the Paris Peace Conference, 1918; member of the commission to study peace treaties, 1919; member of the commission to take over Russian Courts on the Chinese Eastern Railway and concurrently assistant councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1919; appointed director of the treaty department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1921; legal expert to the Chinese delegation to the Washington Conference, 1921; appointed assistant director of the secretariat of the Cabinet 1922; expert to the commission for the readjustment of finance, 1923; departmental director in the Customs Conference, 1923; technical delegate and chairman of commission to the Sino-Soviet Conference 1926; councillor to the commission for the investigation of extraterritoriality, 1923; acting vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1926; chief secretary to the commission for the study of treaties, 1927; adviser to the treaty commission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Government 1928; councillor to the Judicial Yuan, 1928; Chinese delegate for the negotiations pertaining to the establishment of the special district court in the International Settlement in Shanghai, 1929; technical delegate to the Sino-Soviet Conference at Moscow; appointed a Department Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1931; Departmental Director of the Chinese Assessor's Office to the Lytton Commission, 1932; technical delegate to the Special Assembly of the League of Nations for the Sino-Japanese dispute, 1932; vice-President of the Treaty Commission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, substitute delegate to the 14th and 15th Assemblies of the League of Nations 1933-34; Minister to Spain since 1933; address: Chinese Legation, 2 Plaza de Salamance, Madrid, Spain.



Chien Tien-hao

錢天鶴字安濤

CHIEH TIEN-HAO agricultural expert and Government official; born at Hangchow, Chekiang, 1893; received education in the United States, graduating from the New York State College of Agriculture and Forestry of Cornell University with the degrees of B.S.A. 1917 and M.S.A. 1918; professor of Agriculture and concurrently head of Sericulture Department, College of Agriculture and Forestry, Nanking University, 1918-23; principal of the Provincial College of Agriculture, Chekiang, 1926; section chief in Ministry of Education, 1927-28; director of Metropolitan Museum of Natural History, Academia Sinica, director of Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry, Chekiang and concurrently Commissioner of Agriculture and Mining, Chekiang Provincial Government, 1929-33; Vice-Director of National Agricultural Research Bureau, Ministry of Industry, 1933 to present; address: National Agricultural Research Bureau, Shaoilingwei, Nanking.



Frank T. Z. Chien (Chien Tien-jen)

錢天任

FRANK T. Z. CHIEN, consular official; born at Tsung-Tai District, Chekiang, 1893; graduate of the College of Law, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.; has held the following positions: chancellor of the Chinese Consulate General at Vladivostok; attache of the Chinese Legations in Cuba and Brazil respective-

ly; member of the secretariat of the Extraordinary Parliament at Canton and concurrently secretary of the office of the President of the Parliament; secretary to Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Delegate to the Paris Peace Conference; secretary of the Office of the Chinese Delegation to the League of Nations; Secretary of Political Division, Headquarters of the Eastern Route Army of the Nationalist Army; councilor to the Committee on Political Affairs at the Military Zones of the Nationalist Army and concurrently member of the Division of Foreign Affairs; Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Kiangsi Province and concurrently director of the bureau of administration of municipal affairs of the Special District of Kiukiang; secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Consul General at Yokohama, since 1931; address: Chinese Consulate-General, Yokohama, Japan.



W. H. Ch'ien (Ch'ien Wen-hsuan)

錢文選

W. H. CH'IENT, Government official; born at Kwangteh, Anhwei, 1878; attended the Imperial College of Languages, Peking and received his Chu-Jen (M.A.) degree with official rank of 7th grade; attached to the Board of Education, 1909; superintendent of Chinese Government students in Great Britain, 1910; Chinese delegate to International Race Congress, London, 1911; Chinese delegate to International Moral Education Congress at The Hague, 1912; special delegate to Europe, America and Japan to study the system of Government and Education and member on the Commission for the organization of Yen Wu Shu, 1913; Consul at San Francisco and concurrently special deputy to investigate salt affairs in America; councillor of Chinese commission, and representative for Anhwei to the Panama Pacific International Exposition, 1914; member of International Jury of Award of Panama Pacific International Exposition, 1915; district inspector of salt revenue, Yunnan, 1916; district inspector of salt revenue at Tientsin, 1918; district inspector of salt revenue at Hangchow, 1919; chief of the Anhwei salt transportation office, 1921; reapointed inspector of salt revenue at Hangchow, 1922; auditor of salt revenue at Hankow, 1925; chief of the Hupeh transportation office and salt commissioner of Liangcheh, 1926; resumed his position as district inspector of salt revenue at Hangchow, 1928; district inspector of salt revenue at Foochow,

1931; district inspector of Salt Revenue of Chuannan, Szechuan, 1932; retired from Government service at age of 60 according to salt regulations, 1933; address: 28 Si Wan Road, Hangchow.



Y. M. Ch'ien (Ch'ien Yung-ming)

錢永銘字新之

Y. M. CH'IENT, banker and Government official; native of Chekiang; born at Shanghai in 1885; after finishing his preparatory education in Shanghai he attended the Kobe Commercial College where he was graduated; upon returning to China he entered the banking business, becoming manager of the Shanghai branch of the Bank of Communications and up to 1922 he held the following positions: vice-president of the Shanghai Bankers' Association, director of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, director of the Peking Bankers' Association, director of the Hua Feng Cotton Mill at Shanghai, director of the Poo Tung Electrical Works Company, director of Southeastern University at Nanking, director of Chi Nan College and director of China Vocational Educational Association; vice-president of the Bank of Communications, 1922-25; appointed a member of the commission for the discussion of China's finance in April, 1923; vice-Minister of Finance in the National Government, 1927; at present he holds the following positions: president, Joint Savings Society; director, Central Bank of China; managing director, Bank of Communications; residential director, Chekiang Industrial Bank; supervisor, Chekiang Provincial Bank; supervisor, Kinchen Banking Corporation; director, Bank of Agriculture and Labor; managing director, Manufacturers' Bank of China; director, Shanghai City Bank; general manager, Banque Franco-Chinoise pour le Commerce et l'Industrie; general manager and director, Chungshing Mining Administration Co.; president, Tai Shan Brick and Tile Co.; director, Sin Wan Pao; vice-president, China Express Co.; director, China United Assurance Society; director, Eastern Life Insurance Co.; trustee, St. John's University; trustee, Shanghai College of Law; director, China Vocational Educational Association; trustee, Shanghai North Public School; trustee, National University, Peiping; trustee, Nanyang Middle School; trustee, Nanyang Model Primary School; vice-council chairman, Red Cross Society of China; director, Chinese Ratepayers Association; member of Chekiang Provincial Government, Commissioner of Finance of Chekiang Province; and member of reconstruction committee of the National Government;

appointed Minister to France, December 1930, but did not proceed to the post; address: Joint Savings Society, Corner of Szechuan and Hankow Roads, Shanghai.



Dr. Klusic Kimm (Chin Chun-wen)
金仲文字晚湖

DR. KIUSIC KIMM, educationalist and revolutionary worker; born in Korea, Jan. 29th, 1881; naturalized as a Chinese citizen at Kalgan, Jan. 1918; first went to America in 1897, graduating with honors from Roanoke College, 1903 and winning a scholarship for M.A. work at Princeton University; after return to Korea in 1904, was engaged in religious and educational work; finding his work difficult after Korea's annexation by Japan, he gave up all his interests and activities in his homeland and decided to devote his life and energy in the movement for the restoration of Korea's Independence, coming away to China and living a self-exiled life since the spring of 1913; after his arrival in China, besides becoming more directly in touch with the Korean Revolutionary workers outside of his fatherland, he was closely allied with the work of the Chinese revolutionary leaders, such as Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Gen. Huang Hsing and particularly, Gen. Chen Chi-mei; participated in China's Second Revolution against Yuan Shikai; went to Urga in 1914 with several Korean leaders in order to find there a suitable place for the training of military officers for the future Korean Independence Army; returned to Kalgan in 1916 and joined the Kalgan Office of Andersen, Meyer and Co., as manager of the Office; served as the Chief Korean Delegate to present Korea's Case before the Peace Conference at Paris in 1919, which gesture caused the March 1st Uprising of passive resistance against the Japanese oppression and positive general movement for the independence of Korea; when the First Korean Provisional Government was organized in Korea, he was made its Minister for Foreign Affairs; later became Minister of Education upon its re-establishment in Shanghai, China; after winding up his work in Paris, he went to the United States and helped organize and become chairman of the Korean Commission to Europe and America with Headquarters at Washington, D.C.; represented Korea at the Far Eastern Revolutionary Congress held in Moscow, 1922; was again in Siberia in 1923-4 at the invitation of the Soviet Authorities and the Korean revolutionaries there; has been engaged in educational work

in China since then, at different times as professor of Fudan University and President of Williams' College in S'hai, professor of Chungshan University in Wuchang; professor of English and concurrently English secretary at Peiyang University in Tientsin since Jan., 1929; he was again in America as the representative of the Sino-Korean People's League to bring about among overseas Chinese and Koreans better understanding and more active cooperation in their joint struggle against Japanese aggression in the Far East and to present to the American public the true situation of the Far East and its bearing on world peace; a linguist and educationalist, having scholarly knowledge of English besides his mother tongue and fluency in Chinese, Russian and French, also speaking German, Japanese and Mongolian; a gifted speaker, a brilliant writer and above all an untiring worker with a charming and magnetic personality: a LL.D. degree was conferred upon him by Roanoke College in 1923 at the 20th re-union of his class.



F. Ch'in (Ch'in Fen)
秦汾字景陽

F. CH'IN, Government official; born at Chiating Hsien, Kiangsu in 1887; he received his middle school and college education in Shanghai and in 1906 he went to America and studied mathematics and astronomy at Harvard University, from which school he was graduated in 1909 with the degree of A. B., (magna cum laude); the same year he obtained the degree of M. A.; during 1909-1910 he spent a year in England and Germany taking post-graduate courses at Glasgow University and Freiburg University, 1909-10; returned to China in June 1910 and became dean of the Kiangnan High School, Nanking; later he was made dean of the Pootung Middle School, Shanghai; professor of mathematics of the Nanyang College, now known as the Chiaotung University, 1912-15; professor of mathematics and astronomy at the Government University at Peking and also dean of the Science Department, 1915-19; he was appointed director of the Ministry of Education in charge of the department of technical education in March, 1919; promoted to councillor of the Ministry of Education in November, 1920; in April, 1923 he was appointed Chinese Delegate to the International Educational Conference; appointed vice-Minister of Education in 1926; director of the college of science of Peking University, 1927-28; director of the bureau of general education of Central University in 1929; made director of

the department of accounts, budget and statistics in the Ministry of Finance at Nanking in 1929; Vice-Minister of Finance and concurrently Secretary-General of the National Economic Council, since 1933; author of a series of text books on mathematics in Chinese and several books on astronomy; address: National Economic Council, Nanking.



Zing Zung-ching (Chin Jun-ching)
秦潤卿字祖澤

ZING ZUNG-CHING, banker; born at Tsi-chi, Chekiang, 1878; after receiving a through Chinese education in his native city, he came to Shanghai at age of 17 and entered banking business; manager of Foh Yu native bank since 1906; president of the Shanghai Native Bankers' Guild, 1919; vice-president of the Shanghai Commercial Federation, 1920; proprietor of the electricity company at his native city; committee member of the Shanghai Municipal Council, since 1928; president of the Shanghai Native Banks' Guild; manager of the Bank of Communications since 1933; president of the Land Bank of China; founder of the following schools: Su Nun Institute, Chien Yieh Public School, the Evening School of the Shanghai Commercial Federation; address: Bank of Communications, The Bund, Shanghai.



P. C. King (Chin Pang-cheng)
金邦正字仲藩

P. C. KING, retired university president; native of Anhwei; born at

Hangchow, Chekiang, 1887; passed the examinations held by the bureau of the educational mission to the United States and was sent to America as a government student in 1909; he first attended Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and Cornell University in 1910, specializing in forestry, receiving his B.S. and M.F. degrees in 1914; upon returning to China, he organized the bureau of forestry for Anhwei and also opened a forestry department in the Anhwei Provincial Agricultural School; president of the Peking Government Agricultural College, 1917-20; president of Tsinghua College, 1920-22; director of the Chinese educational mission to the United States, 1922; no further information has been received since 1922.



P. Z. King (Chin Pao-shan)

金寶善

P. Z. KING, Government official; born at Shaoshing, Chekiang in 1893; M. D. degree from Chiba University, Japan, 1918; C. P. H. degree, Johns Hopkins University, U.S.A., 1927; between 1920-29 he was medical officer, Isolation Hospital Peking; professor, National Medical College and Army Medical College, Peking; director and technical expert, National Epidemic Prevention Bureau; chief, division of medical service, Public Health Demonstration Station, Peking; health commissioner, Hangchow; since October, 1928 he has been director, department of health and sanitation, National Health Administration; author: "Report on Public Health Administration in the United States"; chief editor, Chinese section, *National Medical Journal of China*, 1927-28.

SHO-TSU G. KING, scientist; born at Nanziung, Chekiang in 1886; went to England in 1902 and joined King's College where he specialized in electric engineering; returned to China in 1905 and organized the electric department in the technical school of the Board of Commerce at Peking and became its professor; appointed a member of the Board of Communications and later joined the Nanyang College for four and a half years as head of the chemical department; in 1911 he again joined the Ministry of Communications; after the first revolution in 1911 he went to Hankow as managing director of a real estate and trading company there; in 1916 he went to Peking to engage in business; his principal labors there were in the field of conchology, being the first conchologist



Soh-tsu G. King (Chin Shao-chi)

金紹基字叔初

of this country; he is co-author with Dr. Amadeus W. Grabau of the handbook "Shells of Peltaiho"; organized the Peking Society of Natural History and the Peking Laboratory of Natural History, becoming president of the former in 1927 and custodian of the latter; vice-president of the Peking Rotary Club and also vice-president of the Peiping Institute of Fine Arts; last known address: Peiping Institute of Fine Arts, Peiping.

Chin Shao-tseng

金紹曾字益庭

CHIN SHAO-TSENG, Government official.

(See Page 92, 4th Edition).

Chin Shu-jen

金樹人

CHIN SHU-JEN, former Chairman of Sinkiang Provincial Government; born at Tao-ho, Kansu; a licentiate of literary examination under the Manchu Regime; graduate of Kansu Provincial College; principal of a normal high school in Kansu; secretary of Military Affairs Department of Sinkiang Province; magistrate of Ou-Ke-sou District, Sinkiang; Commissioner of Civil Affairs of Sinkiang Provincial Government; Chairman of Sinkiang Provincial Government, 1928-33; owing to the Mohammedan Uprising in Sinkiang, he resigned from his post and came to Nanking in 1933; shortly after his arrival, he was placed under arrest by the Government authorities, charged with maladministration of Sinkiang and the illegal conclusion of a commercial treaty with Russia; he was tried at the Nanking District Court on the charges against him and was sentenced to imprisonment of three and a half years in 1934; specially pardoned by the National Government on Oct. 10, 1935.

Chin Teh-hsun

秦德純字紹文

CHIN TEH-HSUN, Government official; born at Szu-hsui, Shantung; was graduated from the Paoting

Military Academy and the Peking Military College; entered army service in 1919 and has since served successively as chief-of-staff to the Occupation Commissioner of East Honan, chief-of-staff to the Commander of the 14th Division and concurrently Commander of a cavalry regiment; promoted Commander of the 47th Brigade; appointed Commander of the 1st Army of the Allied Armies in 1925 and was soon transferred to the post as Commander of 23rd Army and concurrently vice-chief-of-staff of the Second Group Army and concurrently member of the Shantung Provincial Government; later promoted Chief-of-staff of the Second Group Army; appointed counsellor to the Provisional Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Navy and Air Force, 1931 and soon transferred as counsellor to the Peiping Pacification Headquarters and concurrently member of the Standing Committee of the Peiping Military Affairs Readjustment Committee and concurrently director of the Educational Bureau; Associate Field-Commander of the 4th Group Army of the Northern Route Bandit-suppression Forces and was later transferred to the post of Associate Field-Commander of the 3rd Group Army in North China and concurrently member of the Peiping Military Affairs Commission; member and concurrently Commissioner of Civil Affairs of the Chahar Provincial Government; promoted acting Chairman of Chahar, June 1935; he participated in and actively directed the armed resistance against the Japanese invasion of North China in 1933 as vice-Commander-in-Chief of the 29th Army, of which General Sung Chi-yuan is Commander; Mayor of Peiping, since Nov. 1935; address: Peiping Municipal Government, Peiping.



Chin Ting-sheng

金廷蓀

CHIN TING-SHENG, banker; born at Ningpo, Chekiang, 1884; studied at Ningpo before coming to Shanghai to engage in business; now managing director, Ting Sheng Native Bank, Ningpo; director, Kiangsu & Chekiang Bank, Shanghai; director, Bank of Kiangnan; director, Chung Wai Bank, Shanghai; committee member, Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai; director of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company; vice-President, Jen Chi Hospital, Ningpo; holder of executive positions in several other large Chinese commercial organizations in Shanghai and Ningpo; address: Chung Wai Bank, Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.



Wunsz King (Chin Wen-shi)

金問泗字純孺

WUNSZ KING, diplomatic official; born at Pinghu (Kashing), Chekiang province, 1892; graduated from Fuh-tan College, 1910; received LL.B. degree from Peiyang University Law School Tientsin, 1915; joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs after having successfully passed the competitive examination for the Diplomatic and Consular Service, 1916; student attache of the Chinese Legation in Washington, 1917-19; at the same time studied International Law under Prof. J.B. Moore at the Columbia University, N.Y., and received LL.M. degree from that university, 1919; assistant secretary of the Chinese delegation to the Peace Conference at Paris, 1919-20; secretary of the Chinese delegation to the first two sessions of the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1920 and 1921; secretary of the Chinese delegation to the Washington Conference, 1921-22; joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs again and served in various capacities, 1922-27; assisted in the negotiations at both the Sino-Soviet Conference, and the Special Customs Tariff Conference 1924-26; councillor on foreign affairs to the Shanghai Municipal Government under Mayors Hwang Fu and Chang Tin-fan, 1927-28; also served on the Tariff Commission under Sun Fo and T.V. Soong; at the same time assisted in the Nationalist Ministry of Foreign Affairs under Dr. C. C. Wu; when General Hwang Fu became Minister of Foreign Affairs, he was appointed Director of the First (International Affairs) Department and later Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, 1928-29; appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to The Hague, 1929; served in the Ministry of Mining and the Ministry of Industries, 1930-31; acting Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1931; councillor of the Chinese Assessor's Office to the Lytton Commission, 1932; Substitute Delegate to the Extraordinary Assembly of the League of Nations in connection with the Sino-Japanese Conflict, 1932-33; re-appointed Minister to The Hague and proceeded to the post, 1933; Substitute Delegate to the 14th Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1933; Delegate to the 15th Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1934; address: Chinese Legation, The Hague, Holland.



Chin Yao

金燧

CHIN YAO, lawyer; born at Soochow, Kiangsu, 1884; graduate of the Meiji University, Japan; made a Colonel by President Li Yuan-hung 1921; counsellor to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, 1924; counsellor of the 26th Army of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army and concurrently special commissioned-officer of the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces, 1926; counsellor to the Headquarters of the Garrison Commander of Shanghai and Woosung and counsellor of the French Consulate at Shanghai, 1927; member of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association, 1928; now principal of Chin Yung School and legal practitioner in Shanghai; address: 66 Ningpo Road, Shanghai.

Chin Yun-ao

新雲鶚字薦青

CHIN YUN-AO, army officer. Deceased. (See Page 93, 4th Edition).



Chin Yun-peng

新雲鵬字翼卿

CHIN YUN-PENG, retired Government official; born at Chining, Shantung, 1877; was graduated from Peiyang Military College, Tientsin; joined the army after graduation; Military Governor of Shantung, 1913-16; made a count by Yuan Shih-kai - then he proclaimed himself Emperor, 1915;

Minister of War, 1919; acting Premier and later Premier and concurrently Minister of War, 1919-20; re-appointed Premier, May, 1921 to Dec., 1921; he has been living in retirement since 1924.



Ching Yao-yueh

景耀月字太昭

CHING YAO-YUEH, retired Government official; born at Ju-ch'eng, Shansi, 1883; studied political science and law at the Tokyo Imperial University, graduating with LL.B. degree in 1910; while in Japan, he joined the Tungminghui (a revolutionary party and predecessor of Kuomintang) and became editor of the following revolutionary organs: *Kuo Pao* of Tokyo, *Ming Hu Pao* and *Ming Lih Pao* of Shanghai, *Ming Chih Pao* and *Ta Kung Ming Jih Pao* of Peking; took active part in the 1911 Revolution and represented the Shansi Military Government at the Nanking Provisional Government; chairman of the Provisional Constitution Commission; Minister of Education of the Nanking Provisional Government, 1912; high political adviser to the President, 1912; member of the 1st Parliament, 1913; campaigned against the monarchical movement of Yuan Shih-kai, 1916; counsellor of the Government bureau of economic information, 1920; resumed his seat in the Parliament, 1922; he has been living in retirement at Peiping since 1930; author: "History of Chinese Pedagogy," "History of Chinese Metaphysics," "A Treatise on China's Land System," "Gems of Chinese Poetry," "Collection of Works of Poets of the Ching Dynasty," "Works and Essays of Ching Yao-yueh."

H. S. CHUCK, civil engineer; born at Chung-shan Hsien, Kwangtung, 1883; at the age of 12, he went to Honolulu where he attended St. Louis College and later Oahu College, from which he was graduated in 1906; went to America for higher education in 1907; joined the Whangpoo conservancy board at Shanghai as an assistant engineer in the hydrometric department, 1913; chief engineer of the Tayeh Mines, Hupeh, 1914; senior assistant engineer to the Chu-Ching Railway, Kwangsi, 1917; organized the Pacific Trading Company at Hankow, of which he was general manager 1918-21 and chief engineer, 1922-25; general-manager and chief-engineer of H. S. Chuck Engineering Corporation at Hankow and concurrently municipal architect in the 2nd special adminis-



H. S. Chuck (Cho Kang-cheng)

卓康成

trative district of Hankow, 1926; after the establishment of the Nationalist Government in Wuhan, he joined the highway department of the Ministry of Communications; commissioner of public highways of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, 1927; director and engineer-in-chief of the Chu-Shiu section of the Canton-Hankow Railway, 1929.



Cho Tzu-pel

卓慈沛字雨亭

CHO TZU-PEI, army officer; born at Fenghua, Chekiang, 1885; taught botany at schools in Ningpo for several years; participated in the revolution against the Manchus, 1911; built two dikes in Chekiang 1915—the Chia Ho dike at Fenghua and the Hsiang Shan dike at Hsiangshan; served successively as commander of the 2nd regiment of the Volunteer Corps of Fenghua and took part in many anti-bandit campaigns 1929; went to Kwangtung and became adviser to the Financial Bureau of Wei, Chao and Mei districts 1914; chief secretary in the Office of the Commissary-General attached to the Headquarters of the Generalissimo of the Revolutionary Army; director of the Department of Military Supplies of the 6th Division of the Revolutionary Army and concurrently chief of the Nanking office of the same Division and of the 8th Revolutionary Army, which posts he now holds.



Chow Chi-kang (Chou Chi-kang)

周啓剛

CHOW CHI-KANG, party affairs worker; born at Namhoi district, Kwangtung, 1889; received his Chinese education under private tutors at home and was early known as a scholar in Chinese literature; before the 1911 Revolution, he had become a devotee to the cause of the national revolution and a faithful follower of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen; participated in the various revolutionary activities of the Kuomintang; visited Annam and travelled through U.S.A., preaching the "gospel of revolution" and persuading the Chinese residents to join the revolutionary movement; settled in Cuba for several years, during which time he was the central figure of the Chinese residents there and converted all of them into believing the Three Peoples' Principles; held many important positions in the Cuban branch of the Kuomintang and was elected representative of the Cuban branch of Kuomintang to the 2nd National Convention of the Representatives of Kuomintang at Canton, 1926; later elected member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang; member of the Overseas Affairs Committee of the Nationalist Government and chief of the overseas affairs department of the Central Party Headquarters; party affairs director of both the commissariat department of the Headquarters of the Nationalist Commander-in-Chief and the commissariat of the Nationalist Military Council; member of the Central Political Council, 1928; re-elected member of the Central Executive Committee and of the Central Political Council, 1931; executive member of the Committee on Overseas Party Affairs of the Central Party Headquarters and Vice-Chairman of the Overseas Affairs Commission of the National Government since 1932; address: Overseas Affairs Commission, Nanking.

TSUR CHI-LIEN, retired diplomatic official; born at Ningpo, Chekiang, 1877; after graduating from St. John's University, he attended Edinburgh University, from which he received his M.A. degree; later studied in Germany specializing in political science and was given Ph.D. degree; 3rd secretary of Chinese Legation in Japan, 1914; Chinese commissioner to Australia in



Tsur Chi-lien (Chou Chi-lien)

周啓濂字玉卿

charge of the German and Austrian prisoners, 1918; Consul-General at New York, N.Y., 1919-20; Consul-General at Ottawa, Canada, 1922-23.



Chow Chih-jou (Chou Chih-jou)

周至柔

CHOW CHIH JOU, air officer; born at Lin Hai District, Chekiang, 1893; graduated from Paoting Military Academy; started his career as Lieutenant in the 2nd Division of the Chekiang Provincial Army; became instructor at the Whampoa Military Academy, Canton; served on the General Staff of the 21st Division and later as Chief of Staff of the 11th Division; made Regimental Commander in the 21st Division in 1927 and Brigadier General in the 11th Division in 1930; Vice-Commander and later Commander of the 14th Division; participated in the revolutionary campaigns in Honan, Shantung and Hunan, and in the Red-suppression Campaign in Kiangsi; toured the world studying aviation after he resigned his post as Vice-Commander of the 18th Army; returned to China in the spring of 1934 and has since been Commandant of the Central Aviation School; address: Central Aviation School, Shien Chiao, Hangchow.

DIPHEW T. CHOW, Government official; born at Ningpo, Chekiang, 1903; educated at St. John's University



Diphew T. Chow (Chow Chin)

周迪宇迪斐

and University of Shanghai, and received B.A. with honors and B.C.S. with first prize from the latter University; served successively as dean of Robert's English Institute, Shanghai; secretary to Messrs. Franklin and Chalai, attorneys-at-law, Shanghai; head of the general affairs department of the Kiangsu Provincial Electricity Administration, Chinkiang; secretary of the History Compilation Bureau of the City Government of Greater Shanghai, Shanghai; secretary of the Government Testing Bureau of Shanghai, Ministry of Industry, and concurrently chief of the Statistical Department and editor of the *Inspection and Commerce Journal*, since 1931; concurrently he is also instructor of economics in the School of Commerce, University of Shanghai; one of the editors of the *Ta Shing Weekly* (Great Voice), 1932-33; author of several books on literature and economics; address: Government Testing Bureau of Shanghai, 1040 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.



Chow Chun-yen (Chou Chun-yen)

周駿彦字枕琴

CHOW CHUN-YEN, Government official; born at Fenghua, Chekiang, 1872; was graduated from the Law College of Japan; joined the Kuomintang in 1924; chief of the Supply Bureau of the Whampoa Military Academy, 1924; director of the Supply Department of the First Nationalist Revolutionary Army, 1925; member of the Finance

Committee of Chekiang, 1926; Salt Commissioner of Chekiang, 1927; member of the Chekiang Provincial Government, 1928; member of the Executive Committee of the Chekiang Provincial Party Headquarters and concurrently Superintendent of the Commissariat Department of the Headquarters of the Generalissimo of the National Army, Navy and Air Force, 1930; in recognition of his meritorious services, he was awarded a 2nd Class Pao Ting Order by the National Government, 1931; member of the Chekiang Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Finance, 1932; Director of the Supply Department of the Ministry of War, since 1934; address: Supply Department, Ministry of War, Nanking.



Morgan Chou (Chou Chung-chien)

周仲千

MORGAN CHOU, banker; born at Huai-yin, Kiangsu, 1900; received his preliminary education under private tutorship; joined the Middle School of Soochow University in 1914; graduated from Soochow University with B.A. degree in 1921; after teaching at Shanghai Baptist College for two years, went to America as a private student in 1923; received his M.A. degree from the School of Economics, Columbia University, 1924; after his return to China, joined the Shanghai Trading Company as vice-manager and concurrently held the following positions: professor at Government Chinan University and Shanghai College of Commerce, lecturer in Southern University, adviser to the Finance Department of Kiangsu Provincial Government and adviser to the Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu, 1925-27; appointed Head of Luxury Tax Department, Shanghai Surtax Bureau, 1927-29; secretary of Finance Bureau, Special Municipality of Nanking and member of Planning Committee, Ministry of Labor and Commerce, 1931; secretary to Kiangsu Chekiang Fishery Administration, 1931; joined the Bank of East China, Shanghai, as chief secretary and head of Business Department, since 1931; elected supervising director of the same Bank, 1933; address: Bank of East China, 190 Ningpo Road, Shanghai.

CHOU CHUNG-LIANG, Government official; born at Liping, Kweichow in 1886; after completing his studies in China he took post-graduate work in Waseda University, Japan; formerly



Chou Chung-liang

周仲良

confidential secretary in the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters at Canton; director of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving of the National Government, since 1928; address: Bureau of Printing and Engraving, National Government, Nanking.



Chou Fu-hai

周佛海

CHOU FU-HAI, Commissioner of Education of Kiangsu; born in Hunan, 1897; graduate of the Japanese Imperial University in Tokyo; professor of National Kwangtung University at Canton; Dean of College of Commerce of the National Wuhan University at Wuchang; secretary to the Headquarters of Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Army; chief secretary of the Wuhan School of the Central Military and Political Academy and concurrently Director of the Political Affairs Department; Director of the Political Department of the Central Military Officers' College; Director of the Political Training Bureau attached to the Inspectorate-General of Military Training; elected member of Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, 1931; now, member of Kiangsu Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Education for Kiangsu; author of "Basic Problems of the Three People's Principles," and "Fundamentals of Economics"; address: Department of Education, Kiangsu Provincial Government, Chinkiang, Kiangsu.

Chou Hsiang-hsien

周象賢字企虞

CHOU HSIANG-HSIEN, Government official; born at Tinghai, Chekiang, 1890; graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, U.S.A., with B.Sc. degree in engineering; municipal engineer to the Municipal Government of Peiping; lecturer at the Peiping National University; member of Technical Committee of Yangtze River Conservancy Commission; director of the River Conservancy Bureau of the National Reconstruction Commission; Mayor of Hangchow Municipality; counsellor to the Ministry of Finance; Chairman of Yangtze River Conservancy Commission; reappointed Mayor of Hangchow Municipality, since 1934; address: Hangchow Municipal Government, Hangchow, Chekiang.

Chow Si-en-kwok (Chou Hsien-cho)

周先覺

CHOW SIEN-KWOK, judicial official; born in Nanhai, Kwangtung, 1890; was graduated from the University of Cambridge, England, with LL.B. degree and admitted to the English bar in London; appointed president of the District Court at Canton, 1925; judge of the Provisional Court of Shanghai, 1927; chief procurator and later president of the District Court for the First Special Area of Shanghai (International Settlement), 1930-32; now chief procurator of the District Court of Ningpo; address: District Court, Ningpo, Chekiang.

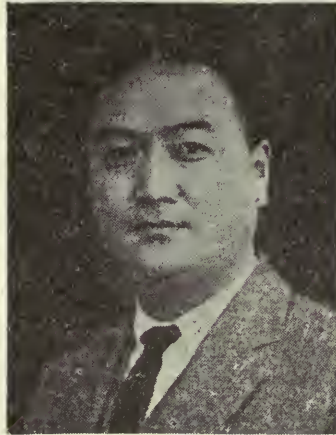


Chow Sing-nan (Chou Hsin-nan)

周醒南

CHOW SING-NAN, financier and director of Public Works; born at Weiyang, Kwangtung, 1884; chief of Finance Bureau of the Headquarters of the Cantonese Generalissimo in South Fukien, 1916; chief of Public Works Bureau, Changchow, Fukien, 1918; director of the Changchow-Lungyen Public Roads Board and concurrently commissioner of Municipal Affairs, Amoy, 1920; chief of Bureau for Financing Military Expenditures, Changchow, and later for Superintending the Raising of Military Funds in Ch'ouchow-Meishien, 1922-23; engineering councillor to the Changchow Amoy Naval Garrison Commander, Amoy, since 1925; Quarter-Master of the Amoy Staff-Office of the 19th Route Army and chief of Engineering Board of Military Roads; achievements: in Changchow, with a loan of \$6,000

advanced by the local Chamber of Commerce, more than \$2,000,000 were raised and spent on the following: complete reconstruction of roads throughout the whole city, building of bunds, markethalls, development and construction of Changchow-Shihma, Shihma-Haiteng, Haiteng-Pukong, Changchow-Nanching, Changchow-Poonan and Changchow-Lungyen motor roads with a total length of over 200 Chinese li; promoting and organizing the Tingchow-Changchow-Lungyen See-Hsin Motor Bus Company, offering the first long-distance omnibus service connecting Amoy with the interior districts; in Amoy; with \$20,000 appropriation, more than \$22,000,000 were raised and expended on a ten-thousand feet Bunding, 89 motor roads with 298,385 feet in length, reclamation and development of new areas of 17,000,000 sq. ft., a \$800,000 Chungsan Park, a Chungsan Memorial Hospital, a House for the Care of the Aged, Experimental Farm for Agriculture and Forestry, a motor road encircling the whole island, and a Land Surveyance Board; address: Lu Cheng Pan Su Chu, Phah-Thih Jetty, Amoy.



Henry H. C. Chou (Chou Hsueh-chang)

周學章

HENRY H. C. CHOU, university professor; born at Tientsin, Chihli in 1893; went to America in 1917 and received B.A. degree from Oberlin College, Ohio in 1919, and M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Columbia University, New York in 1920 and 1923 respectively; during the year of 1922-23, he was appointed research scholar of Teachers' College of Columbia University and in the summer of 1928 instructor of Chinese of the same institution; since returning to China, he served as professor of education at Amoy University 1924; professor, dean, and acting president of Hopei University, Hopei; lecturer in education of the National Normal University and of the Girls' Normal College of Peking University; professor of education of Yenching University since the fall of 1926, holding concurrently the offices of acting chairman of the department of education 1927 and director of the preparatory division 1927-29; at present dean of the College of Arts and Letters; author of "Measurement of Composition Ability"; address: Yenching University, Peiping.

CHOU HSIAO-AN, lawyer and journalist; born at Tsingpu Hsien, Kiangsu in 1899; was graduated from



Chou Hsiao-an

周孝庵

the Shanghai College of Law, receiving the degree of LL.B.; after serving for ten years in various capacities on Chinese newspapers in Shanghai he was appointed director of the *International News Agency* and principal of the Shanghai Journalism Correspondence School; he is at present city editor and chief of the reportorial department of the *China Times*, Shanghai; he is also a legal practitioner in Shanghai; address: *The China Times* Shanghai.



Chou Hsing-tang

周星棠

CHOU HSING-TANG, banker; born at Shaoshing, Chekiang, 1877; entered business at age of twenty and soon obtained a responsible position in a native bank in Hankow; organizer and manager of the King On Bank and also founder of the Tow Toong native bank at Hankow; joined the Sumitomo Bank as assistant comrade; elected chairman of the Hankow General Chamber of Commerce, 1923; when the Nationalist Revolutionary forces reached Hankow, he was appointed a member of the Sino-Foreign Board of Directors of the Special Administrative District No. 2, (Ex-Russian Concession); chairman of the Anti-Japanese Boycott Committee at Hankow in protest against the Tsinan Incident, 1928; he is now still owner of several native banks in Hankow.



Y. T. Tsur (Chou I-chun)
周怡春字寄梅

Y. T. TSUR, educator and university president; born at Hankow in 1883 although his ancestral province is Anhwei; was graduated from St. John's University, Shanghai after which he went to the United States and entered Yale University where he received his A.B. degree in 1909; entered the University of Wisconsin in 1909 and was graduated with a M.A. degree in 1910; received the Chinshih degree in the Imperial examinations of 1911; honorary D. Litt. from St. John's and Yenching Universities; since 1911 he has at various times held the following positions; president of Tsing Hua College, Peiping; Senator of the Peiping Parliament; manager of the Chung Foo Union Bank, Peiping; secretary-general of the Commission for the Readjustment of Finance; technical expert at the Customs Conferences in 1924 and 1928; trustee and director of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture; director of the International Famine Relief Commission in Peiping; Vice-Chairman of the China Foundation for Promotion of Education and Culture, since 1933; President of the Yenching University 1933-34; appointed Administrative Vice-Minister of Industry, Dec. 1935; address: Ministry of Industry, Nanking.

Chou Jen
周仁字子競

CHOU JEN, university professor; born at Nanking, 1892; was graduated from Cornell University in mechanical engineering with M.Sc. degree; dean of studies of the Chiao Tung University, Shanghai; dean of the School of Engineering of the Central University, Nanking; now director of the research institute of engineering of the Academia Sinica; address: Academia Sinica, Nanking.

S. R. CHOW, university professor and author; born at Changsha, Hunan, 1889; M.A. Edinburgh University, Scotland; LL.D. Paris University, France; formerly professor and dean of department of Political Science of National University of Peiping; member of the Legislative Yuan; dean of Department of Political Science of the Law School of National Central University; now professor and dean



S. R. Chow (Chou Kon-sheng)
周經生

of Department of Political Science of National Wuhan University; author of "Controle parlementaire de la Politique etrangere" (1920, Paris: Sagot), "Diplomatic History of Modern Europe," "Outline of International Law," "Current Problems of International Law," "A Political History of Modern Europe" and "Introduction to the Study of International Relations," etc.; address: Faculty of Law, National Wuhan University, Wuchang.



Chou Ling
鄒 琳

CHOU LING, Government official; born at Taipo, Kwangtung in 1888; was graduated from Peiping National College of Law, after which he was appointed magistrate of Pingshan and Neikiang, Szechuen; director of judicial department of Kwangtung Military Government; chief of Salt office; chief of office of Revenue Stamps; chief of secretariat of the Ministry of Finance; he is now Political vice-Minister of the Ministry of Finance; author: "A Study of Kwangtung Salt Administration"; address: Ministry of Finance, Nanking.

CHOU LU, university chancellor; born at Tapu, Kwangtung, 1884; studied at Chinsan Academy in Chaochow and was graduated from the Kwangtung Provincial Law College at Canton, 1909; while studying at the College, he assisted Dr. Sun Yat-sen



Chou Lu
鄒魯字海濱

in revolutionary activities against the Manchu Regime; participated in the Canton Uprising on March 29, 1910, directing publicity of the Revolution as editor of the *Ko Pao* in Canton; upon the outbreak of the Revolution in Wuchang in the fall of the same year, he and his fellow revolutionary workers responded to the movement and seized Canton from the Manchu Garrison; after the fall of Kwangtung, he was appointed Superintendent of Military Stations of the Northern Expeditionary Force and fought against the Manchu troops in Northern Kiangsu; upon establishment of the Republic, he returned to Canton and was appointed Director of the Government Bank of Kwangtung; elected a member of the Peking Parliament, 1911; opposed Yuan Shih-kai and narrowly escaped arrest and execution by him; accompanied Dr. Sun to Canton to launch a campaign against Yuan, but failed in the attempt; went to Japan in 1913 and served as an editor of the *Republican Magazine* established by Dr. Sun at Tokyo for four years until 1916; when Yuan was attempting to crown himself Emperor, he again returned to China and raised subscriptions in South Seas and Hongkong to finance another Campaign against Yuan; after Yuan's death, he was re-instated as a member of the Parliament; when the Parliament was dissolved for the second time by President Li Yuan-hung and when Chang Hsun was attempting to restore the Monarchy, he again followed Dr. Sun to Canton with the Chinese Navy and started a campaign for the defence of the Provisional Constitution; resumed his seat in the Peking Parliament, 1922; was commissioned by Dr. Sun to suppress the revolt of Chen Chung-ming and succeeded in expelling Chen from Kwangtung; commissioned by Dr. Sun to organise the Kwangtung University; elected a member of the Central Executive Committee and concurrently Director of the Youth Department at the 1st National Congress of Kuomintang at Canton, 1924; after the death of Dr. Sun in 1925, he advocated the purgation of the Communist elements of Kuomintang and convened the 4th Plenary Session of Kuomintang at the Western Hill in Peiping (which is popularly known as "Western Hill Conference") at which it was decided to expel all Communist members from the Kuomintang; opposed by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Ching-wei for the decision and after establishment of the Nationalist

Government at Nanking, was forced to resign from his posts as member of the C.E.C., of the Government Council and of the Central Special Committee; toured abroad and visited 29 countries, studying political economic and educational conditions; participated in the Peiping Enlarged Conference of Kuomintang and the Northern Military Coalition in opposition to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek; after collapse of the Coalition, he returned to Canton where he with other members of the Party organised the Extraordinary Session of Kuomintang and established an Opposition Government against Nanking; upon the reconciliation of Canton and Nanking in Dec., 1931, he was appointed a delegate of Canton at the Shanghai Peace Conference; after the abolition of the Canton Government, was appointed a state councilor of Nanking Government and concurrently Chancellor of National Chungshan University at Canton which posts he now holds; in addition to these, he is also a member of the Southwestern Political Council; author of "A History of the Kuomintang," "A History of March 29 Uprising at Canton," and "Travels in 29 Countries," and "Chou Lu's Collected Essays"; elected member of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang, Nov. 1935; address: National Chungshan University, Canton, Kwangtung.

L. Y. Chow (Chou Lun-yuan)

周倫元字少慶

L. Y. CHOW, retired mining engineer; born at Ningpo, Chekiang, 1890; attended the Ningpo Baptist Middle School and St. John's University, Shanghai, 1907-11; went to America as a Boxer indemnity student and was graduated from Lehigh University in 1915 with a degree in mining engineering; after working in several mines in America, he returned to China in 1915 and joined the Pinghsiang Colliery in Hupeh first as an assistant engineer and later mining superintendent, 1918-21; joined the Far East Trading Co., at Shanghai as manager of the machinery department, 1921; was appointed chief mining engineer of the Fengtien Mining Administration at Pataohao coal mine; no further information has been received since 1921:

Chou Lung-kuang

周龍光字工為

CHOU LUNG-KUNG, Government official; born at Ting-yuan, Anhwei, 1884; graduate of the Tokyo Imperial University with LL.B. degree; professor of Peiping Government University; counsellor of the Ministry of Justice; dean and vice-President of the China University (Dr. C. T. Wang being President); director of Department of Asiatic Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1928-30; counsellor to the Tsingtao Municipal Government, Tsingtao, 1931; appointed Mayor of Tientsin Municipality, October 1931, which post he resigned in June, 1933; Counsellor of the Peiping Political Council, since 1933; address: the Peiping Political Council, Peiping.

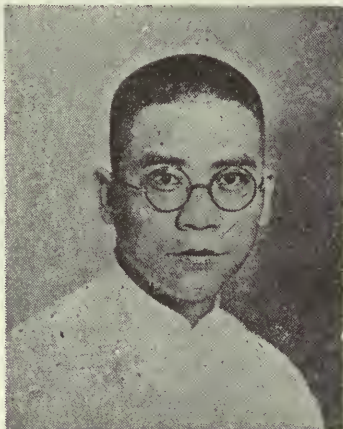
CHOW PEI-CHENG, Government official; born at Nanzing, Chekiang, 1883; passed the literary examinations under the Manchu regime, 1901; director of the bureau of government properties of Chekiang, 1917; organized



Chow Pei-cheng (Chou Pei-tseng)

周佩蓀

the Chartered Stock and Produce Exchange in Shanghai, 1919; elected member of the board of directors of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, 1920; appointed vice-president of the board of finance of the Kuomintang party, 1923; appointed director of the Government Mint of Chekiang at Hangchow, 1929, which position he held until the beginning of 1935.



Ping-wen Tsou (Chou Ping-wen)

鄒秉文

PING-WEN TSO, Government official and banker; born at Canton, October 26, 1892, although his ancestral home is Soochow; studied in Canton and Peking before going to the United States to enter Cook Academy, Montour Falls, New York; was graduated and received a B.Sc. degree from Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, 1915; did graduate work on plant pathology in Cornell University after graduation and upon his return to China, he taught this subject in the University of Nanking; he was later appointed chief of the Department of Agriculture at the National Teachers' College, Nanking following which he was made dean of the College of Agriculture, Southeastern University, Nanking; while holding the latter position he was also director of the joint administration for Kiangsu education and industry; he organized and called the National Agricultural Convention at Tsinan of which he was chairman, and was

elected chairman of the executive committee to carry out the resolutions of the convention; he was appointed to study and draft plans for development of agriculture in Honan, Shensi, Kansu, Kwangsi and Kwangtung provinces in 1928; he was appointed by the National Government to be one of the experts of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour in 1929 and commissioner of the Shanghai Bureau of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities, as well as a member of the committee to formulate plans for the Ministry of Industry; in 1933, he was appointed by the National Government to one of the standing committees of the Cotton Industry Commission of the National Economic Council, which position he now holds; he is also a special member of the Food Committee of the Central Party Headquarters; he joined the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank in 1932 in charge of the newly organized Agricultural Department, and now he is Sub-Manager of the Bank; he is author of "Agricultural Problems in China" and "Higher Botany," a text book published by the Commercial Press, Ltd. and pamphlets and articles on agricultural science, new education, vocational education, etc.; address: Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ningpo Road, Shanghai.



S. Y. Jowe (Chou Shou-yl)

周守一

S. Y. JOWE, educator; born at Kaiping, Liaoning (Fengtien) in December, 1899; was graduated from the College of Foreign Languages, Mukden in 1919; studied at Meiji University, Tokyo in 1920; studied education at the University of California, 1921-23; received his B.Sc. degree from Oregon State College in 1923; studied sociology and modern psychology at the Universities of Illinois and Missouri, 1923-24 and received his M.A. degree; chief secretary of the Education Department of the Fengtien Provincial Government at Mukden, 1925; professor of sociology at Northeastern University, Mukden, 1925-28; dean of the College of Education at Northeastern University, 1928-29; dean of the College of Letters and Arts of same University, 1928-29; secretary of the Political Council for the Northeastern Provinces, 1929; Commissioner of Education for the C.E.R. Special Area at Harbin in April, 1930; last known address: Department of Education, Harbin.

Chou Shu-jen

周树人 别署 鲁迅

CHOU SHOU-JEN (better known under his nom de plume, Lu Hsiun), fiction writer; born at 'Shaoshing, Chekiang, 1881; after having completed his Chinese education in China, he went to Japan to study medicine at the Sendai School of Medicine in Tokyo; returned to China in 1917 and became an instructor of chemistry and biology at a school in Hangchow and later principal of the Provincial Middle School at Shaohsing; taught Chinese at the Peking Government University and was head of the department of Chinese studies of the Amoy University, Fukien, 1926; a forerunner and advocate of the literary revolution and gained nation-wide reputation by his short story writing; author of the following articles and books: "History of Chinese Novels," "A Madman's Diary (a translation from Japanese)," "The Nei Han Short Stories"; "The Biography of Ah Q" (which is the best known of his short stories and has been translated into many foreign languages including the French, English, Russian and German); he is now engaged in authorship in Shanghai.

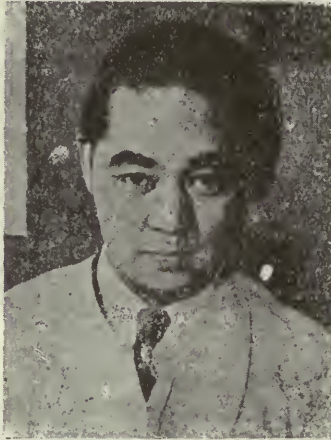


Chou Ta-wen

周太文

CHOU TA-WEN, former Mayor of Peiping Municipality; born at Wushih, Kiangsu, 1895; has successively served as director of Electrical Affairs Department of the Headquarters of the Military and Civil Governors of Fengtien; director of Electrical Affairs Department of the Headquarters of the Inspector-General for the Three Eastern Provinces; superintendent of Electrical Administration for Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang; director of Electrical Affairs Department of the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Cheng Wei-Chun (Fengtien Army); director of Electrical Affairs Department of the Headquarters of Commander-in-Chief of the An-Kuo-Chun (National Pacification Army—Fengtien); director of Electrical Affairs Department of the Headquarters of the Generalissimo (the late Marshal Chang Tso-jin); Director of the code department of the Headquarters of the Peace Preservation Force of the Three Eastern Provinces and concurrently Superintendent of Electrical Administration for Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang Provinces; Director-General of the Coal and Iron Mining Administration in Fushun; Mayor of

Peiping Municipality and concurrently Director of the Kailan Mining Administration, which posts he resigned in June, 1933.



Teng-hlok Chiu (Chou Ting-hsu)

周廷旭

TENG HIOK CHIU, artist; born at Amoy, Fukien in 1903; studied at the Tientsin Anglo-Chinese College, 1916-19; Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass., 1920-23; University College, London University, 1924-25; Royal Academy of Arts, London, 1925-29; elected associate member of the Royal Society of British Artists, London in 1926 (A.R.B.A.); he has exhibited his works at: the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto; Arts Exhibitions, Boston and New York; Paris Salon, Paris; Royal Academy Exhibition, Stockholm; Royal Academy Exhibition, London; Royal Scottish Academy, Edinburgh; City Arts Gallery, Glasgow; Walker Gallery, Liverpool; also at art galleries in Bradford, Brighton, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Manchester, Oldham, Plymouth, etc.; he has won the following prizes: Landseer Prize (best work of 1925), 1925; Creswick Prize (Landscape), 1926; Figure Painting (Nude), 1926; Armitage Prize (Composition), 1928; Turner Prize and Gold Medal, 1929; R.A. Brone Medal, twice won; R.A. Silver Medal, twice won; R.A. Silver Medal, four times won; Gold Medal, won once; he toured Europe in 1931, spending most of his time in London; he is now engaged in art work in Shanghai.

CHOU TSE-CHUN, Government official; native of Hupeh; received the *Chu-Jen* degree under the Manchu Regime; Doctor of Laws from Berlin University, Germany; assisted Dr. Sun Yat-sen in organising the Tungmenghui (predecessor of Kuomintang) in Europe; served in the Foreign Affairs Office and the Law Codification Bureau and the War Office under the Manchu Rule; appointed in 1911 by Dr. Sun Yat-sen as Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Shantung; Chief Procurator of the Supreme Court at Peking; President of the Metropolitan District Court (Peking); member of the Revenue Readjustment Committee of the Ministry of Finance; professor of law at Peking National University and Peking Law College; Special Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Szechuen; secretary and concurrently Counselor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; received the rank of Expectant Minister



Chou Tse-chun

周澤春

Plenipotentiary; Foreign Affairs Inspector for the Provinces of Anhwei, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Hunan and Szechuen; now, member of the Treaty Revision Commission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; address: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking.



Tsow Tso-hua (Chou Tso-hua)

鄒作華

TSOW TSO-HUA, army officer; born in Kirin, 1893; received his preliminary military training in China and later was graduated from the Japanese Military Officers' College in Tokyo; after his return to China from Japan, he has been in the service of the Fengtien Army, having participated in all the important wars fought between Fengtien and Chihli and other factions during the last ten years; he has always been associated with the artillery corps of the Fengtien Army and at one time was commander of the Corps; in 1927, he was ordered to lead his troops to Hinan district in Inner Mongolia to carry on reclamation work and was later appointed Tupan of the District, while in the meantime retaining his post as Inspector-General of the Manchurian Artillery Corps with the rank of full-general; toured Europe and America to study reclamation projects in the interest of his district in 1930; returned to China shortly after the occupation of Mukden by the Japanese troops in September 1931;

he is now a member of the Peiping Military Affairs Commission; address: Peiping Military Affairs Commission, Peiping.

Chou Tso-jen

周作人

CHOU TSO-JEN, writer and university professor; born at Shaoshing, Chekiang, 1887; studied Chinese and Western literatures and possesses an extensive knowledge of both; taught Chinese at the Peking Government University for many years; contributed articles and essays to *La Jeunesse* (New Youth) journal at Peking and became well-known as a writer; translator and compiler of many best stories from Japan and European countries; last known address: c/o Peking Government University, Peiping.

Chou Ya-wei

周亚衡

CHOU YA-WEI, military officer; born at Chenghsien, Chekiang, 1889; was graduated first from the Peking Military College and later from the Japanese Military Staff College at Tokyo director-general of military training of the Inspectorate-General of Military Training, 1930; now assistant director of the First Department of the Military Affairs Commission; address: Military Affairs Commission, Nanking.



Chow Tso-ming (Chou Tso-ming)

周作民

CHOW TSO-MING, banker; born at Huaian, Kiangsu, 1882; studied at Nanyang College in Shanghai and later received his advanced education in Japan; served in the Ministry of Finance and was appointed chief of the treasury department of the Ministry; joined the Bank of Communications, 1916; managing director of the Kinchong Banking Corporation, since 1918; member of the National Finance Discussion Conference, 1922; he was responsible for the organization of the Joint Savings Society of the Kinchong Banking Corporation, the Salt Industrial Bank, China and the South Seas Bank and Continental Bank with its headquarters at Shanghai, 1923; address: Kinchong Banking Corporation, 100 Victoria Road, Tientsin.



Chow Tsu-ch'en (Chou Tsu-shen)

周祖琛

CHOW TSU-CHEN, judge; born at Shaoshing, Chekiang, 1886; was graduated from a law college in Japan; after his return to China, he served as professor in the Chekiang Law University, the Republican Law University in Hangchow and the Institute of Law and Commerce of Chihli; in judicial service, he successively was judge of the First District Court of Chekiang; judge of the High Court of Chekiang, Kiangsu, and Honan; procurator of the High Procuratorate of Chekiang; chief procurator of the Procuratorate of Ching Hua District in Chekiang; judge of the Changsha Local Court; presiding judge of the High Court of Hopei Province; chief judge of the District Court of Tientsin.



T. T. Eugene Tseu (Chou Yu-chin)

周由度

T. T. EUGENE TSEU, educator and writer; born at Huchow, Chekiang, 1882; received his early education at home in Chinese classics, Chinese history, and other subjects; in 1901, when he was twenty, he passed the literary examinations for the degree of Hsiu-ts'ai; later passed the examinations for salaried licentiate, 1902; after that year, he began his study of the English language and other Western subjects; made friends with the Americans in his native city, from whom he learned much in the science and arts as taught in American schools and colleges; taught in the Virginia School, Huchow, (founded by the

Southern Methodist Church,) 1904-16; during the latter part of that period, he also held various positions at his native city, such as principal of Liu Yin Commercial School and secretary of the agricultural association; when the School of English of the Commercial Press Correspondence Schools was established in 1916, he joined The Commercial Press as a member of the English editorial department; appointed editor-in-chief of the *English Weekly*, a magazine published by Commercial Press since 1918; and a few months later he was appointed concurrently business manager of the Correspondence Schools; during this time he was responsible for the establishment of the School of Mathematics of the Company; succeeded his brother as dean of Shanghai University in 1925; professor of English at the College of Arts and Science, Shanghai, in 1926; professor of English at the China Institute at Woosung in 1931; served on the executive committee of the Huchow Association from 1924 to 1933, and in 1927 was chosen by the Association principal of the Huchow Academy at Shanghai, but resigned in 1932; on the reopening of the Commercial Press Correspondence Schools and the republishing of the *English Weekly* in the fall of 1932, after a suspension of half a year as a result of the Japanese invasion of Chapei, Shanghai, he was again appointed business manager and registrar of the schools and editor-in-chief of the periodical, which positions he still holds at present; author and translator of many books including, "Specimens of Short Essays" and "An Outline of English Phonetics"; he is widely known for his expert Chinese calligraphy; address: *English Weekly*, 829-831 Seymour Road, Shanghai.



Tseu Yih-zan (Chou Yueh-jan)

周越然

TSEU YIH-ZAN, educator and author; born at Huchow, Chekiang, 1885; received his early education at home after which he attended Memphis Academy, Huchow, and Fudan College, Shanghai; received his Chinese degree of Hsiu Tsai in 1903; received an honorary degree of B.A. from Fudan University in 1921; in the course of his career he has held the following positions: instructor of English, Provincial College, Soochow, Kiangsu; professor of English, Provincial College, Anking, Anhwei; professor of English, National Institute, Shanghai; dean of English, Government Normal College, Nanking; he is at present

Dean of English Course, Commercial Press Correspondence Schools, Commercial Press, Ltd., Shanghai; author of books and articles in both English and Chinese, the best known of which is "Model English Readers"; he often contributes articles on ancient Chinese books to "The Crystal," a daily in Shanghai; he has a good collection of books printed in the Sung, Yuen, early Ming and early Ching dynasties; he is married and has two sons and four daughters; address: (1) c/o The Commercial Press, Honan Road, Shanghai; (2) 831 Seymour Road, Shanghai; or No. 36, Lane 835, Seymour Road, Shanghai.

Yunchung Carl Tseo (Chou Yun-chung)

邵昌熾字允中

YUNCHUNG CARL TSEO, lawyer and professor.

(See Page 24, 4th Edition Supplement).



Chou Yung-nien

周永年字榮侯

Chou Yung-nien, army officer; born at Tungyang, Chekiang, 1899; was graduated from the Department of Electric Engineering of the Cheking Provincial Technical College at Hangchow; served as an engineer and instructor at the Whampoa Military and Political Institute, 1926; after successive promotions, he was appointed a technical expert of the Planning Section of the Military Communications Department of the Ministry of War, 1930; transferred as Director of the Communications Department of the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Bandit Suppression Forces for the Border Districts of Kiangsi, Kwangtung and Fukien, 1932; promoted Director of the Communications Department of the Provisional Headquarters of the President of the Military Affairs Commission at Nanchang, in 1933 and concurrently Director of the Broadcasting Station of the Nanchang Provisional Headquarters and also Director of the Communications Department of the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Route Bandit-suppression Forces for the provinces of Kiangsi, Kwangtung, Fukien, Hunan, and Hupeh; promoted Director of the Communications Department of the Headquarters of the Pacification Commissioner of Kiangsi in 1934 and now concurrently Director of the Communications Department of the Provisional Headquarters of the Pre-

sident of the Military Affairs Commission at Chungking and Director of the Training Institute of Radio Engineers of the Provisional Headquarters; address: Communications Department, Provisional Headquarters of the President of the Military Affairs Commission, Chungking, Szechuan.



Chou Yung-nung

周雍能

Chou Yung-nung, Government official; born at Poyang District, Kiangsi, 1895; received his early education at the Kiangsi Military Institute and later at the National Peking University, Peiping; pursued advanced study on municipal government in the University of Chicago; while in the United States, he served as chief representative of the Kuomintang Party stationed there and in Cuba; served as secretary to Dr. Sun Yat-sen after returning to China and later as Commander of the First Brigade in the Generalissimo's Headquarters at Canton; Commander of Kiangsi Defense Army; secretary and concurrently chief, Secretariat Division, Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters during the 1926 Northern Punitive Expedition; Superintendent of Customs at Kiukiang and concurrently Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Kiangsi, taking charge of the affairs in connection with the retrocession of the former British Concession at Kiukiang; later was successively appointed member of the Kiangsi Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Finance; Director of the Bureau of Finance of the Special Municipal Government of Nanking; member of the Anhwei Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Finance; Secretary-General of the City Government of Greater Shanghai; now Director of the Department of Research and Investigation of the Peiping Political Council under the Executive Yuan; author of several books on local government; address: c/o Peiping Political Council, Peiping.

Chu Chang-en

朱長恩字錫綸

CHU CHANG-EN, army officer.

(See Page 103, 4th Edition).

Chu Chao-hsin

朱兆華字鼎青

CHU CHAO-HSIN, diplomatic official. Deceased (1880-1933). (See Page 104, 4th Edition).



Chu Cheng

居正字覺生

CHU CHENG, President of Judicial Yuan; born at Kwangchi district, Hupeh, 1876; after having received his Chinese classical education in China, he went to Japan where he was graduated from the Japanese Law College at Tokyo; joined the Tungmenghui, predecessor of the Kuomintang Party, while studying in Japan; after graduation, he first served as an editor of the *Chun Hsin Daily News* at Singapore and soon proceeded to Rangoon, Burma, where he founded and became chief editor of the *Kwang Hua Daily News*; was engaged in revolutionary activities in the Yangtze Provinces after return to China; organized a Revolutionary Army in Wuchang and Hankow, when he responded to the Revolutionary Uprising at Canton that spring; after the outbreak of the Revolution in Wuhan Cities, he was appointed a secretary of the Military Government at Wuchang and was shortly elected representative of Hupeh province to Nanking to organize the Nanking Provisional Government, of which he was appointed vice-Minister and acting Minister of Interior upon its establishment at Nanking, 1912; elected a member of the Senate of the Parliament at Peking, 1913 and became Commander of Woosung Forts upon the outbreak of the Second Revolution against Yuan Shih-kai who betrayed the country and attempted to become Emperor of China; director of party affairs of the Chun Hua Revolutionary Party, 1914-18; Commander-in-Chief of the Northeastern Revolutionary Forces, 1916; vice-Minister of Interior in the Headquarters of the Generalissimo and member of the Constitution Drafting Committee, 1917; director of administrative affairs of the Kuomintang Party, 1919-22; councillor to the Office of the President, Canton Revolutionary Government, 1921; Minister of Interior, Canton Revolutionary Government, 1921; councillor of the Kuomintang Party, 1923; member of Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, 1924; state councillor of National Government, 1927; member of C.E.C. of Kuomintang and concurrently member of the Standing Committee of the C.E.C.; member of the Central Political Council, President of the Judicial Yuan since 1932; concurrently President of Supreme Court, in 1932; and Minister of Justice in 1934; address: Judicial Yuan, National Government, Nanking.

Chu Chi

朱祺宇卓茂

CHU CHI, journalist and writer.
(See Page 105, 4th Edition).



Chu Chi-chin

朱啓鈴

CHU CHI-CHIN, retired Government official; born in Kweichow; director-general of Mongolian affairs, 1907; adviser to the Viceroy of Manchuria; won confidence of Yuan Shih-kai and was appointed Minister of Communications, 1912; was appointed acting Prime Minister, but did not assume the post, 1913; Minister of Interior, 1914-16; played leading part in Yuan Shih-kai's monarchical movement and was ordered arrested after Yuan's death, 1916; pardoned by a presidential mandate, 1918; chief delegate of the Peiping Government to the internal peace conference at Shanghai, 1919; special envoy of President Hsu Shih-chang to France to receive the honorary doctor's degree conferred upon President Hsu by the University of Paris, 1921; president of the Chung Hsing Mining Company at Tientsin since 1921.



Dr. Chu Chia-hua

朱家驊宇駱先

CHU CHIA-HUA, Government official; born at Huchow, Chekiang in 1892; Doctor of Philosophy of Berlin University, Germany; professor of Physics at the Peking University; member of Kwangtung Provincial Gov-

ernment and concurrently Commissioner of Civil Affairs; member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, member of Chekiang Provincial Kuomintang Headquarters, member of the Central Political Council, member of the Chekiang Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Civil Affairs for Chekiang; vice-president and later President of Chung Shan University at Canton, Kwangtung; President of Central University, Nanking, 1931; Minister of Education, 1932-33; Minister of Communications, 1933-35; member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang; chairman of British Boxer Indemnity Refund Committee, since 1931; Chairman of the Communications Committee of the Central Political Council since Dec. 1935.



Gen. Chu Ching-lan

朱慶瀾字子橋

GEN. CHU CHING-LAN, public welfare worker; native of Shaoshing, Chekiang; born in 1873 and brought up in Shantung; served under the Manchu Regime as Commander of the 17th Army and Inspector-General of Heilungkiang; Civil Governor of Kwangtung, 1916; Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Eastern Railway Defence Guards and concurrently Chief Civil Administrator of the Harbin Special Area, 1921; Director of Kiaochow Port Affairs (Tsingtao), 1923; in recent years, he has devoted himself to famine relief work in the country and served as a member of the National Famine Relief Commission since 1930; during the great flood in 1931, he was a member of the National Flood Relief Commission in charge of the relief work in the flooded areas and directed the construction of the famous 100,000 Mile Embankment along the Yangtze River; a philanthropist and energetic welfare worker, well-known among both Chinese and foreigners for the integrity of his character and personality; since the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in Sept. 1931, he has interested himself in organizing and raising subscriptions for the Chinese Volunteers in Manchuria to oppose Japanese aggression and was nominally Commander-in-Chief of these Forces; address: The National Famine Relief Commission, Nanking.

KING CHU, educator and Government official; born at Pukiang, Chekiang, 1886; being an orphan at nine, he was under the care of and received his early education from his uncle at Changsha, Hunan; at 15, he attended the Changsha Middle School;



King Chu (Chu Ching-lung)

朱經農

at 16, he was sent to Japan to study first in Gobun Academy, and then in Seijo Middle School, Tokyo; however before completing his studies, he returned to China and enrolled in the China National Institute, Shanghai; while in Japan, he joined the revolutionary organization under Dr. Sun Yat-sen's leadership; in 1911, he participated in the revolutionary propaganda at Changsha; after establishment of the Republic, he served as editor of the *National Herald* in Peking and various other papers; went to America in 1916 and studied in the George Washington University where he received his B.A. and M.A. degrees in 1919; post-graduate work at Columbia University, 1920; secretary to the Chinese educational mission, Washington, D.C., 1916-20; returning to China in 1920, he was appointed professor of education at the Peking Government University, 1922; editor of the Commercial Press, 1923; head of the Chinese department of Shanghai Baptist College, 1924-25; dean of Kwanghua University, Shanghai, 1925-26 and vice-President, since 1926; commissioner of education of the Special Municipality of Shanghai, 1927; director of elementary and secondary education of the Ministry of Education, 1928-30; vice-Minister of Education, 1930, which position he resigned in December 1930; President of Cheeloo University, Tsinan, Shantung, 1931-32; Commissioner of Education of Hunan since 1932; Editor of text-books "Contemporary Educational Series" and the "Encyclopedia of Education" in Chinese; Department of Education, Hunan Provincial Government Changsha, Hunan.

JENNINGS P. CHU, statistician and Government official; born 1893; native of Chiang-Shang, Chekiang; studied at Tsinghua College, Peking, 1911-16 and was graduated; sent to America 1916 and received his A.B. degree from Johns Hopkins University, 1918; post graduate student, 1918-19; studied at Teachers College, Columbia University, 1919-22, and received his A.M. degree in 1920 and Ph.D. degree, 1922; research scholar at Teachers College, 1921-22; lecturer in Chinese at New York University, 1920-22; elected to Kappa Delta Pi (national educational fraternity) 1922; travelled and studied educational conditions in Europe, summer, 1922; returned to China and became professor and dean



Jennings P. Chu (Chu Chun-yl)

朱君毅

of the National Southeastern University and dean of the Kiangsu First Girls Normal School, 1922-25; professor and head of the Department of Education and Psychology of Tsinghua University, Peking, 1925-28 and concurrently lecturer at the Peiping National University and at the Peking National Normal University, 1927-28; professor and head of the Department of Educational Psychology, Amoy University, 1928-32, and concurrently University Secretary, 1930-32; was twice appointed associate examiner of the National Higher Civil Service Examination, held in Nanking in 1931 and 1933; from June, 1932 to January 1933, he was Director of the Bureau of Compilation of the Legislative Yuan; since December 1933 he has been one of the Directors of the Directorate-General of Budgets, Accounts and Statistics and concurrently Co-Director of the Directorate of Statistics of the National Government; and also professor of the School of Accounting and Statistics, Central Political Institute, Nanking. Author: "Chinese Students in America; Qualities Associated with Their Success," (doctor's dissertation in English); "Educational Statistics"; "Educational Measurement and Statistics"; "Elementary Educational Psychology"; "The Geographical Distribution of Chinese Historical Personages"; "Statistical and Measurement Terms in English and Chinese"; "The Chinese Normal School System"; translator, L. L. Thurston's "The Fundamentals of Statistics"; Henry E. Garrett's "Statistics in Psychology and Education"; Co-translator, E. L. Thorndike's "Adult Learning"; A. I. Gate's "Elementary Psychology"; address: Directorate of Statistics, National Government, Nanking.

LOUIS NGAO-SIANG TCHOU, diplomatic official; born at Paoshan, Kiangsu in 1891; studied at the middle school of College l'Aurore of Zikawei, Shanghai, 1904-07 and was graduated at the head of his class; studied law and political science at the University of Louvain, Belgium, 1908-14 and received the degrees of A.B., M.A. and Doctor of Political Science and Diplomacy; his thesis was "Le Regime des Capitulations et la Reforme Constitutionnelle en Chine"; returned to China in 1915 and was appointed attache of the Bureau of Councillors in the Waichiaopu (Ministry of Foreign Affairs); attache in the commercial department, 1916; secretary



Louis NGAO-SIANG TCHOU (Chu Hao-hsiang)

朱鶴翔

of the Waichiaopu, 1917-24; professor of law in the Government University of Peking, 1916-20; served on the German and Austrian Peace treaties commission and on the commission to study the League of Nations Covenant, 1919; commission to study the Versailles Treaty, 1920; commission to study the retrocession of consular jurisdiction, 1920; Russian affairs commission, 1920; commission to study the revision of commercial treaties, 1921; appointed acting councillor of the Waichiaopu, 1921; councillor on Sino-Russian negotiations, 1923; received the rank of Chien Jen, 1924, appointed full councillor of the Waichiaopu, 1924; member of the commission on Sino-Russian treaty negotiations, 1924; served at the Customs Conference, 1925; given the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, 1924; director of the political department of the Waichiaopu, 1927-28; acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1928; became councillor to Gen. Yen Hsi-shan and promoted to diplomatic councillor in Gen Yen's Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Garrison Forces in Peiping and Tientsin, 1928; appointed director of Foreign Affairs in the Northern Coalition Government, April, 1930, which position he held up to Oct. 1930; appointed Councillor to the Chinese Assessor's Office, the Commission of Inquiry of the League of Nations, March, 1932; appointed Counsellor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, April, 1932 and concurrently acting Director of the Department of International Affairs of the same Ministry, June, 1932; Director of the Department of International Affairs of the same Ministry, Nov., 1932-May, 1935; Chinese Minister to Belgium, since May, 1935; address: Chinese Legation, Brussels, Belgium.

Chu Hsi-tsu

朱希祖

CHU HSI-TSU, university professor; born at Haiyen, Chekiang, 1879; was graduated from Waseda University, Japan; professor and dean of the School of Chinese Studies of the Peking Government University, 1916-26; now professor of history at the Tsinghua University, Peiping and concurrently research fellow of the Academia Sinica, Nanking; address: Department of History, Tsinghua University, Peiping.



Chu Hsing-yuan

祝愷元字硯溪

CHU HSING-YUAN, retired Government official; born at Tahsin, Peking, 1880; was graduated from the Peking Imperial University with the degree of Chu Jen; studied in Japan for two years; senior secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1912-13; first secretary of the Chinese Legation at Wuchang, 1918-20; lecturer on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1918; secretary to the Ministry of Communications, 1919; commissioner for foreign affairs for Chihli, 1920 and 1925-26.



Co-ching Chu (Chu K'e-cheng)

竺可楨

CO-CHING CHU, scientist and university professor; born at Shaohsing, Chekiang, 1890; after having completed his early education at Ching Chong Middle School and Futan College Middle School at Shanghai, he attended the Tangshan Engineering College in Chihli; went to America on a Boxer indemnity scholarship and entered the University of Illinois in 1910, receiving his B.Sc. degree in 1913; was awarded the Emerson scholarship at Harvard University in 1917 and received his Ph.D. degree from department of geology and geography of the university in 1918, his thesis being "The Typhoons of the Pacific Ocean"; upon returning to China, he was appointed lecturer on meteorology and physical geography in the Government Teachers' College at Wuchang, 1918-20; lecturer on

climatology and meteorology in the National Southeastern University and dean of the department of geology and geography, 1921-24; member of the board of directors of the Science Society of China; fellow of the American Geographical Society (elected 1917); co-translator of Prof. A.J. Thomson's "Outline of Science" (Commercial Press, Shanghai, 1923); author of "Rainfall Distribution in China" (*Monthly Weather Review*, Washington, D. C. 1916); "Chinese Contribution to Meteorology" (*Geographical Review* New York, 1917); "Climatic Pulsations during Historic Times in China" (*Geographical Review*, 1925) etc.; Chinese delegate to the Third (Tokyo, Japan, 1926) fourth (Batavia, Java, 1929) and fifth (Vancouver, Canada, 1932) Pacific Science Congresses; Director of National Research Institute of Meteorology, since 1928; address: National Research Institute of Meteorology, Nanking.

Chu Lu-ho

朱履猷

CHU LU-HO, Government official; born at Kashing, Chekiang, 1884; received his advanced education in England; served as secretary of the Customs Tariff Revision Conference, Peiping and the Commission on Extraterritoriality, Peiping; department director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1927-28; political vice-Minister and later acting Minister of Judicial Administration, 1928-30; member of the Legislative Yuan since 1930; address: Legislative Yuan, Nanking.



Chu Min-yi

褚民誼

CHU MIN-YI, Government official; born at Nanzing, Chekiang, 1884; went to Japan in 1903 and studied political science and economics at a Japanese college; travelled to Europe with Chang Chin-kiang in 1908 and joined the Tung Ming Hui at Singapore; while in France, he and Tsai Yuan-pei, Wu Chih-hui and Li Shih-tseng established the *World Pictorial News* and the *New Century* to assist in the cause of the Chinese Revolution; returned to China shortly after the outbreak of the World War to undertake revolutionary work, but after a few years, again went to Paris, where he studied medicine and later histology at Strasbourg University, obtaining the degree of doctor of medicine and B.A. of pharmacy; assisted in the establishment of Université de

Lyons in 1921 and served as its vice-president for one year; returned to China in 1924 and was appointed vice-President of the University of Kwangtung, 1925; elected reserve member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, 1925; head of the medical corps in the Northern Punitive Expedition 1926, and followed the army through Kiangsi, Hunan, Hupeh, Anhwei, Chekiang and Kiangsu provinces; President of the Institut Technique Franco-Chinois at Shanghai, 1927; elected member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, 1927; commissioned by the Nationalist Government to go to Europe in 1928 to study public health matters and upon return to China, was appointed chairman of the National Sanitation Reconstruction Commission and member of the University Council of the Ministry of Education; appointed Chinese commissioner-general to the Siege Exhibition, Belgium, 1930 and was received in audience by Crown Prince Leopold at Brussels, Oct. 17, 1930; returned to China, Dec. 1930; Chief Secretary of the Executive Yuan, 1932-35.



M. Thomas Tchou (Chu Mo-cheng)

朱懋澄

M. THOMAS TCHOU, social welfare worker; born at Tzechow, Szechuen in 1895; went to Europe in 1908 and studied in Belgium, England and Germany; studied at the University of Glasgow in 1911 and was graduated in 1916 with two B.Sc. degrees, one in naval architecture and one in mechanical and civil engineering; returned to China in 1916 and became mechanical engineer in the industrial research bureau of Szechuen; adviser to the Government arsenal at Chengtu and later professor of mechanical engineering and English in various colleges at Chengtu, Changsha and Ningpo; he became executive secretary of the industrial department of the Y.M.C.A. at the request of the National Committee Y.M.C.A. in 1921 and in this capacity made a through study of Chinese labor conditions and started a series of efforts to bring about a reform; helped establish industrial departments in 14 city Y.M.C.A.'s in China; made a tour of the world in 1923 under the direction of the National Committee Y.M.C.A. to investigate labor conditions and organizations in Europe and America and as a result he became an ardent advocate of protective social legislation, education of workers, the cooperative movement and the improvement of the housing and social

conditions of the working class; made labor manager of the Commercial Press, Shanghai in 1927; appointed secretary of English, French and German in Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters and made a colonel in the National Army in 1928 and rendered conspicuous service in putting China's side of the Tsinan Incident before the world; appointed director of the department of labor in the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor in 1928; he was China's chief delegate to the 12th session of the International Labor Conference at Geneva in 1929 where he aroused sympathy among the 31 nations represented over China's demand that industries carried on by foreign nationals in China who enjoyed extraterritorial privileges should be subject to China's labor laws; he was again named a delegate to the 14th session of the International Labor Conference at Geneva in June, 1930 and also China's chief delegate to the World Power Conference at Berlin the same month; he is founder of the workers' model village in Pootung, Shanghai and organizer and first general secretary of the Officers' Moral Endeavor Association at Nanking; besides this he served as director of the department of labor in the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor and a member of the projects commission and legal commission of the same Ministry; technical expert attached to Dr. H. H. Kung's Industrial Mission to Europe and America, 1932-33; general secretary of the Association for Economic and Social Advancement in Shanghai and member of the Rickshaw Board of the Shanghai Municipal Council, since 1934; address: Rickshaw Road, Shanghai Municipal Council, Shanghai.

P. N. Tsu (Chu Pao-yuan)

朱葆元

P. N. TSU, Christian preacher; born at Shanghai, 1870; was graduated from St. Johns University, Shanghai, 1900; received M. A. degree from Columbia University, 1914; given the degree of D. D. by St. Johns University, 1923; pastor of the Church of Our Savior in Shanghai for the past three decades; author of several books on Christian religion and "Geography of China;" address: Church of Our Savior, Shanghai.



Chu Pei-teh

朱培德宇益之

CHU PEI-TEH, Government official; born at Anning, Yunnan, 1888; was graduated from the Yunnan Military School; Commander-in-Chief of the Yunnan Army in 1921; chief councillor to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Generalissimo's Headquarters at Canton, 1923; commander of the Chien Kuo Chun Army, 1924; upon establishment of the Nationalist Government at Canton in 1925, he was elected member of the Central Executive Committee and member of the Central Political Council at the second National Congress of Kuomintang at Canton, 1926; upon inauguration of the Northern Punitive Expedition in 1926, he was appointed commander of 3rd Nationalist Army; Chairman of the Kiangsi Provincial Government and concurrently Commander of the 5th Route Army, 1927; Field-Commander of the Nationalist 1st Group Army, 1928; re-elected member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang at the 3rd National Congress, March, 1929; member of the Government Council and Chief of General Staff, 1929-31; director of the Military Council, since 1932; Inspector-General of Military Training, 1933-35; acting Chief of General Staff since 1935; address: General Staff Board, Nanking.



Bin-yuan Chu (Chu Ping-yuan)

朱彬元

BIN-YUAN CHU, Government official; born at Changsha, Hunan in 1894; was graduated from Tsing Hua College and sent to America to study finance and banking; attended Wesleyan University at Middleton, Conn., 1916-18 and received his B.Sc. degree; studied business and social science at Columbia University, 1919-20 and received his M.A. degree; wrote his thesis on "Investment Banking in the United States"; after completing his studies he joined the Wah Chang Trading Corp. in New York and in 1921 was sent to Shanghai as assistant secretary of the company; late in the same year he joined the Industrial and Commercial Bank as assistant manager; from 1924-28 he was head of the department of economics, Tsing Hua University and lecturer on business administration and foreign trade, Yenching University; from 1928 to date: division chief, Bureau of Statistics, Legislative Yuan; professor on industrial economics and foreign exchange, National Central University; member of statistical committee, Ministry of Agriculture and Mining; director of the Chinese Economic Society and the China statistical association; author of "Some

Aspects of Foreign Exchange and Silver"; "The Trust Company in China"; "A Study of China's National Finance During the Last 20 Years"; "A Proposal for the Establishment of an Economic Research Institute in China"; "The Banking Amalgamation Movement in England"; "Crop Reports and Crop Forecast in America"; "The Organization of Official Statistical Service in Principal Countries"; "The Depreciation of Silver and Its Remedies"; writings to be published are: "Banking Practice"; and "Principles of Money and Banking"; last known address: Bureau of Statistics, Legislative Yuan, Nanking.

Percy Chu (Chu Po-chuan)

朱博泉

PERCY CHU, banker; born at Hangchow, Chekiang, 1898; was graduated at Shanghai College (now University of Shanghai) and later studied at Columbia and New York Universities; served in the Central Bank of China as chief auditor, 1928-32; appointed liquidator of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, Shanghai, 1929; now general manager of the Joint Reserve Board of the Shanghai Bankers' Association, Shanghai; address: c/o Shanghai Bankers' Association, Hongkong Road, Shanghai.



Ponson C. Chu (Chu Pon-shen)

朱斯第字榜生

PONSON C. CHU, lawyer; born at Shanghai in 1885; received his college education at St. John's University 1897-1904; went to America as a private student and prepared for college at the Central High School, Washington, D.C., 1904-05; entered Yale University in 1905 and studied political science and law; he was president of the Yale Chinese Students' Club, secretary of the Cosmopolitan Club and manager of the Chinese Students' Monthly 1907-08; in 1909 he was graduated with a A.B. degree; he returned to China in September, 1909; in 1910 he passed the examination for returned students held by the Imperial Board of Education and received the degree of Chu-Jen (M.A.); in May, 1911, he took the Imperial Court examination for civil officials and was appointed senior secretary of the Board of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce; he resigned in October, 1911 when the first Revolution broke out at Wuchang and returned to Shanghai, where he was appointed chief of the educational

department of the Chapei Municipal Council and later elected alderman of the Second Ward of Chapei District; these positions he held until 1912; in 1913 he was licensed to practise law; in 1924 appointed adviser to the Cabinet at Peiping, 1924; he has been a legal practitioner in Shanghai since 1924; address: No. 240, Markham Road, Shanghai.



P. Tsu (Chu Pu)

朱棲字棲之

P. TSU, Government official; born at Wusih, Kiangsu; Bachelor of Commercial Science, China National Institute, Woosung, 1922; research student at London School of Economics and Political Science, University of London, England, 1929; Editor of *Eastern Miscellany*, (published by Commercial Press, Shanghai), 1922; co-operative adviser of the Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Commerce, Municipality of Greater Shanghai, 1928; Commissioner of Investigation of Co-operative Enterprises in Europe, Committee of Mass Training, Central Party Headquarters, 1928; secretary of Overseas Department, Enlarged Plenary Session of Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, Canton, 1931; member of the National Emergency Conference at Loyang, 1932; member of Rural Financial Committee, Ministry of Industry, Nanking, 1932; Counsellor of Executive Yuan, Nanking, 1933; technical member of Rural Rehabilitation Committee, Executive Yuan, 1933; member of Treaty Revision Commission of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, since 1933; address: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking.

GEN. TSOH SHAO-CHOU, Army instructor; born at Hangchow, Chekiang, 1892; received his preliminary training at the Nanking Military High School; upon outbreak of the First Revolution, he secretly left Nanking and fought against the Manchu Loyalists at Wuchang under command of the late Gen. Huang Hsin; shortly after, he returned to Shanghai and was dispatched by the late Gen. Chen Chi-mei, Tutu of Shanghai, to Huchow to assist in the organization of the Chekiang Provincial Defence Army; following unification of the North and South, he resumed his studies at the Paotingfu Military Officers' College and became a schoolmate of Gen. Chang Chi-chung, Commander of the 5th Army; during the Northern Punitive Expedition of the Revolutionary Army



Gen. Tsoh Shao-chou (Chu Shao-chou)

祝紹周字節南

in 1926, he was a battalion commander in the Chekiang Army garrisoning Kiukiang and was the first to espouse the cause of the Revolution by joining hands with the Expeditionary Army, thereby saving the city from the ravages of war; when the Chekiang Army was reorganised as the 26th Revolutionary Army, he was appointed Chief of staff of the Army and assisted in the pacification of Shanghai by Eastern Route Revolutionary Army under command of Gen. Pai Chung-hsi; retired in 1928 and amused himself by painting; appointed chief of staff of the 2nd Training Division under command of Gen. Chang Chi-chung and participated in the Tsinan Incident of May 3, 1929; after the Incident, he re-joined the Central Military Academy and devoted himself to military education; upon the outbreak of the Japanese Hostilities at Shanghai, 1932, he was appointed Chief of Staff of the 5th Army and rendered meritorious services to the Army in the defence of Shanghai; now, Chief of the training department of the Central Military Academy; address: Central Military Academy, Nanking.

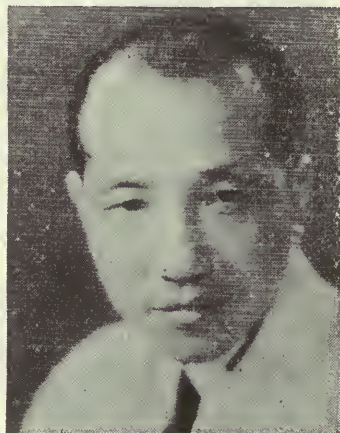


Gen. Chu Shao-liang

朱紹良字民一

GEN. CHU SHAO-LIANG, Ex-Chairman of Kansu Provincial Government; born at Changchow, Kiangsu, 1890; graduate of the Japanese Military Officers' College, Tokyo; has successively served

as battalion commander, regimental commander and brigadier commander; chief of staff to the Headquarters of Kweichow Army; high counsellor to the Headquarters of the Generalissimo (Dr. Sun Yat-sen) at Canton; chief of staff to the Field-Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army; department director of the National Military Affairs Commission; Commander of the 8th Nationalist Division; Commander of the 2nd Nationalist Army; Commander-in-Chief of the 6th Route Army of the Anti-Rebel Forces; specially-appointed Pacification Commissioner of Kiangsi; chief military counsellor to the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Bandit-Suppression Forces in Honan, Hupeh and Anhwei; member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang; Chairman of Kansu Provincial Government 1933-35; now Pacification Commissioner of Kansu and Commander-in-Chief of the Third Route Bandit-Suppression Forces with Headquarters at Lanchow; has served in the army for more than twenty years and participated in practically all the major revolutionary campaigns since the First Revolution of 1911; address: c/o Kansu Provincial Government, Kaolan (Lanchow), Kansau.



P. K. Chu (Chu Shao-ping)

朱少屏

P. K. CHU, journalist and educational worker; born at Shanghai, 1881; sometime editor, *Min Foo Pao*, *Min Hsu Pao* (revolutionary organs before the Revolution of 1911) and the *Shun Pao*, Shanghai; Director, *The China Press*, Shanghai; Secretary to President Sun Yat-sen at Nanking Provisional Government, 1912; special correspondent for the *Shun Pao* in the League of Nations Assembly and at the Washington Conference, 1920-21; director, International Journalists' Association accredited to the League of Nations; General Secretary, World's Chinese Students' Federation, Shanghai, since 1912; business manager, the *China Critic*, since 1928; Vice-Director, History Compilation Bureau, City Government of Greater Shanghai Municipality, since July, 1932; address: *The China Critic*, 749 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai.

CHU SHEN, retired Government official; born at Yungching, Chihli, 1880; was graduated from the Tokyo University in Japan with LL.B. degree; chief procurator of the Metropolitan High Procuratorate, 1913; member of



Chu Shen

朱深字博淵

the chief procuratorate of the Supreme Court; Minister of Justice, 1917-20 and concurrently Minister of Interior in 1919; he was a strong supporter of the Anfu clique under Tuan Chi-jui's leadership and after the overthrow of the clique, he was ordered to be arrested, but pardoned in 1923; he has been living in retirement since 1923.



Dr. Ernest Tso (Chu Sheng-chih)

祝慎之

DR. ERNEST TSO, pediatrician; born in Wuchang, Hupeh in 1894; early education was received in Boone Middle School and College, Wuchang; began medical study in the Harvard Medical School of China at Shanghai which was continued in the Harvard Medical School of Boston and in 1919 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Harvard University; after graduation served as an interne in the Boston Children's Hospital, the Infectious Diseases Department of the Boston City Hospital, and the Boston Floating Hospital for Sick Infants; from 1921 to 1931 he served on the staff of the Peiping Union Medical College, Peiping, in the Division of Pediatrics as Assistant, Associate, and Assistant Professor of Pediatrics; during his furlough year in 1925-26 he was appointed Research Fellow in Pediatrics in the Yale University Hospital at New Haven; in 1929 he was elected one of the delegates from

the Peiping Union Medical College to the 8th International Physiological Congress held in Boston; in the same year he visited many important hospitals for children in Europe and the United States; in 1930-31 he was appointed chief of the Division of Pediatrics at the Peiping Union Medical College; in 1932 appointed Clinical Professor of Pediatrics in the Medical School of the National Central University and Consulting Physician in the Red Cross Hospital in Shanghai; he has written and published numerous scientific papers on the diseases of children and infant nutrition; his research work on the adaptation of a soybean food to infant feeding as an economical substitute for cow's milk was presented to the 8th International Physiological Congress and generally recognized as an important authoritative contribution to the science of infant nutrition; address: 19 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.

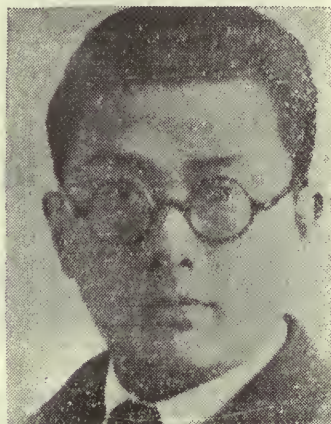


Tchou Che-tsién (Chu Shih-chuan)

朱世全字完初

TCHOU CHE TSIEN, diplomatic official; born at Paoshan, Kiangsu, 1888; graduate of l'Université l'Aurore, Shanghai; Licencié (M.A.), la Faculté de Droit, Paris; returned from Paris in 1914; Editor, "La Politique de Pékin," 1914; professor of Political Science, National Peking University and concurrently lecturer on International Law, the Peking University of Law and Political Science; appointed Secretary to the Chinese Commission at Vladivostok, 1919; Secretary to the Chinese Delegation at the Washington Conference, 1920; Secretary to the Chinese Delegation, International Aeronautic Convention, Paris, 1932; Technical Advisor, International Opium Conference, Geneva, 1923; Secretary to the Chinese Legation, Paris, 1921-24; Special Delegate, Commission on Retrocession of Weihaiwei, 1930; Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking, 1925; Acting Director, Department of European and American Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking 1928; Chief of Section and Assistant Director, Department of European and American Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1928-34; appointed First Secretary of Chinese Legation in Cuba acting as Minister and concurrently Consul-General at Havana, Dec. 1934; author: The Method of Abolition of Unequal Treaties between China and the Foreign States; Lectures on Private International Law, and the Question of Weihaiwei; was awarded third class Chiaocho Decoration; Officier de la Légion d'Honneur; Palmes

d'Officier de l'Instruction publique de France et Commandeur de la Couronne de Belgique; address: Chinese Legation, Havana, Cuba.



S. K. Sheldon Tso (Chu Shih-kang)

祝世康字克人

S. K. SHELDON TSO, banker; born at Wusih, Kiangsu in 1902; was graduated from the National College, Peking and passed the bar examinations and was later appointed adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce; in 1924 he went to America and attended the graduate school of Syracuse University, from which he received his M.A. degree in public finance and was elected to Chi Eta Sigma honorary fraternity; he studied in the graduate school of Columbia and Wisconsin Universities 1925-26; in 1927 he wrote a book on "The Labor Movement in China" for which he was given a Ph.D. degree by Indiana University; in 1928 he travelled in England, France, Germany, Belgium, Russia, and Japan studying labor problems; upon his return to China he wrote a series of articles published in several magazines and newspapers; professor in the University of Communications and the National Labor University; the same year he was appointed a member of the negotiation commission on wharfage dues; in 1929 he was appointed secretary of the Nanking City Planning Commission, and a member of the Law Codification Committee, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor; chief of the labor welfare division, and concurrently chief of the Arbitration division, Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, and a member of workers' health committee of the Ministry of Health; he is now with the Central Bank; address: c/o Central Bank, The Bund, Shanghai.

CHU SHOU-KUANG, army officer; born at Foochow, Fukien in 1886, although his ancestral home was Siangyang, Hupeh; was graduated from Tokyo Military College in 1919; councillor in the Ministry of War, 1920; director of the ordnance department of the Ministry of War, 1924; adviser and chief of staff to General Yen Hsi-shan, 1925-28; member of the Hupeh Provincial Government and chief of staff to the Peiping and Tientsin Garrison Commander's Headquarters, 1928-29; vice-Minister of War in the National Government, 1929; acting Minister of War, 1930; now



Chu Shou-kuang

朱綬光

Chief of Staff to the Pacification Commissioner of Shansi and Suiyuan; address: Pacification Headquarters of Shansi and Suiyuan, Taiyuan, Shansi.

Chu Teh-shen

朱得森

CHU TEH-SHEN, judicial official; born at Tseli, Hunan; was graduated from the Government Law College in Peking; judge of the Supreme Court in Peking; president of the 7th Criminal Division of the Supreme Court in Nanking, 1929 to the present; author of several books on criminal law and criminal procedure; address: Criminal Division, Supreme Court, Nanking.

T. C. Chu (Chu Ting-chi)

朱庭祺

T. C. CHU, Government official; born in Wusih, Kiangsu, 1886; was graduated from Harvard University with B. S. degree; served in the Ministry of Finance as director of the accounting department, 1928-29; director of the chief inspectorate of salt revenue under the Ministry of Finance, 1929 to the present and from 1932 concurrently acting director of the Central Salt Administration; address: Inspectorate of Salt Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Nanking.

VENFOUR F. TCHOU, lawyer; born at Kiangyin, Kiangsu, 1888; LL.B. of Peiping Government University, 1913; Master of Laws of University of Paris, France, 1917; Doctor of Laws of the University of Geneva, 1920; served as secretary of the Chinese delegation to the Paris Peace Conference 1918-19; technical delegate to the Conference on International Transportation, Spain, 1920; secretary of the Chinese delegation to the Washington Conference, 1921-22; technical delegate to the International Conference on Opium, Geneva, 1924-25; second secretary of the Chinese Legation at Washington, 1921-22; assistant director of the intelligence and publicity bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1927-28; he is now engaged in legal practice in Shanghai and



Venfour F. Tchou (Chu Wen-fu)

朱文黼

concurrently serving as dean of the Shanghai Law College, Shanghai; author of "French Democracy," and "Review of Chinese Judicial Reform;" holder of the following decorations: Legion d'Honneur of France, and 2nd class Chiaho Decorations of China; address; c/o. Shanghai Law College, Rue Pere Robert, Shanghai.

Chu Yao-ting

朱耀廷

CHU YAO-TING, Government official; born at Haiyen, Chekiang, 1895; was graduated from Peiyang University, Tientsin and later from Cornell University, U.S.A.; worked in New York State Highways Commission as an engineer; during the years of 1923-32, he served at different times as professor of engineering at the Water Conservancy College (Hohai) in Nanking, director of the Bureau of Public Works of the Hangchow Municipal Government, technical expert to the National Reconstruction Commission, and later technical expert and section head of the Department of Reconstruction of the Chekiang Provincial Government; director of the Navigation Bureau, Shanghai, 1933; now director of the Highways Administration of the Chekiang Provincial Government; address: Chekiang Highways Administration, Hangchow, Chekiang.

CHU YU-CHI, retired Government official; born at Paoshan, Kiangsu, 1886; son of Chu Chih-chao who held high posts in the Ching regime under Li Hung-chang; secretary to Chiang Kwei-ti (then Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Army) 1906; chief of the Kuan Kang salt transportation office in Shantung, 1914; director of the Chuang Ho salt taxation bureau in Fengtien, 1915-17; director of the stamp tax bureau of Kirin, 1917; was transferred to the Ministry of Finance 1920; director-general of Shanghai Mint, 1923; superintendent of Shang-



Chu Yu-chi

朱有濟字作舟

hai customs, 1926; vice-Minister of Finance of the former Peking Government, 1927; he has been living in retirement in Tientsin since 1927.



Y. Y. Tsu (Chu Yu-yu)

朱有漁

Y. Y. TSU, social welfare worker; born at Shanghai, Kiangsu, 1887; studied at St. John's University, Shanghai, graduating with B.A. degree in 1907; after teaching at St. John's University for two years, he went to the United States for advanced study in 1909; attended the General Theological Seminary, N.Y. studying sociology; later, entered Columbia University, receiving the degree of M.A. and Ph.D.; returned to China in 1912 by way of Europe and Siberia; professor of sociology of St. John's University, Shanghai 1912-20; was in charge of the student work of the Y.M.C.A. International Committee, U.S.A. 1921-24; secretary of the religious and social works department of Peking Union Medical College, 1924-1932; Visiting Lecturer at Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, Calif., and General Theological Seminary, New York City, 1932-1933; delegate to the Banff Conference 1933 of the Institute of Pacific Relations; he has been connected with the following public organizations: ex-chairman of the boy scout association of Shanghai, ex-chairman of the St. John's University alumni association, Shanghai; ex-Chinese secretary of the American University Club, Shanghai; member of

the editorial board of the *Chinese Recorder*, National Committee, Y.M.C.A.; member of the directorate of the World's Chinese Students' Federation, Shanghai; member of the Board of Directors of Cheeloo University and St. John's University; author: "The Spirit of Chinese Philanthropy" (doctoral dissertation); co-author of "China Through Chinese Eyes"; "China Her Own Interpreter"; "As It Looks to Young China"; translator of George's Hodges' "Saints and Heroes"; now connected with the National Christian Council of China.



Chu Yun-gee (Chu Yuan-chi)

朱沅芷

CHU YUN -GEE, artist; born at Canton, Kwangtung, Feb. 22, 1905; studied Chinese classics and literature in his native village and at age of 13, he wrote the essay "The Morality of the Chinese in the Times of the Three Kingdoms," in which he expressed radical ideas resulting in serious difference of opinion between him and the school authorities and his leaving the institution; it was at this time that he made his first attempt to paint and chose as his first subject "Kwan Yu," the famous Chinese warrior-saint in the Three Kingdoms; from that time on, his sole desire was to become a painter and at age of 14 (1921), he went to America, entering the California Art School where he made phenomenal progress and met the well-known modern painter, Otis Oldfield; during the term of his studies, he accumulated some 200 canvasses, but to his awakened spirit, they seemed to be the works of a man who had long been lost in blindness and symbols of his one-time slavishness to the academic and he destroyed them in a bonfire with a prayer, pledging to forget and abandon the academic and to devote his efforts to the vital living art; under the stimulation of Otis Oldfield, he organized an exhibition at the Modern Artists Gallery, San Francisco, which brought his unique talent to public notice and he became well-known as one of the modern painters of that city; after the exhibition, he organized "The Chinese Revolutionary Painters' Club" there; finding that San Francisco no longer offered him a chance for growth, he went to Paris at age of 20 in the hope of learning more of the painting of the West which he could fuse with that of the East; after his arrival at Paris, he installed himself in a studio in the Latin Quarter and his work received the highest praise in many French art journals; in Dec. 1927, he held his first

European exhibition at the Carmine Galleries which was an unparalleled success and during which, he sold most of his paintings, three of which were purchased by the Princess Lucien Murat; shortly after that he held another exhibition at the Salon des Independants and his exhibit, "Confucius," was declared to be the finest painting done by a Chinese artist since the days of the Sung Dynasty; at about this time, he became acquainted with Raymond Duncan who expressed great admiration for his art and the famous connoisseur, Paul Guillaume also extolled him as one of the most charming artists; after having stayed in Paris for three years with a half-year's sojourn in Spain, he returned to America in 1930 at the age of 23; shortly after his arrival in San Francisco, he held an exhibition at the Balzac Galleries and is now still in America doing research work in art; his rise in the art world has been meteoric and in spite of his youth, he has already become internationally known as one of the most outstanding painters of today.



Chu Yun-kuang

屈映光字文六

CHU YUN-KUANG, social welfare worker; born at Linghai, Chekiang, 1881; was graduated from the Chih Cheng Institute; president of the Commercial School at Taichow, Chekiang; taught in the Military Survey School in Anhwei; participated in the 1911 Revolution; was appointed adviser to the 5th division of the Chekiang Provincial Army, 1911; director of the civil affairs department of Chekiang, 1912; acting Chief Civil Administrator of Chekiang, 1913; Civil Commissioner of Chekiang, 1914; made a Count of the first order by Yuan Shih-kai when the latter proclaimed himself Emperor, 1915; when Chekiang declared independence of Peking as a protest against Yuan's monarchical attempt, he sided with the people; appointed director of military affairs of Chekiang by Peking Government; went to Peking in 1916 to promote the Sino-American Association; Civil Governor of Shantung, 1919-20; he has been engaged in social welfare and philanthropic works in Shanghai in recent years.

CHUAN LIANG, retired Government official; born at Wuchang, Hupeh, 1875; studied in Japan and was graduated from the commercial college at Tokyo; vice Minister of Communications, 1916; acting Minister of Communications,



Chuan Liang

曄量字謹堂

April-July, 1917; director-general of the Kirin-Huining Railway and managing director of the Kirin-Changchun Railway, 1919; vice-Minister of Communications and concurrently Director General of Government Railways in 1920 and for a time he also functioned as Minister of Communications; re-appointed acting Minister of Communications, and concurrently director-general of the Kirin-Huining Railway, 1922; no further information has been received in recent years.



S. H. Chuen (Chuan Shao-ching)

全紹清字希伯

S. H. CHUAN, public health official; born at Wanping, Chihli, 1884; studied medicine at the Peiyang medical college, Tientsin, and was graduated in 1904; was attached to the Chinese Imperial Mission to Tibet as a doctor, 1905; later accompanied the same mission to India; professor of anatomy and medicine at the Peiyang Medical College 1906-10 and played prominent part in the campaign against the plague in Manchuria, 1911; went to America and attended Johns Hopkins University in 1912 and the sanitary school at Harvard University, 1913; attended as Chinese delegate the Congress of International Red Cross in 1912 and the International Congress of Medicine in London, 1913; resumed his former post as professor of medicine at the Peiyang

Medical College after return from England; surgeon-general of the Chinese army and director of the army medical college, 1914; counsellor to the Ministry of War and secretary to Tuan Chi-jui, during Chang Hsun's monarchical movement, 1917; went to Suiyuan to suppress the plague, 1918; attended as Chinese delegate the International Congress of Medicine and Pharmacy held at Brussels, Belgium, 1921; vice-Minister of Education, 1922; chief of the metropolitan plague prevention service, 1922-23; chief of the bureau of public health of Tsingtao, 1924; appointed director of the Chinese Red Cross Hospital at Peiping in 1926; chief of the bureau of public health of Tientsin, 1929; Superintendent, Peiping Red Cross Hospital and Sanitarium; permanent address: 80 Kan-Mien Hutung, Peiping.



Shaowen James Chuan (Chuan Shao-wen)

全紹文字希德

SHAOWEN JAMES CHUAN, university comptroller and social worker; born at Peking, 1886; was graduated from Yale University with B.A. degree in 1914; general secretary of the Chinese Students' Christian Association in North America, 1915-18; associate general secretary of the war Y.M.C.A. work for the Chinese labor battalions with the Allied expeditionary forces, 1918-21; while in this service in Europe, he served also as Chinese delegate to the conference of the World's Committee of the World Student's Christian Federation held at Beantenberg, Switzerland, and to the International World Students' Convention held at Glasgow, Scotland; upon returning to China in 1921, he became English secretary to the Director-General of the Chinese Eastern Railway and later assistant chief of the department of education of the same Railway; director of student activities in Tsinghua University, 1925; assistant to the president of Yenching University, Peiping 1926 and comptroller of the same University since 1930; he is a member of the executive committee of the China International Famine Relief Commission, chairman of the board of directors of Jefferson Academy and Bridgman Academy and vice-president of the board of directors of the Peking Y.M.C.A.; address: Yenching University, Peiping.



Joonvin T. Chwang (Chuang Chih-huan)

莊智煥字仲文

JOONVIN T. CHWANG, university professor; born at Ningpo in Oct. 1901; was graduated from Nanyang U. 1920 with a degree of B. Sc. in electrical engineering; radio engineer of Ecole Supérieure d'Electricité de Paris in 1922 with practical work done at various radio stations in France; travelled in 14 countries in Europe studying radio and electrical engineering joined the Ministry of Communications of the Peking Government in 1925; went to Canton in 1926 as professor at the Whampao military academy and later joined the Ministry of Communication when Sun Fo was Minister; appointed director-general of the radio department at Hankow in 1917; superintendent of Customs at Wenchow in 1927; managing director of the tobacco tax bureau for Chekiang during the first part of 1928 and in August of that year was appointed director-general of Telegraphs and Telephones in the Ministry of Communications which post he held until 1930; counsellor to the Headquarters of the 19th Route Army during the Sino-Japanese War in Shanghai, 1932; professor at the Chiaotong University, since 1932; he is now also engaged in business of electric appliances in Shanghai; address: c/o Chiaotong University, Avenue Haig, Shanghai.

CHUANG SUNG-FU, Government official; former teacher of General Chiang Kai-shek; born at Fenghua, Chekiang, 1859; joined the Tung Ming Hui to undertake the work of revolutionary propaganda, 1908; after the overthrow of the Manchu regime and establishment of the Republic, he was appointed finance commissioner of the Military Government of Chekiang, 1911; later made salt commissioner of the same province, elected member of the Chekiang Provincial Assembly and concurrently chairman of the Fenghua district assembly, 1922; after the capture of Chekiang by the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces in 1927, he was appointed member of the Chekiang Provincial Assembly and concurrently chairman of the Fenghua district assembly, 1922;



Chuang Sung-fu

莊崧甫字景仲

after the capture of Chekiang by the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces in 1927, he was appointed member of the Chekiang Provincial Government and concurrently commissioner of reconstruction for the same 1927-28; concurrently he was member of the Chekiang Division of the Central Political Council, member of the Legislative Yuan and member of the Yellow River Conservancy Board, 1922-30; vice-Chairman of the Hwai River Conservancy Commission, since 1931; his education is extensive and thorough especially in agriculture; author of "A New Study of Agriculture," "Plans of Conservancy," and "Preventive Methods Against Locusts"; address: Hwai River Conservancy Commission, National Government, Nanking.



Chung Ao

鍾 鈺

CHUNG AO, Government official; born at Mei-hsien, Kwangtung, 1890; was graduated from the electrical engineering department of the High Technical School of the Board of Communications in the Ching Dynasty and Wisconsin University, U.S.A. graduating with M.A. degree in electrical engineering; since his return from America, he has successively served as dean of National Chiaotong University, professor of the Peking Government University, and of Peiping Government Technical College, engineer in the Telephone Administrations of Wuhan, Peiping and

Tientsin; electrical engineer attached to the Chinese Navy, chief consulting engineer in China of U.S. International Telegraph and Telephone Company, director of the branch office of the Peiping-Tientsin Wireless Station, technical expert of the Ministry of Communications, sectional chief of the telegraph division of the same Ministry, director of the Telephone Administration of Tientsin and of Peiping; director of the International Telegraph Administration and director of the Telegraph Department of the Ministry of Communications, Nanking, 1931; member of Chinese Engineers' Association, Radio Engineers' Association and U.S. Electrical Engineers' Association; manager of the Bank of Communications, Tientsin, since 1934.



Chung Shih-ming

鍾世銘字蕙生

CHUNG SHIH-MING, retired Government official; born at Tientsin, Chihli, 1880; attended the Tientsin Government middle school, 1901; was graduated from the Peiyang University with B.A. degree in 1908 and M.A. degree in 1909; resident director of the salt gabelle, 1913; acting vice-Minister of Finance, holding concurrently the posts of associate director to the salt administration and inspector-general of the salt inspectorate, 1921; vice-Minister of Finance and later acting Minister of Finance, 1921-22; high financial adviser to Chang Tso-lin, 1923; commissioner of foreign affairs for Fengtien, 1924-27.

CHUNG MUN-YEW, retired Government official; born at Chung-shan district, Kwangtung, Jan. 1861; was graduated from Yale University with B. A. degree; secretary and interpreter of the Chinese Legation at Washington for ten years; Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Legation at Madrid, Spain, 1903; Consul-General at Manila, Philippine Islands, 1904-05; adviser on foreign affairs to Yuan Shih-kai, then Viceroy at Tientsin, 1905; managing-director of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway for ten years from 1906 to 1916, concurrently holding the positions of mana-



Chung Mun-yew (Chung Wen-yao)
鍾文耀字紫垣

ging-director of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company (1907-10) and that of the managing-director of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway (1914-16); commissioner of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway board, 1917-27; during this period, he also served as chairman of the National Mint Organization Committee in 1920 and counsellor to the Chinese delegation to the Washington Conference, 1921; member, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Phi chapter of Yale, 1881; and a master mason and member of Federal Lodge No. 1, Washington, D. C. 1896; decorated by the governments of Austro-Hungary, Germany, Italy, Russia and France.



Chung Yin-tang
鍾蔭棠字召菱

CHUNG YIN-TANG, salt official; born at Kutien, Foochow, 1880; was graduated from the Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow, 1903; taught in the Tientsin Anglo-Chinese College, 1905; secretary to the Musso law firm, Shanghai 1906; secretary to Timothy Richard and translator of books in the Christian Literature Society, Shanghai, 1907-1913; joined the Chinese Government salt revenue service as chief secretary of the Yunnan district inspectorate, 1914; was promoted

assistant district inspector of Mohei Ching District, Yunnan, 1915-1919; transferred to the Peiching assistant inspectorate, Yunnan, 1920; transferred to Pingnan Kwei assistant district inspectorate, Kwantung, 1920-1925; transferred to the Yehhsieh assistant district inspectorate, Sungchiang district, 1925-1929; and transferred to the Fenglu assistant district inspectorate, Tangku Changlu district, since 1929; address: Fenglu Assistant District Inspectorate of Salt Revenue, Tangku, Tientsin.

Chung Wing-kwong (Chung Yung-kuang)

鍾榮光

CHUNG WING-KWONG, university president; born at Canton, Kwangtung; a provincial graduate with Chu-jen degree under the Manchu regime; served as Commissioner of Education for Kwangtung; dean of Canton Christian College, Canton; and later president of Lingnan University (new name for Canton Christian College), 1927 to the present; Commissioner of Educational Administration of the National Government, 1920; Director of the Bureau of Oversea-Chinese Affairs, 1928; address: Lingnan University, Canton.



Fan Kwang (Fan Kuang)

樊光字震初

FAN KWANG, Government official; born at Chinyung, Chekiang in 1886; his early training was in Chinese classics and he passed the examinations for a Hsiu Tsai (A.B.) degree; went to Japan in 1904 and attended the Central University of Japan from which he was graduated in political science in 1909; while in Japan he joined the Tungminghui (revolutionary party); returned to China in 1909 and since then has held the following positions: judicial secretary of the Provisional Government, Nanking; member of Chekiang Provincial Assembly; magistrate of the Kaishing, Chekiang; secretary to the director's office of the Sino-Russian Conference; counsellor of the National Wine and Tobacco Bureau; secretary of the Salt Administration; counsellor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; secretary-general of the Lunghai Railway Administration and concurrently, director of its branch office

in Chengchow, Honan; member of the committee for the examination of candidates to Consular and Diplomatic posts; director of the Administrative Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; now, Superintendent of Hangchow Customs; address: Hangchow Customs, Hangchow.



Robert Fan (Fan Wen-chao)

范文照

ROBERT FAN, architect; born at Shanghai 1893, of Cantonese parentage; Education: St. John's University, graduated with B.Sc. degree 1917; assistant professor of Mathematics and Surveying at St. John's University 1917-19; entered University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A., School of Architecture 1919; office experiences: John T. Windrim, 1920, Ch. F. Durang, 1922, Day & Klauder, 1922, Architects in Philadelphia, U.S.A.; Architect for Lam Glines & Company, Shanghai, 1922-27; started own office to practice Architecture 1927; Winner of Second Prize for Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum, Nanking, Architectural Competition 1924; Third Prize winner in the competition for Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Memorial Auditorium, Canton, 1926; First Prize winner of the Architectural Competition for Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Memorial Pagoda, Nanking, 1930; First Prize winner of the Architectural Competition for the Kwangtung Provincial Government Buildings in Canton (\$5,000,000 scheme) 1933; designed and supervised many notable buildings in Shanghai, Hangchow, Peiping, Canton, Nanking and other cities in China; recent works: The Ministry of Railways, the Oversea Chinese Hostel and the Officers' Moral Endeavor Association, Nanking, the Nanking Theatre, the Paradise Theatre and the new Eastern Theatre, the new Chinese Y.M.C.A. Shanghai, buildings for the Ministry of Public Health at Nanking, many College buildings, banks, office buildings, apartments and residences in Shanghai; Founder and First President of the Society of Chinese Architects; Public Service: advisory member of the Committee of the Nanking City Planning Bureau of 1929; member of Advisory Committee to the Chungshan National Memorial Park, Nanking, 1928; technical expert to the Ministry of Railways, Nanking 1932; honorary adviser to the National Good Roads Association of China; address: 56 Sezechuen Road, Shanghai.



Fang Cheng-wu
方振武字叔平

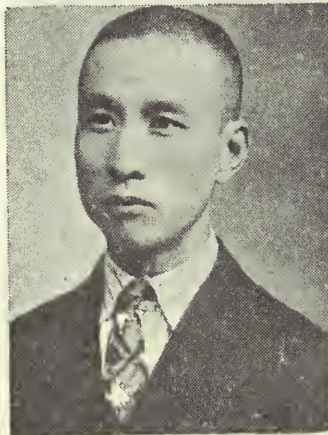
FANG CHENG-WU, army officer; born at Showchow, Anhwei, 1885; member of the Tung Ming Hui; joined the first Revolution in 1911 and assisted in the capture of Nanking and Hsuehchow; following the failure of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's punitive expedition against Yuan Shih-kai in 1913 he immediately escaped to Japan, where he enrolled as a student at the Hao Yen Military Academy; upon his return to China in 1917, he was appointed by the Military Government at Canton as commander of the defense force; led Yunnan forces to attack the Northerners in Kiangsi, Anhwei and Shantung, 1918; appointed commander of the 5th Army of the Kuominchun (Feng Yu-hsiang's army), 1926; upon the defeat of the Kuominchun at Nankow near Peiping by the Fengtien forces, he retreated to Wuyuan in Suiyuan province; appointed commander of 1st route Shensi reinforcement army of Kuominchun, 1926; led his forces eastward from Shensi capturing important cities along the Lung-Hai Railway and finally Loyang, Honan, where he joined the Nationalist Revolutionary Army at Chengchow, 1927; commander of the 3rd flank army (later changed to 9th flank army) of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army; Commander-in-Chief of the 11th Route Army of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army; commander of the 4th unit of the Nationalist 1st Group Army; member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, 1929; Chairman of the Anhwei Provincial Government, 1929; member of the Military Council of the Nationalist Government; commander of the 6th Route Army of the punitive expedition against the Kwangsi faction and commander of the 10th Nationalist Army, 1929; organized an Anti-Japanese Army in Charhar with General Feng Yu-hsiang in 1933 and fought against the Japanese for many months; was dismissed from all his posts by the National Government after the collapse of the movement; he has been living in retirement since 1933.

FONG CHIAO-PAI, merchant and banker; born at Chenhai, Chekiang, 1884; received his early education in his native town; studied law at the



Fong Chiao-pai (Fang Chiao-pai)
方積藩字叔伯

Shengchow Law College, Shanghai, graduating in 1917; manager of the Tung Lu Bank, Shanghai and concurrently chief of the arbitration board of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and a director of the same Chamber, Shanghai, 1918; director of the Shanghai Government Mint; member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association, since 1920; director of the Ningpo-Shaoshing Steam Navigation Co., and of the Chinese Merchants' Stock Exchange, since 1921; elected vice-Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and of the Chinese Rate-payers' Association, Shanghai, 1922; organizer and a director of the Ta Yu oil factory, 1922; manager of the Nantao branch of the Commercial Bank of China and director of the Hung An Steamship Co., since 1923; director of the Chinese General Insurance Co., Shanghai, since 1933; at the same time, he is also a legal practitioner in Shanghai; address: c/o Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, Shanghai.



Fong Ge-doing (Fang Chi-tao)

方其道

FONG GE-DOING, Government official; born at Ting-Nan, Kiangsi, 1893; received his early training at a military school in Kiangsi, 1909; joined the Revolutionary Army in 1911 when the First Revolution broke out in Wuchang, Hupeh; upon establishment of the Republic, he entered a Military

College established by Dr. Sun Yat-sen at Nanking; studied law at the Kiangsi Provincial Law College and after graduation, engaged in newspaper work for 9 years; when the Nationalist Revolution started in 1926, he again joined the Revolutionary Army and followed its march from Canton to the Yangtze Valley and to the North; he held post of Chief Judge of the Military Court of the Second Nationalist Army Corps in Kaifeng and concurrently, president of *Min Pao*, a leading Government paper in Kaifeng; now, Chief secretary of the Honan Provincial Government; address: Honan Provincial Government, Kaifeng, Honan.



George T. V. Fong (Fang Tsi-wei)

方子衛

GEORGE T. V. FONG, electrical and radio engineer; native of Ningpo, Chekiang, born in 1900; after his graduation from Shanghai High School, he entered Nanyang University to study engineering and finished in 1919; went to America and entered Harvard University in 1919 and later also studied in University of Michigan with E.E., M.R.E. and L.B.S. degrees; he first joined the Radio Corporation of America in New York and then the Long Island Trans-Oceanic central station; later he joined the Westinghouse Co. to take an advanced course in radio, specializing in radio unicontrol of superhetrodyne and super-regenerative circuits and many other fields of short wave work; also worked in the worldwide pioneer radio broadcasting station KDKA and took active part in record-making of the two-way first trans-Atlantic speech communication between East Pittsburgh and London; on returning to China in 1924, he was appointed director of the Government Radio Station at Woosung and consulting engineer of the Ministry of Communications; installed the five Kw vacuum tube transmitting set without foreign aid for two way communication between Mukden, Kalgan, Harbin, Yunnan and foreign ocean liners; founded China Radio Engineering College at Shanghai in 1924 and became its president, since then; between 1924-27 he was consulting engineer of the China agency of the Westinghouse Company, member of the America Institute of Electrical Engineers, International Amateur Radio Union, American Radio Relay League and the Chinese Engineering Society; in 1927 he attended the International Radio Conference in America as delegate from China; in March, 1929 he was appointed by the Ministry of Commu-

nications to supervise the installation of a radio station at Ningpo and appointed director and engineer of the station; in April he relinquished this position to become radio superintendent engineer for the China Merchants' S.N. Company which was then controlled by the Government and planned installations of wireless on their ships, which position he still holds; in the fall of 1929, he was made dean and professor of electrical and radio engineering at the Woosung Mercantile Marine College; in 1932, he organized the China Amateur Radio Union and was elected as its President; address: China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., Shanghai.

Fang Pen-jen

方本仁

FANG PEN-JEN, Government official; born at Huangkang, Hupeh, 1880; was graduated from the Peiping Military College, 1908; ex-Military Governor of Kiangsi; advisor to the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces, 1927; commander of the 11th Nationalist Army, 1927; member of the Talyuan Division of the Central Political Council, 1928; member of Hupeh Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Civil Affairs for Hupeh, 1929; delegate of General Chiang Kai-shek to Mukden to persuade Chang Hsueh-liang to suppress the Northern Military Coalition at Peiping on behalf of the Central Government, 1930; counsellor of the Military Advisory Council, since 1931; address: c/o Military Advisory Council, Nanking.



Fei Chi-hao

費起鶴字雲皋

FEI CHI-CHO, Government official; born at Tung-hsien near Peiping, Chihli, 1879; graduated from the North China Union College in 1898; B.A. of Oberlin College, U.S.A., 1906; M.A. of Yale University, 1907; principal of Putung Middle School, Tientsin, 1907-08; President of the Chihli Provincial College, Paoting, 1908-10; President of the Peking College of Finance and associate general secretary of Peking Y.M.C.A. 1910-29; commissioner of the Tientsin bureau of inspection and testing of commercial commodities, Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, 1929-30; deputy commissioner of Shanghai bureau of inspection and testing of commercial commodities, 1930; he is now with the Ministry of Finance.

Gen. Feng Chan-hai

馮占海

GEN. FENG CHAN-HAI, army officer and Manchurian volunteer leader; born at Yi-hsien, Liaoning, 1898; after some schooling at home, he entered army service and joined the 27th Division of Fengtien Army, 1918; attended the Northeastern Military Academy for further training and was graduated from that institution; appointed a battalion commander in Kirin Army, 1924; promoted a regimental commander, 1928; when the Japanese military invaded Kirin following their occupation of Mukden in Sept. 1931, he withdrew his troops from Changchun to the interior of the province carrying away with him a large quantity of arms and ammunition where he organized with a number of compatriots a Volunteer Force to oppose the Japanese advance; when he occupied Fangchen district in Kirin, he also organized and trained up a Big Sword Corps of 4,000 men and fought against the Japanese; his Army once recaptured Kirin City from the Japanese but voluntarily evacuated it in order to spare the inhabitants needless suffering; during the Japanese invasion of Jehol, he took part in the operations, but was forced to retire when the Jehol Defense collapsed; he is now serving under General Chang Hsueh-liang.



H. K. Fung (Feng Ching-kuei)

馮慶桂字千里

H. K. FUNG, cotton expert and Government official; born at Canton; was graduate from Cornell University, U.S.A., with B.Sc. degree in agriculture in 1908; M.Sc. degree in 1911, his thesis being "A Study of the American Cotton Plant with Special Reference to its Introduction into China"; after graduation, he served as an expert in the bureau of plant industry of the United States Department of Agriculture and concurrently chief of the Chinese section of the Library of Congress, 1911-12; in the latter capacity, he wrote "Classification of Chinese Literature" a report to the library; upon returning to China, he was appointed professor of biology and English at the Peking Government University and concurrently lecturer at the Government Agricultural College and lecturer on biology at the Government Geological Institute, 1913-18; an expert in the bureau of cotton investigation, Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce of the Peking Government, 1916; Chinese Government Commissioner to the United States to

study cotton conditions, 1918; went from U.S.A. to Paris to serve as a technical expert to the Chinese Delegation to the Paris Peace Conference, 1919; toured France, Germany and England, 1921-23; counsellor to the Ministry of Finance, 1922; secretary to the directorate-general of the railway guards of the Ministry of Communications 1925.



Feng Hsi-yun

馮熙運字仲文

FENG HSI-YUN, retired university president; born at Tientsin, Chihli, 1885; studied at the Peiyang University at the time when Wang Chung-hui and C. T. Wang were also students there; B.A. from Harvard University in 1910 and J.D. from Chicago University, in 1912; returned to China in 1912 and was appointed prosecuting attorney in the Chihli provincial court; associate judge of the Chihli High Court, 1913; professor of law in the Peiyang University, 1914-19 and president of the University, 1919-22, in the latter capacity he effected many improvements in and opened the metallurgical engineering department of the University; no further information has been received in recent years.



Fung Ping Shan (Feng Ping-shan)

馮平山

FUNG PING SHAN, retired businessman and philanthropist; born in the Sunwui district, Kwangtung in 1859; went to Siam at 15 and entered business; traded for many years in

Szechuan; was elected director of the Fong Pin Hospital at Canton in 1892; during the famine of 1893, he organized the sale of cheap rice, thus saving thousands of lives; shortly after this, he went to Hongkong and carried on his philanthropic work; he was first president and later adviser to the Tung Wah Hospital; first president of the Po Leung permanent board; member of the District Watch committee; Justice of the Peace; life member of the court of Hongkong University; he established three free schools for boys and girls in Hongkong and gave considerable sums to establish a public library in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Confucian Middle School, the primary school of Kwangtung Higher Normal School, the foundation fund of the Chinese Library at Hongkong University and many other schools; he also gave to his native district the Jeung-shan Public Garden, free schools, vocational schools, play grounds for primary schools, a science academy and the King Tong Library (named after his father); in 1924 he travelled in America and Europe studying educational methods and on his return to China he exerted his efforts to put into effect the knowledge which he had gained abroad; he has three sons and six daughters; his hobby is the study of ancient Chinese maxims; address: Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Hongkong.



Feng Shih-chih

馮司直字振邦

FENG SHIH-CHIH, Government official; born at Pingting Hsien, Shansi, 1883; received his Chinese classical education at home and became a provincial graduate with Chu-jen degree at age of twenty; passed the government competitive examinations for study abroad and was among the first group of students sent to Japan, where he attended the Meiji University in Tokyo and was graduated from the school of political science in 1906; returned to China in 1907 and finding official life distasteful to him and being interested in the study of Chinese and Western philosophies, decided to devote his efforts to the work of education and social service in his native city, where he successively served as instructor, dean and principal of the City Middle School, president of the City Educational Association, president of the Self-Government Institute and president of City Assembly—to all these posts he was elected by popular vote; in 1918, he was elected president of Shansi Provincial Educational Association which post he held consecutively

for three terms and concurrently chief of the educational bureau of Shansi Provincial Government; in the winter of 1928, he was transferred to the post of chief secretary of the Tientsin Municipal Government and concurrently director of the Bureau of Social Affairs; in 1930, he was transferred back to Shansi as a member of the Shansi Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Education which posts he resigned, 1930 and has since retired from politics and devoted himself to education; he is now principal of the Shansi Provincial Kuo Min Normal School at Taiyuan; address: Kuo Min Normal School, Taiyuan, Shansi.



Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang

馮玉祥字煥章

GEN. FENG YU-HSIANG, retired army commander; born at Tsao-hsien, Anhwei, 1880; attended the Peiyang Military School at Tientsin at age of 16, but left in 1898 before graduation; joined the Army and became a company commander; recommended by his superiors to study at the Paoting Military Academy from which he was graduated; commander of the 3rd regiment of the Imperial Army and later provost guard regiment of the Metropolis, 1910; commander of the 16th mixed brigade, 1913; was sent by Yuan Shih-kai to Hunan in an attempt to suppress the Yunnan Rebellion in 1915, but his troops were left in Anhwei when Yuan died in the same year; became first acquainted with Wu Pei-fu in Hunan when the latter was commanding the 6th brigade of the 3rd Division, 1917; played important role together with Wu pei-fu in the Chihli-Anfu War in 1920, which resulted in the overthrow of the Anfu Party; at Wu's suggestion, his troops were reorganised into the 11th Division of the National Army and he was appointed concurrently director of Military Affairs of Shensi; later acting Military Governor of Shensi, still commanding the 11th Division, 1921; took prominent part in the Chihli-Fengtien War, commanding the rear defence forces and mainly responsible for the defeat of Fengtien faction; Military Governor of Honan, 1922; Inspector-General of the National Army with headquarters at Peking, 1922; made a Full-General, 1923; Director-General for the Defence of the Northwestern Provinces, 1923; created a Marshal, 1923; married Miss Li Teh-chuan, secretary of the Peking Y.M.C.A. 1924; betrayed Wu Pei-fu in the 2nd Chihli-Fengtien War in 1924 and made the then President Tsao Kun

prisoner at Peking expelled the "Baby Emperor" Pu Yi from the Palace, 1924; he together with Chang Tso-lin made Tuan Chi-jui Provisional Chief Executive functioning as President of China, 1924; appointed Defence Commissioner of the Northwestern Territory, 1924; defeated by the Fengtien troops at Nankow, in 1926 and was forced to take refuge in Russia, where he stayed for one year, returning to China in 1927; joined hands with the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces in 1927 and assisted in the defeat of the Northern Armies; appointed member of the State Council of the National Government and vice-President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Minister of War, 1928-29; elected member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuo-mintang and member of the Central Political Council, 1929; was relieved of all his political and military appointments by the National Government for revolting against Nanking, 1929; took leading part in the formation of the Northern Military Coalition in Peiping in opposition to Nanking Government, 1930; after the collapse of the Coalition, he retired to Shansi and stayed there for about a year; upon the outbreak of the Mukden Affair in Sept., 1931, he urged peace between Nanking and Canton and came down to Shanghai for a short time; re-instated as member of the Central Executive Committee and of the State Council, Dec., 1931; retired to mount Taishan, Shantung, 1932 and left there for Kalgan in Charhar, autumn of 1932; advocates armed resistance against the Japanese aggression and was proclaimed "Commander-in-Chief of the People's Allied Anti-Japanese Army" in Chahar with headquarters at Kalgan; after the collapse of the movement there, he again retired to Taishan in Shantung; attended the 5th Kuomintang National Congress at Nanking Nov. 1935 and was elected member of the Central Executive Committee; he is now residing in Nanking.



Fung Yu-lan (Feng Yu-lan)

馮友蘭

FUNG YU-LAN, university professor; born in Honan, 1890; studied philosophy in the National University of Peking, graduating in 1918; took postgraduate work in Columbia University, U.S.A., receiving Ph.D. degree in 1923, his doctoral dissertation being entitled "A Comparative Study of Life Ideals"; professor of philosophy and dean of the department of liberal arts of Chung Chow University, Kaifeng, Honan; professor of philosophy

of Yenching University, Peiping, 1927; professor of philosophy at Tsinghua University, since 1927; visiting lecturer in Great Britain under the auspices of the Universities' China Committee, 1933-34; contributing editor of the *International Journal of Ethics*, Chicago; the *Journal of Philosophy*, New York; and editor of the *Mind's Echo*, a bi-weekly published at Kaifeng; address: Tsinghua University, Peiping.



Gen. Feng Peng-chu (Feng Yun-ching)
馮鵬翥字運青

GEN. FENG PENG-CHU, army officer; born at Yenmen, Shansi, 1884; descended from a family historically distinguished for public services; became a member of Kuomintang when a youth; attended the Taiyuan Military School in the closing years of the Ching (Manchu) Dynasty and later the Peiping Military Academy; upon the outbreak of the Revolution in 1911, he hurriedly left Peiping for Shansi and took part in the revolutionary uprising against Manchu troops in his native province, for which service, he was appointed a company commander in Shansi Revolutionary Army; after the overthrow of the Manchu Regime, he returned to the Peking Military Academy and because of his excellent record, was sent to the Paoting Military Officers' College for advanced training, from which he was graduated; following graduation, he again entered army service and was successively appointed as company commander, battalion commander, staff officer, adjutant officer, instructor and other posts; in 1922, he was entrusted by the Shansi Provincial Government to train up a new army at the famous Wutai Mountains in Shansi; when a civil war broke out in the Yenmen district, he assumed the command of a regiment and with a force of 6 battalions, successfully held out against the enemy for more than half a year; for this service, he was promoted commander of an artillery regiment with the rank of Lt.-General; in 1927, when the Shansi Army joined the Northern Expeditionary Forces, he served as commander of the artillery corps of the Left Wing Army of the Shansi Force and successively captured Kalgan and Hsuanhua from the Fengtien troops of the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin; in the following year, he pushed the advance of his army eastward and captured Paoting and Peiping; in recognition of this high service, he was appointed commander of an artillery brigade with the rank

of Major-General and soon promoted Commander of 42nd Division in charge of the garrison of Peiping; during the Civil War in 1931 (against Nanking), he was promoted Commander of the 9th Army and fought many battles in Honan and Shantung with credit; in 1931, his Army was reorganized as the 4th Division and later as the 67th Division of which he remained as Commander; in 1933, when the Headquarters of the Pacification Commissioner of Shansi and Suiyuan was organized, he was appointed by Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, Director of the Headquarters, as Chief of the Adjutants' Office of the Headquarters which position he now retains; author of "Notes on Army Administration" and "Maxims for Military Men"; address: Headquarters, Pacification Commissioner for Shansi and Suiyuan, Taiyuan, Shansi.



Fu Hung-chun
傅鴻鈞字鏞庭

FU HUNG-CHUN, business man; popularly known as Fu Yoong-ding; born at Li-li, Kiangsu in 1874; received his education under several noted scholars; received his Hsiu-tsai degree by examination in Kiangsu; organized the Zu Jen Primary School in his native village in 1906; elected chairman of the Li-li Educational Association in 1913 and was concurrently principal of the Li-li High School and Li-li Third Primary School; appointed principal of the First Kuo Ming School of Kiangsu, 1914; elected chairman of the Li-li Educational Research Association, 1915; elected educational commissioner of Li-li district, 1918; elected chairman of the council of the Wukiang Educational Association in 1921, but resigned the same year to become secretary to the managing director of the Cotton Goods Exchange at Shanghai, which position he still holds; he is concurrently secretary of the Exchange Association of Shanghai; in 1924 he was winner of the first prize in a competition held by the *China Weekly Review* for the most practical peace plan for China; address: Shanghai Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange, Shanghai.

J. PINKUET FU, banker; born at Chinghai, Chekiang, 1898; son of Fu Siao-an, Shanghai banker and shipping merchant; educated at the Nanyang College, Shanghai; managing-director of the Chang Dah Yuan Hardware and Metals Company at age of 19; advisory



J. Pinkuet Fu (Fu Pin-kuel)
傅瑞鑫字品圭

secretary to the Director-General of Military Affairs for Chekiang; director of the Inland Waterworks Co.; agent of the American Bank Note Co.; chief compradore of the Asia Banking Corporation, Shanghai; secretary of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company; he is now general manager of the Chung Wai Bank; address: Chung Wai Bank, Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.



Foo Ping-sheung (Fu Ping-chang)
傅秉常

FOO PING-SHEUNG, Government official; born at Namhoi, Kwangtung, 1895; attended St. Stephen's School, studying engineering and was graduated after four years' study; later studied at Hongkong University graduating with honors and was awarded the 1st class medal by London University; vice-engineer-in-chief of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway; chief of the printing and engraving bureau of the Department of Administration of the Constitutional Government at Canton; official attache to the delegation of the Canton Constitutional Government to the Paris Peace Conference, 1919; secretary to the late Dr. Wu Ting-fang, 1918-20; Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kluangchow, Kwangtung, 1920-22; Superintendent of Customs and Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Canton, 1922-26; secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and later vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the

Nationalist Government, 1927; director of Customs Administration, 1927; accompanied Dr. C. C. Wu to America, 1927-28; since his return to China in the autumn of 1928, he has been a member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the National Government and member of the Legislative Yuan and concurrently Chairman of its Foreign Relations Committee; appointed Chinese Minister to Belgium, February, 1929, but did not proceed to the post; elected member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, Nov. 1935; address: Legislative Yuan, Nanking.

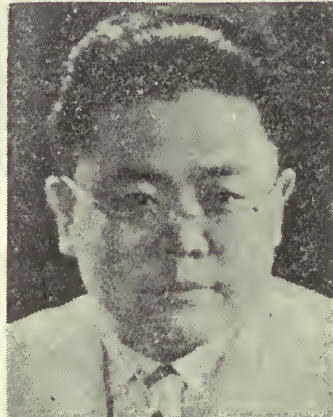


Dr. Shang-ling Fu (Fu Shang-ling)

傅尚霖

SHANG-LING FU, university professor; born in Swatow, Kwangtung, 1902; received his preliminary education from his parents; graduated with B.A. from the University of Shanghai, 1921; teacher at the Swatow Academy and concurrently lecturer of the Kwangtung Provincial Commercial College and secretary of the Swatow Y.M.C.A., 1921-23; president of the Swatow Sunday Club, 1923; organiser of the Ling Tung Experimental School for promoting Mass Education and did social reform work with his brother, Dan. S. Y. Fu, director of the Swatow Municipal Sanitary Laboratory and president of the Swatow Academy, 1921-23; member of the Hongkong Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Chinese Merchants' League and Manager of the Hwamer Co., London, 1924-25; delegate to the World's 9th Sunday School Convention, Glasgow, 1924, and Hon. Vice-President of the Paisley District Sunday School Union since 1928; Hon. Secretary of the Central Union of Chinese Students in Great Britain and Ireland and of the Union of Chinese Associations in Great Britain, 1925-1926; Editor of *The Chinese Student*, London, 1926-1927; travelled extensively in Great Britain giving lectures on China, 1924-29; member of the Royal Asiatic Society, British Institute of Philosophical Studies, China Society, American Sociological Society; Hon. Fellow of le Societe Internationale de Philologie, Sciences et Beaux-Arts and its representative in China; Fellow of the Royal Economic Society; post-graduate studies in the London School of Economics and Political Science of the University of London and research work in the School of Oriental Studies at Cambridge, 1925-1929; received Litt. D., 1931; Dean, Head of Department and Professor of Sociology and History, Fukien Christian University,

Foochow 1929-30; Professor of the National Tsing Hua University and concurrently exchange lecturer of Yenching University and lecturer of the National Normal University, Peiping, 1930-32; Hon. President of the Tientsin Anglo-Chinese College, 1932-33; Head of the Department and Professor of Sociology, National Sunyatsen University, Canton; author of "The Forms of the Family and Social Organisation," "A Social Morphological Study of the Existing Complex of the Chinese Family Group," "One Generation of Chinese Studies in Cambridge," "The Chinese Family—a Sociological Study of Its Structure," "Records of the Aboriginal Tribes in South Western China," "Hsing-Shih 姓氏),—an Index to the Social Organisation in China," "Kinship System in China," "The Word 'Chia' 家), a Philological Study, showing its Sociological Significance," "Foreword to the Chinese Student," "Sociological Foundations of Peace," "Lord Shaftsbury and Social-Industrial Progress,—a Review," "Christian Education in China," "Buddhist Philosophy," "The Chinese Renaissance," "Two Builders of Civilisation," "Backgrounds of Social Disorders in China," etc.; address: National Sunyatsen University, Canton.



Fu Ssu-nien (Fu Szu-nien)

傅斯年字孟真

FU SSU-NIEN, university professor and writer; born at Liao-ch'eng, Shantung, March 26, 1896; graduated from National University of Peking, 1919; studied in University College of London 1920-22; in Berlin University 1923-26; Dean of the Faculty of Letters, National Sunyatsen University of Canton 1927-28; Director of the Institute of History and Philology of the "Academia Sinica" since 1929; Honorary Professor of History at National University of Peking; scientific papers published chiefly in the Bulletin of the Institute of History and Philology; address: Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica, Peihai Park, Peiping; or Academia Sinica, Nanking.

FU TSENG-HSIANG, retired Government official; born at Chiangan, Szechuen, 1872; a Hanlin compiler under the Manchu regime, 1898; secretary to Yuan Shih-kai, then Viceroy of Chihli, 1903-05; superintendent of education at Tientsin, 1906; founded the Peiyang Normal School for Women at Tientsin in the same year; commissioner of education for Chihli, 1908; participated in the 1911 Revolution; Minister of Education, 1917; later,



Fu Tseng-hsiang

傅增湘字沅叔

superintendent of the Chinese students in Japan; adviser to President Hsu Shih-chang, 1919; director of the Government Financial Liquidation Office, 1922; he is now living in retirement in Tientsin, occasionally contributing articles to Chinese newspapers and periodicals there.



Gen. Fu Tso-yi

傅作義字宜生

GEN. FU TSO-YI, Government official; born in Shansi, 1885; graduate of Paoting Military Officers' College; served successively as battalion, regimental, brigadier and divisional commanders in the Army; joined the Nationalist Revolutionary Army in 1927 and was ordered to attack Chochow in Hopei; after capture of the city, he was made Commander-in-Chief of the 5th Army of the 3rd Croup Army (under command of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan), June, 1927 and concurrently Garrison Commander of Tientsin; upon reorganization of his Army in March, 1931, he became Commander of 35th Army and concurrently Commander of 73rd Division; Chairman of Suiyuan Provincial Government, since August, 1931; during the Japanese invasion of North China in 1933, he was made Commander-in-Chief of the 7th Army of the Northern Army in Hwaijow and Changping to resist the invaders; campaigned against Gen. Sun Tien-ying in Ninghsia, Feb., 1934; address: Suiyuan Provincial Government, Kweihua, Suiyuan.



Fu Siao-en (Fu Hsiao-an)

傅宗耀字筱菴

FU SIAO-EN, banker; born at Chin-hai, Chekiang, 1871; came to Shanghai at an early age to engage in business and became one of the foremost businessmen in Shanghai; during his business career, he has held the following important positions:—director and general manager of the Commercial Bank of China, Ltd.; director and member of the Arbitration Committee of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai; director of the Ningpo Commercial Bank, Ltd.; director of the Chung Hua Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.; managing director and manager of properties of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.; general manager of the Inland Steam Launch Co.; manager of the C. M. Inland Engine Works; director of the Han Yeh Ping Iron & Coal Co., Ltd.; chairman of the association of shareholders of the Han Yen Ping Iron & Coal Co.; director of the Shanghai Native Waterworks Co.; director of the Lungchang Paper Mills; director of the Wah Shing Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.; director of the Tai Lai Flour Mills; director of the Credit Franco-Chinois; director of the Nicholas Tsu Engineering Works; and director of the Sino-French Navigation Co., etc.; active in public affairs and for a time came into close relations with Wu Pei-fu and Sun Chuan-fang; assisted Sun Chuan-fang in his war against Nationalist Revolutionary Armies in 1927 by affording him facilities of military transport by China Merchants' steamships, 1927; was ordered to be arrested by the Nanking Government, 1927; took refuge in Dairen 1927; now director of the Commercial Bank of China; address: Commercial Bank of China, The Bund, Shanghai.

FU TUNG, university president; born at Lanfang, Honan, 1887; received his preliminary education at Kaifeng Middle School, Kaifeng, Honan, 1902-05; studied at Sugamo Kobun School and Toyo University, Tokyo, Japan, 1905-12; pursued his advanced education in England where he attended the University of Birmingham and University of Oxford 1913-19; since his return, he has successively served as professor of philosophy at the Government Peiping University, the Normal University and the Peking University, Peiping, President of Northwest University,



Fu Tung

傅銅字佩青

Sianfu, Shensi; now, President of the University of Anhwei, Anking; editor of "Philosophia" Peiping, the first philosophical journal in China; writer of articles and treatises on topics of philosophy and kindred subjects; some of his essays have been included in Hasting's Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics; address: 1 and 2 Shih-San-Tian Hutung, Kung-Men-Ko, Peiping W.



Daniel C. Fu (Fu Jo-yu)

傅智字若愚

DANIEL C. FU, educator and social worker; born at Huchow, Chekiang in 1892; received his early education in Hangchow and was graduated from the University of Shanghai in 1915; taught English for one year at Yate's Academy at Soochow before going to America in 1916; he studied first at William Jewell College in Missouri and later at the University of Chicago, specializing in Sociology and Education, graduating with Ph.B. and M.A. degrees from the two institutions respectively; being a self-supporting student, he went through college and university by working on farms and also lecturing on China; in 1918 he gave up his study in America and went over to France to work for the Chinese laborers on the battlefields, serving first as field worker in charge of a "Y" Hut in Boulogne and afterwards as editor-in-chief of the *Chinese Laborer's Weekly* in Paris;

during his two-year's stay in Europe he travelled extensively on the Continent to study educational and social conditions; upon his return to America in 1920 he accepted for one year the general secretaryship of the Chinese Student's Christian Association in North America, in which capacity he again had opportunities to travel; during the same period he was managing editor of *Christian China*, a monthly published by the Chinese Christian students in America; in the fall of 1921 he went back to Chicago to resume his study but returned to China the next spring; upon return he joined the National Y.M.C.A. in Shanghai with special responsibility in mass education work; he was associated with Dr. Y. C. James Yen in starting the Mass Education Movement in China, being joint author with him of the first Thousand Character Book ever published in China and author by himself of many other books; he held the position of general director of the Association for the Advancement of Mass Education in Shanghai, 1923-26; during the same period he also served for a short time as Professor of Sociology at Kwanghua University and Fuhtan University; he was sent to Nanking and made general secretary of the Y.M.C.A., 1928-29; in Nanking he served concurrently as director of the Vocational Guidance Bureau of the city; he has been officially connected with the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A.'s of China ever since 1922, serving in various capacities as mass education secretary, principal of the Secretaries' Summer School, director of the 1930 Special Study, chairman and secretary of the Employed Officer's Association, executive secretary of the Twelfth National Convention, editor of *Tung Kung Monthly*; at present he is holding the position of National Educational Secretary of the Y.M.C.A.'s of China with headquarters at 131 Museum Road, Shanghai.

Ha Han-chang

哈漢章字雲裳

HA HAN-CHANG, army officer.
(See Page 129-30, 4th Edition).

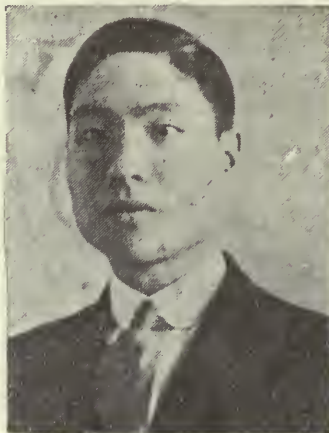


Han Ngan (Han An)

韓安字竹平

HAN NGAN, municipal councillor; born at Chao Hsien, Anhwei in 1885; studied at Nanking University, 1896-1905, graduating with A.B. degree;

went to America on a Government scholarship and entered Cornell University where he studied from 1907-09; entered the University of Michigan and studied forestry from 1909-11; studied agriculture at the University of Wisconsin, 1911-12; from these institutions, he received the degree of A.B. in 1909 and M.Cs.F. in 1911; on returning to China in 1912, he joined the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and was promoted senior secretary; assistant of the Bureau of Forestry 1915 and editor-in-chief of the *Agriculture and Forestry Review*; transferred to the Peiping-Hankow Railway in 1919; appointed commissioner of industry for Suiyuan and director of the Bureau of Lands; went to Moscow through Outer Mongolia in 1926 and from there to Canton where he helped in planning the northern military expedition; appointed a member of the Anhwei Provincial Government and concurrently Mayor of Anking in 1927 and in the same year, was transferred to the post of Commissioner of Education for Anhwei; he is at present councillor of the municipal government of Tsingtao; address: Tsingtao Municipal Government, Tsingtao.



Han Lih-wu
杭立武

HAN LIH-WU, educational worker; born at Chu-Chow, Anhwei, 1902; B.A. University of Nanking, Nanking, 1924; Research Student, University of London, England, 1926-28; Honorary Fellow in Political Science, University of Wisconsin, U.S.A., 1928-29, M.A., 1928; appointed editor, Examination Yuan 1929; editor-in-chief, Editorial Bureau, Examination Commission, 1930; Research Professor, University of Nanking, 1930-32; Professor and Head of Department of Political Science, National Central University, 1931; Honorary Fellow, Academia Sinica; now Director, Office of the Board of Trustees For the Administration of British Remitted Indemnity Funds; address: 78 Shansi Road, Nanking.



Gen. Han Fu-chu

韓復榘字向方

GEN. HAN FU-CHU, Chairman of Shantung Provincial Government; born at Pai-hsien, Hopei, 1890; started his career as a common soldier; Commander of the National 1st Provisional Division; Commander of the National 6th Army; Commander-in-Chief of the 6th Route Army of the Kuominchun Allied Army; Field Commander-in-Chief of the 6th Route Army of the 2nd Group Army; member of the Military Council of the National Government; member of Hopei Provincial Government; Chairman of Honan Provincial Government and concurrently member of the Committee for the Readjustment of Party Affairs in Honan; Field Commander-in-Chief of the 3rd Route Army and later Field Commander-in-Chief of the 1st Group Army of the Anti-Rebel Army; Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government and concurrently member of the Committee for the Readjustment of Party Affairs in Shantung; State Councillor of the National Government; Bandit Suppression Commander of Honan and Shantung; Commander-in-Chief of the General Reserve of the Communist Suppression Force; member of the Peiping Political Readjustment Commission and member of the Peiping Branch of the National Military Affairs Commission; address: Shantung Provincial Government, Tsinan, Shantung.



Han Lin-sung

韓麟生字寅階

HAN LIN-SUNG, Customs Superintendent; born at Mukden, Liaoning; Bachelor of Commerce, University of Edinburgh, Scotland; Mayor of Mukden Municipality; associate manager of the Bank of Three Eastern Provinces; managing-director of Peiping-Mukden Railway; managing-director of Kirin-Tenghwa Railway; Superintendent of Customs, Tientsin, Hopei.



N. L. Han (Han Yu-lin)
韓玉麟

N. L. HAN, merchant; born at Soochow, Kiangsu, 1880; founder and general-manager of the National Transport Company, Shanghai; went to America in 1904 to attend an exposition held at St. Louis and while there, took courses at Jones Commercial College, at the same time studying the American express transportation systems; founded the China Express Company of Shanghai upon his return to China; assisted in the 1911 Revolution as a transportation officer of the Republican Forces; a director of St. Luke's Hospital, Shanghai; of National Committee, Y.M.C.A. of China; of the Shanghai Y.M.C.A. and of the Chants Academy, Shanghai; address: National Transport Co., 201-5 Broadway Road, Shanghai.



He Tsi-hua (Hao Tsi-hua)
郝子華字尚彬

HE TSI-HUA, army medical officer; born at Tacheng, Hopei; after being graduated from the Peiyang Army Medical School in 1916, he was appointed a military surgeon officer in Southern China; during the fighting between Chi Hsieh-yuan and Lu Yung-hsiang in 1924, he was with Chi's forces and was chief of the field hospitals of the military commissariats at Changchow, Chinkiang and other places; when Chen Tiao-yuan became Commander-in-Chief of Anhwei, he was appointed chief of the military surgeon

division; upon the inauguration of the Northern Punitive Expedition, he became surgeon-general and concurrently chief of the field hospital of the National 37th Army; later promoted chief of the board of surgeons of the Military Council; chief of the commission for the rehabilitation of the wounded, 1928; principal of the Army Medical School and concurrently chief of the board of surgeons of the surgery department of the Ministry of War of the National Government since 1929; address: Department of Surgery, Ministry of War, Nanking.



Ho Cheng-chun

何成淦字雪竹

HO CHENG-CHUN, army officer; born at Suichow, Hupeh in 1882; was graduated from the Japanese Military Officers' Academy, Tokyo; joined Tungminghui in Japan, 1910; Lieut.-Gen. and chief of general affairs of Ministry of War of Nanking Provisional Government, 1912; commander of the advance force of the Eastern Route Bandit Suppression Army, Fukien, 1922; Commander-in-Chief of Fukien Army in 1924 and later appointed Commander-in-Chief of Hupeh Army of Chien Kuo Chun; Commander-in-Chief of Left Wing of the Northern Expeditionary Army, 1924; director of peace maintenance bureau of Northern Hupeh and member of Hupeh Political Council, 1926; appointed high adviser to the National Revolutionary Army Headquarters in Nanking and member of Military Council, 1927; Chairman of National Military Advisory Council of National Government, 1928; Director of the Commander-in-Chief's Provisional Headquarters at Peiping and Commander of 9th Bandit Suppression Army, 1929; Commander-in-Chief of 5th Route Army of Bandit Suppression Forces, winter 1929; Chairman of Hupeh Provincial Government and concurrently Commander of 3rd Unit of Bandit Suppression Army 1930; State Councillor of the National Government, member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang and Director of the Hupeh Pacification Headquarters, since 1931; address: Hupeh Pacification Headquarters, Hankow.

HO CHI-KUNG, Government official; born at Tungcheng, Anhwei in 1898; while yet young he took up the study of Chinese literature, agriculture and political economy; in 1917 he promoted the Wuhu Agricultural Ground; later, he became a teacher



Ho Chi-kung

何其鞏

and reporter in Peiping; in 1924 he served as secretary to the Defence Commissioner of Northwestern Frontier; then, he was sent to Soviet Russia to study politics; in 1925 he served as secretary-general of the Commander of Suiyuan Force, and later as secretary-general to the Commander of Peking Metropolitan Guard; he went to Japan in 1926, then to Moscow and returned to China with General Feng Yu-hsiang; later he was appointed as secretary-general to the Commander-in-Chief of the National 2nd Group Army and concurrently advisor to the National Government; in 1928 he became chief of the civil administration of South Honan, and concurrently Commander of Min Twan Chun (Militia Corps), executive member of the Political Committee and chief of the Internal Defence Department in the Headquarters of the National 2nd Group Army, member of the Kaifeng Branch of the Central Political Council; Mayor of the Peiping Special Municipality 1928-29; member of the Peiping Branch of the Central Political Council, member of the Reconstruction Committee of the National Government, member of the Nanking Metropolitan Reconstruction Committee of the National Government, member of the Flood Relief Committee of the National Government; in 1931 he served as member of the political department in the Headquarters of the Generalissimo of the Army, Navy and Air Force of the National Government, member of Anhwei Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner Education, and secretary-general of the National Finance Committee of the National Government; in 1932 he was re-appointed member of the Anhwei Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Finance, and member of the Hwai Ho Drainage Committee of the National Government; secretary-general of the Peiping Council of Political Affairs of the Executive Yuan and concurrently member of the said Council, 1932-35; last known address: Peiping Political Council, Peiping.

HO CHIEH, university professor; born at Canton, Kwangtung in 1888; studied at Canton Christian College, 1903-06 and at the Tangshan Railway and Engineering College, 1906-09; went to America on a Government scholarship and studied at the Colorado School of Mines, 1910-13 and received his E. M. (engineer of mines) degree;



Ho Chieh

何杰字五緯

took post-graduate work on coal and iron at Lehigh University, 1913-14 and received his M.Sc. degree; returned to China in 1914 and was professor of mining and metallurgy at the National University of Peking 1914-19; dean of the engineering school, 1919-23 and dean of the school of geology, 1919-24; he held concurrent posts as assistant engineer of the Chou Siang Railway, 1917 and professor of mathematics at the University of Communications, Peking, 1923-24; dean and professor of mining at Peiyang University, Tientsin from 1924 to the present and acting president of the university June to December, 1928; he is a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers (1918), the Association of Chinese and American Engineers (1920), the Geological Society of China 1922—councillor in 1924 in the Chinese Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (1926); author of "Ore Analysis," "Analysis of Iron and Steel," "Technical Gas Analysis," "Fire Assaying," "Metallurgy of Iron and Steel," "Mine Sampling and Valuation" and "A Popular Gem Stone of North China"; last known address: Peiyang University, Tientsin.



G. Zay Wood (Ho Chieh-ts'ai)

何傑才字其偉

G. ZAY WOOD, Government official; born at Tsa-Chao, Shanghai, August 27, 1895; received his preliminary

Education in Sungkiang and Nanyang Middle Schools; studied at Tsinghua College, Peking, 1913-15, after which he was sent to America on a Government scholarship and entered Yale University; he received his A.B. in 1917 and then went to Harvard University and took his M.A. degree in political science in 1918; he was awarded the Charles Washburn Clark prize in 1917 for his essay on "The Diplomatic and Consular Service of the U.S. as compared with that of European Countries"; studied international law at Columbia University, 1918-21; he was appointed a Curtis Fellow in International Law by the University in both 1919 and 1920; while in school in America he was editor of the *Chinese Students Monthly* and the *Far Eastern Republic* and a frequent contributor to American newspapers and magazines; he was twice elected president of the Chinese Political Science Association; he was temporarily attached to the Chinese Legation in Washington, D.C. and a member of the Chinese delegation to the Washington Conference in 1921, serving as an assistant in the Chinese press bureau; returned to China in 1922 and became chief editor of the *Peking Daily News*, at the same time acting as secretary to the commission on the National Financial Conference; he joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in January, 1923 and in June was made secretary to the Cabinet; editor and publisher of the *Evening World*, Peking 1923; acting Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai 1927; Director of the European Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government, 1928; secretary of the Peiping Political Council, 1934-35; now member of the Treaty Commission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; author of "The Anglo-Japanese Alliance," "The Twenty-One Demands," "The China-Japanese Treaties," "The Shantung Question," "A Study in Diplomacy and World Politics" and the booklet "China and Japan"; Address: c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking.



Gen. Ho Chien
何健字芸樵

GEN. HO CHIEN, Government official; born at Liling, Hunan in 1887; was graduated from Paoting Military College; commander of 9th brigade, 1920; commander of 2nd division of Nationalist 8th army, 1926; commander of Nationalist 35th Army, 1927; chairman of commission for rehabilitation of western Hunan, 1927; associate director-general for the pacification of

Hunan Province, 1928; acting Chairman of the Anhwei Provincial Government, 1928; commander, reorganized 6th division, 4th Group Army and Chairman, Hunan Provincial Government since April, 1929; Commander-in-chief of the Government Pursuit Forces of the Communists, in 1934; Commander-in-Chief of the 1st Route Army of the Communist-suppression Forces, since 1935; elected member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, Nov. 1935; author of "Universalism and Commonwealth" and "The Five Human Relationships and Eight Virtues"; address: Hunan Provincial Government, Changsha, Hunan.



Maj.-Gen. Ho Chu-kuo
何柱國

MAJ.-GEN. HO CHU-KUO, Commander of 57th Army; born at Yung-hsien, Kwangsi, 1896; graduate of Japanese Military Officers' College, Tokyo; instructor at the Paoting Military Officers' College and the Mukden Military Training School with the rank of Colonel; chief of staff office of the Headquarters of the Inspector-General of First and Third Allied Armies (Fengtien) under the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin; Commander of 45th Regiment of the Independent 45th Infantry Brigade of the Fengtien Army; Garrison Commander of Kaifeng, Honan; Commander of the 9th Independent Brigade of the 23rd Division of the Northeastern Army and concurrently Garrison Commander of Linyung (Shanhaikwan and Yungping); when the Japanese invaded Shanhaikwan at the beginning of 1933, he valiantly defended that Great Wall Pass and fought against the Japanese for three successive days and nights, but was finally forced to abandon it under the combined pressure of the Japanese Land, Navy and Air Forces; in recognition of his meritorious services in opposing the Japanese invaders, he was promoted Commander of 57th Army by the National Government and appointed a member of the Peiping Branch Military Affairs Commission; in 1934 his Army was transferred to Hupeh for Communist-suppression duties; he is now stationed at Macheng, Hupeh; address: Headquarters, 57th Division, Macheng, Hupeh.

Ho Feng-lin

何豐林字茂如

HO FENG-LIN army officer.
(See Page 135, 4th Edition).



Dr. Feng-shan Ho (Ho Feng-shan)

何鳳山

DR. FENG-SHAN HO, Government official and University professor; born at Yi-Yang, Hunan, 1902; was graduated from the College of Yale-in-China in Changsha, Hunan in 1926 with B.A. degree; served as secretary and department director in the Bureau of Foreign Affairs in Hunan, 1926-29; was sent by the Hunan Provincial Government in the summer of 1929 to study in Germany where he attended the Munich University and received his Doctorate in Political Economy, 1932; after graduation, he travelled extensively in Europe, studying international economic situation; upon return to China in Oct., 1932, he was appointed secretary on foreign affairs by the Hunan Provincial Government and at same time served as adviser on financial matters to the 4th Route Army and professor at the Hunan National University; in addition to his official duties, he devotes much of his time and energy to literary work, frequently contributing articles to newspapers and magazines; appointed by the Hunan Provincial Government as Hunan delegate to the Chicago Exposition, U.S.A., May, 1933; promoter and co-founder of the "Economic Society for Hunan"; author of two books in preparation: "The Policy of Chinese Agriculture" and "A Comparative Study of the Economic Situation of America and Europe"; address: Hunan Provincial Government, Changsha, Hunan.



J. C. Ho (Ho Jui-chang)
何瑞章字次衡

J. C. HO, retired Government official; born at Nanling, Anhui in 1889; was graduated from the Kiangnan High School, Nanking and in 1910 passed the Board of Education examination and received the degree of M.A.; English translator in the Directorate-General of Railways; secretary of the Ministry of Communications in 1914; in July, 1917 he was appointed associate director of the Chu-ching and Chow-hsing Railways; in August, he was transferred to the Peking Suiyuan Railway in the same position; appointed Secretary in the President's Office in November, 1918; in March 1922, he was appointed acting councillor of the Ministry of Communications and retired from political life in September, 1922, subsequent to the downfall of the Chiao-tung clique; he has been living in retirement since that time.



Gen. Ho Kuo-kuang

賀國光字元靖

GENERAL HO KUO-KUANG, army officer; born at Puchi, Hupeh, 1884; was graduated from the Peking Military Cadets' College; Commander of the 5th Infantry Division of Hupeh Army; Commander of the 15th Army; Commander of the 4th Nationalist Revolutionary Army; Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the Military Affairs Commission and later Director of the General Affairs Chamber of the Commission; Inspector of Infantry Forces of the Inspectorate-General of Military Training; member of the Hupeh Provincial Government; Chief-of-Staff of the Field-Headquarters of the Generalissimo at Wuchang and Nanchang; Vice-Inspector of the Inspectorate-General of Military Training; Garrison Commander of Nanking; Chief-of-Staff to the Commander-in-Chief of the Communist-suppression Forces for the border regions of the three provinces of Kiangsi, Kwangtung and Fukien; Associate Director of the 2nd Chamber of the Headquarters of the President of the Military Affairs Commission; Director of the 1st Chamber of the Nanchang Headquarters; now, Chief of Staff of the Provisional Headquarters of the President of the Military Affairs Commission in Szechuan; address: Headquarters of the President of the Military Affairs Commission, Chungking, Szechuan.

FRANKLIN LIEN HO, university professor; born at Paoking, Hunan, March 24, 1897; received his high school education in the preparatory school of Yale-in-China, Changsha,



Franklin Lien Ho (Ho Lien)

何廉

from which he was graduated in 1919; went to America and studied at Pomona College, Calif., from which he received his A.B. degree in 1922; attended the graduate school of economics of Yale University and in 1926 received his Ph.D. degree; during his college career he won several scholarships; he was research assistant at Yale, 1925-26 and served as reader in economics for three years; returned to China in 1926 and became professor of finance and statistics at Nankai University, Tientsin, which position he still holds; in 1927 he organized a committee on social and economical research at Nankai University and became its director; he served for a time as technical adviser to the Bureau of Markets, Shanghai and consulting statistician to the Bureau of Economic Information, Peiping; he is still honorary technical adviser to the Bureau of Statistics of the Legislative Yuan and also special research fellow of the Department of Social Sciences in the National Research Institute; author of "Income Taxation: A Comparative Study of Its Administrative Machinery and Procedure"; "A Weekly Index Number of Commodity Prices at Wholesale in North China, 1913 to the present"; address: Nankai University, Tientsin.

Ho Pei-yung

何珮溶字韻珊

HO PEI-YUNG, official.

(See Page 137, 4th Edition).



Ho Ping-yin (Ho Ping-hsien)

何炳賢

Provinces, 1931; concurrently, he serves as chairman of the Executive Committee, China Commission of Chicago International Exposition in 1933 and director of publicity of the Committee; commissioned by the Ministry of Industry to conduct investigations of national industries and to serve concurrently as Editing-Director of China Industrial Handbooks; author of "Police Records System" and several books on local self-government and foreign trade problems of China; address: Bureau of Foreign Trade, Customs Building, Shanghai.



Ho Ping-sung

何炳松

HO PING-YIN, Government official; born at Fan-yu, Kwangtung, 1903; studied Political Economy and Municipal Government at the University of California, 1924-27 and received B.A. and M.A. degrees respectively in 1926 and 1927; elected member of Pi Sigma Alpha Society of the University following graduation; founded the Continental University at Shanghai 1928 and served concurrently as dean of the Finance Department and professor of English and Municipal Government; did research work in Municipal Government in Europe, 1929; appointed director of the Bureau of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Industry and concurrently chairman of the China Steam Filature Raw Silk Marketing Committee for Kiangsu and Chekiang

HO PING-SUNG, editor and university president; born at Kihwa, Chekiang, October 18, 1880; received early education from his father; passed the first examination under the Manchu regime, receiving the degree of "hsiu ts'ai" in 1903; began modern education in 1904; graduated from the Provincial College of Chekiang with first prize in 1912; studied at the University of Wisconsin, U.S.A., on a Government scholarship, 1912-15, graduating with B.A. degree in 1915 with honor and serving as a student assistant instructor in the Political Science Department of the same University during his senior year; did research work in the Graduate School of

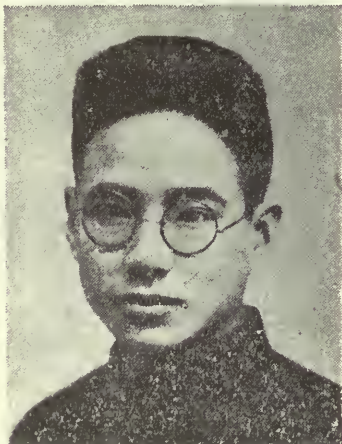
Princeton University in 1915, receiving M.A. degree in 1916; after returning to China, served successively as secretary to the Civil Governor of Chekiang and provincial educational inspector 1916-17; professor of history at the National University of Peking and dean of the English as well as the history and geography departments of Peking Higher Normal School, 1917-22; principal of the First Normal School and the First Middle School of Chekiang, 1922-24; editor of the Commercial Press, Ltd., Shanghai, 1924-29; editor-in-chief and assistant librarian of the Oriental Library, 1929-32; after the destruction of the Company and the Library by Japanese bombing in 1932, he participated in the work of reconstruction, and became thereafter chief secretary to the management and concurrently chairman of industrial relations committee; and since 1934 has been assistant manager, taking charge of the re-organized Editorial Department as assistant editor-in-chief as well as editor of the monthly, *Educational Review*, and continuing meanwhile to hold the chief secretaryship and chairmanship; appointed President of the National Chinan University at Chengju, Shanghai, June 1935; author of "An Outline of Historical Methodology"; "A History of Medieval Europe"; "General Principles of History Writing"; "An Inquiry into the Origin of the Eastern Chekiang School of Chinese Philosophy," etc.; address: Head Office, The Commercial Press, Ltd., Honan Road, Shanghai.

Jack Ho (Ho Shao-huan)

何少煥

JACK HO (HO SHAO-HUAN), merchant.

(See Page 137, 4th Edition).



Ho Shih-ch'en

何世楨字恩毅

HO SHIH-CHEN, university president; born at Wang-kiang, Anhwei, December 1895; studied law at the Comparative Law School of China, Shanghai, from which he was graduated with LL.B. degree with honors in 1921; went to the United States in the same year and entered the University of Michigan, where he received his J.D. degree; after his return to China, he served for a time as professor of law at the Comparative Law School of China, from 1923-26;

in 1923, he was elected Chinese delegate to the International Bar Association at Manila and has since been treasurer of that Association; delegate to the First National Convention of the Koumintang, 1923; dean of Shanghai University, 1923; founded the Chih Tze University in 1924 and has been its president since that year; was admitted to the Bar and become a legal practitioner at Shanghai, 1924-27; elected member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang at the National Convention of Kuomintang, 1927; member of the Anhwei Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Education for Anhwei, 1928; president of Shanghai Provisional Court, 1929; appointed Political vice-Minister of Justice in 1932, but did not accept the appointment; address: Chih-Tze University, Chapei, Shanghai.



Ho Shih-yuan

何世源字仙槎

HO SHIH-YUAN, Government official; born at Ho Tse Hsien, Shantung in 1895; studied at Peking University, 1916-19; went to America to study in 1919; he was graduated from Beloit College with the degree of B.Sc.; from the University of Chicago with a M.A. degree; took post-graduate work in Columbia University, after which he went to Germany; he did research work in Political Economy at Berlin University 1922-24; went to France and took post graduate work in Paris University 1924-26; while at Paris he did work in China's foreign publicity; returned to China in 1926 and was made professor of law and political science in Chung Shan University, Canton; he was also editor of the *Canton Gazette* and the *Kuo Min News*; since 1927 he has devoted himself to Party activities, being member of several party commissions in Kwangtung and Shantung; in 1928 he was appointed acting director of the political department of the Military Commission of the National Government; in May, 1928 he was appointed a member of the Shantung Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Education which posts he still holds; author of "International Economic Policy with Special Reference to China"; "Outline of Social Policy," and "Methods of Studying Social Science"; address: Shantung Provincial Government, Tsinan, Shantung.



Ho Teh-kuei

何德奎

HO TEH-KUEI, assistant secretary of Shanghai Municipal Council; born at Kihwa, Chekiang, 1896; finished sophomore year in the National University of Peking and passed examination of the Ministry of Education as a Government student for advanced studies in the United States of America, 1917; Bachelor of Arts, University of Wisconsin, U.S.A., 1919; Master of Business Administration, Harvard University, U.S.A., 1921; professor of Economics and Business Administration, Ta-tung University and Nanyang College, Shanghai; dean of College of Commerce, Kwang Hwa University, Shanghai; member of Special Chinese Education Committee, Shanghai Municipal Council, 1928; English Secretary, Shanghai Chinese Ratepayers Association; English Secretary, National Loans Sinking Fund Commission; head, Department of Economics, Shanghai Law College; advisory member, Capital Planning Commission, Nanking; advisory member, Foreign Relations Commission, Ministry for Foreign Affairs; film censor, Shanghai Municipal Council; assistant secretary of Shanghai Municipal Council, since 1931; address: Secretariat, Shanghai Municipal Council, Shanghai.

SIR ROBERT HOTUNG, Kt., LL.D., financier and industrialist; born at Hongkong, Dec. 22, 1862; received his early education in Chinese schools after which he went to Hongkong Central School (now Queen's College) for four years studying English and graduated at the head of his class; attached to the indoor staff of the Maritime Customs, 1878-80; junior assistant to the compradore of Jardine, Matheson & Company, Ltd., 1880-82; chief compradore of the Hongkong Fire and Canton Insurance Companies, 1882-88; after resigning his position because of ill health, he launched into many business dealings and is now one of the richest men in Hongkong; he is a large shareholder in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and is a director in many other concerns, including the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company; Ltd.; Hongkong Electric Company, Ltd., Peak Tramway Company, Ltd.; Hongkong Land Investment Company, Ltd.; Chairman, Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, Ltd.; Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.; Hongkong Fire



Sir Robert Hotung (Ho Tung)

何東字晚生

graduated from the Peiping Military Insurance Company, Ltd.; Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.; Kam Hing Knitting Company, Ltd.; China Light and Power Company, Ltd.; China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, Ltd.; Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.; the Green Island Cement Company, Ltd.; Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.; Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.; Hongkong Engineering and Construction Co., Ltd.; and Chairman of the United Photoplay Service, Ltd.; besides being engaged in these businesses he is one of the large property holders of Hongkong and has also wide personal industrial interests in North China and Manchuria; he is known throughout China as one of the country's greatest philanthropists; he has given some \$260,000 to Hongkong University; he presented to the Colony the Kowloon Public School—the first civil school for European children in Hongkong; he founded a scholarship that bears his name at Queen's College; for many years he has also given substantial amounts to famine, flood and typhoon sufferers; in 1915 a knighthood was conferred upon him by King George; he is also the recipient of many decorations from the Chinese Government, from President Yuan Shih-kai down to Li Yuan-hung, including the first class Chia Ho with Grand Sash; he is an officer of the Legion of Honour, France; he is recipient of the Red Cross, First Class, of Germany; and a Knight Grand Officer of the Ancient Order of Christ, conferred by the Portuguese Government and Knight of Grace of St. John of Jerusalem; and he holds an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws of Hongkong University; he represented Hongkong as honorary commissioner at the Wembley (London) Exhibition, 1924-25; he has travelled extensively in both America and Europe; address: Hongkong Bank Building, Hongkong.

GEN. HO YAO-TSU, Minister to Turkey; born at Ninghsiang, Hunan, 1889; received his advanced military training at the Japanese Military Officers' College, Tokyo, graduating in 1916; joined the army service after his return from Japan and first served in the first division of infantry corps of the Hunan Army as a battalion commander and later a brigade commander; promoted commander of the same Division, 1923; when the Northern



Gen. Ho Yao-tsu

賀耀祖

Punitive Expedition was launched in 1926, he was appointed Commander of the Second Independent Division of the Revolutionary Army and was responsible for the capture of Kiukiang from the northern militarists; in 1927, his troops were incorporated into the Right Wing Army operating along the Yangtze and succeeded in capturing Nanking, for which service, he was promoted Commander of the 40th Revolutionary Army and concurrently Commander of Martial Law Forces of Nanking; he was also elected member of the Central Political Council 1931; appointed Field-Commander of the Third Group Army in 1928 and was relieved of this office after the pacification of the North; when the Kwangsi Clique revolted against Nanking Government in 1929, he was appointed chief military counsellor at the Field Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief and soon later appointed chief military councillor of the National Government with the rank of Marshal which position he resigned, Jan., 1932; Vice-Chief of General Staff, 1932-34; appointed Chinese Minister to Turkey, Nov. 1934, which post he is now holding; was awarded high decorations for his meritorious services by the National Government in 1930; address: Chinese Legation, Angora, Turkey.

GEN. HO YING-CHIN, Government official; born at Hsingi, Kweichow, 1889; graduated from Kweichow and Wuchang junior military schools when young; went to Japan where he entered the Japanese Military Academy in Tokyo, 1909, and joined the Tung Ming Hui; participated in the 1911 Revolution; pursued further studies in Japan; after graduation from that Academy, was appointed principal of the Kweichow Military Institute, Chief of Staff of the Kweichow Army, Commander of a mixed-brigade, and Chief of the Kwei-yang Police Department; chief instructor and dean of the Whampoa Military Cadets' Academy, Kwangtung, 1924; Commander of the First Brigade of the Nationalist Army in Kwangtung, 1925; suppressed the insurrection of certain Canton merchant groups and that of Yang Hsi-min and Liu Ch'en-huan; rendered distinguished service in the Weichow, Mienhu and P'elo expeditions; was promoted a Division Commander and later an Army Commander; concurrently he served as Pacification Commissioner of Tungkiang, Kwangtung;



Gen. Ho Ying-chin

何應欽

was in charge of the police forces at Chaochow and Meihshian, Kwangtung, 1926, when the Nationalist Revolutionary Army began its Northern Expedition; later, was in command of the East Route Revolutionary Army, and marched his forces into Fukien, 1926; after the pacification of Fukien, was appointed Chairman of the Fukien Provincial Government; advancing into Chekiang, he subdued all resistance there; pretending to lead the East Route Army on a drive against Shanghai, he ordered General Pei Tsung-hsi, its Field-Commander, to bring part of the Army over there, while he himself marched the main force by narrow paths to Nanking, attacked and defeated Sun Chuan-fang by surprise, and entered Nanking; with the establishment of the National Government at Nanking, 1927, he was elected a member of the Central Political Council and of the State Council; towards the end of August, 1927, Sun Chuan-fang and Chang Tsung-chang crossed the Yangtze river by night with a large army about 100,000 strong, and occupied Lungtan with the intention of retaking Nanking; he in association with other Nationalist Military Commanders gave battle, and after a fierce engagement lasting seven days and nights, repulsed Sun's and Chang's last attempt to block the northward advance of the Nationalist Expeditionary Army and averted a serious crisis to the Capital; continuing his advance northward, he captured Pengpu and Süchow and was then appointed Chief of Staff of the Nationalist Generalissimo's Headquarters; Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government, 1928; Director-General of Military Training, 1929; Chief of Staff; Minister of Military Affairs, since March 10, 1930; after 1929, he was at times concurrently Director of the Field Headquarters of the Generalissimo of the National Army at Wuhan (Wuchang and Hankow) Hupeh, at Kaifeng, Honan, at Canton, Kwangtung and at Nanchang, Kiangsi; also Field Commander in Kiangsi, and later, Field Commander in Kiangsi, Kwangtung and Fukien Provinces in the drive against the Communists; he was elected member of the Central Executive Committee at both the Third and Fourth Plenary Sessions of the Kuomintang National Congress, 1929 and 1931; was appointed acting Chairman of the Peiping Branch of the National Military Affairs Commission,

1933; in the summer of 1934, he was appointed concurrently Director-General for the Self-government of Inner Mongolia; appointed Resident Representative of the Executive Yuan at Peiping Nov. 1935, but did not accept the appointment; address: Ministry of War, Nanking.



Ho Yu-fang

何玉芳 字秉璋

HO YU-FANG, Government official; born at Faku district near Mukden in 1885; was graduated from the Police College and later the Law College at Mukden; appointed assistant chief of the tax bureau along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, 1924; chief of the Police Administration of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, 1925; director of the municipal council, Tientsin, and later director-general of the special administrative area (the former German, Russian and Austrian Concessions), May, 1926; director of the municipal council of the Chinese city, Tientsin, Aug., 1926; re-appointed director-general of special administrative area and for some time also director of the municipal council of Chinese city, Tientsin, 1927; assistant managing director of the Lung-Hai Railway, 1927; assistant commander of the martial law forces at Tientsin, May, 1927; member of the communications committee of the Three Eastern Provinces, July, 1928; Mayor of Harbin and concurrently director of municipal affairs of Harbin Special Area, Nov., 1928; Commissioner of Education of the Hopei Provincial Government, 1930-32.

HOU CHIA-YUEN, railway official; born at Soochow, Kiangsu, October, 15, 1896; received his first degree in civil engineering in 1918 at Tangshan Engineering College and his M.A. degree in the same course from Cornell University, U.S.A., 1919; while in America, he worked with the McClintic Marshall Steel Construction Company to receive practical training; after return to China, he first served as professor in civil engineering at Tangshan University for two years and sectional chief at the Kaiochow-Tsinan Railway for four years; served as district engineer, bridge-engineer and finally chief of the Engineering Department of Hangchow-Kiangshan Railway for four years, 1928-1933; Commissioner of Public Works of Nanking Municipality for 15 months, 1933-1934; now Associate Director in charge of the



Hou Chia-yuen

侯家源

extension work of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway; address: Chekiang Kiangsi Railway Administration, Hangchow.



Afman S. C. Hsi (Hsi Ya-fu)

奚亞夫

AFMAN S. C. HSI, lawyer; born at Tsingpoo, Kiangsu in 1890; received his preliminary education in his native city; attended Hardoon's College, 1914-21, and received the degree of B.C.; he majored in Chinese literature and philosophy; entered the Comparative Law School of China, Shanghai in 1921 and received his LL.B. degree in 1924; assistant in the law office of N. E. Lurton, 1924-26; president of Postal and Customs College, 1925-27; during this time he wrote a series of English, Postal and Customs books; "English Composition Models," "Guide to Postal Examinations," "Guide to Customs Examinations;" opened his own law office in 1927 and has since been engaged in private practice; address: 451 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, Tel. 19038.

HSI YU-CHANG, lawyer; born at Soochow, Kiangsu in 1891; was graduated from the Nanyang Middle School and the Shengchow Law College, Shanghai; dean and honorary principal



Hsi Yu-chang

席裕昌 字雨孫

of the Kirin Provincial Law Institute; engaged in private law practice in Shanghai since 1917; member of the Chinese Bar Association; author of "Principles of Law" and "A Study of Oration"; address: 22 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.



Hsia Chi-feng

夏奇峯

HSIA CHI-FENG, ex-Chinese official at the League of Nations; born at Yangchow, Kiangsu in 1889; he was graduated from the Nanhui Middle School in 1911; went to France in 1916 as an interpreter-foreman with the Chinese Labor Corps attached to the British expeditionary forces; returned to China after the armistice and contributed a series of articles to various publications dealing with labor conditions in Europe; appointed labor and diplomatic editor of the *Eastern Times* in 1919 and assisted in the organization of the Returned Chinese Laborers Association, of which he became president; in 1921, he again went to Europe as special correspondent for the *Eastern Times*, Shanghai and as unofficial publicity agent for the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations; he was a member of the information section of the League of Nations at Geneva 1923-28; now member of the Treaty Commission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; address: c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking.



Hsia Chin-hsi

夏琴西字彦藻

HSIA CHIN-HSI, lawyer; was graduated from the Tientsin Commercial School and Chihli Law School; delegate of the Chinese Chambers of Commerce to the International Conference of Chambers of Commerce held in Japan, 1914; secretary of the Tientsin Chamber of Commerce for many years; participated in the "Patriotic Movement in Tientsin," 1919; served as editor of the *Hua Peh Shih Pao*, at Tientsin; legal counsellor to the Chinese flour and bankers' associations at Tientsin; he has been engaged in legal practice in Tientsin since his graduation from the Chihli Law School.



Hsia Ching-kuan

夏敬觀

HSIA CHING-KUAN, retired Government official; a native of Kiangsu; received his education in his native province after which he passed the literary examinations of his province; he carried on literary and educational work in his province for many years after which he went to Shanghai and was made a director of Fuh Tan College (now university) and the China National Institute; after the Revolution of 1911 he became an editor of the Commercial Press, which position he held until 1919 when he was appointed Commissioner of Education for Chekiang province; in 1922 he was relieved of this position and appointed chief

librarian of the Metropolitan Library, Peking; he returned to Chekiang in 1923 and was appointed director of the Cigarette Tax Bureau.



C. L. Hsia (Hsia Ching-lin)

夏晉麟

C. L. HSIA, Government official; born at Ningpo, Chekiang in 1896; after receiving his early education at the Kiangsu Primary School, 1906-10 and the Tientsin Anglo-Chinese College, 1910-14, he then went to England and attended Mill Hill School, London, 1914-16; B.Sc. (Glasgow), 1919; M.A. (Edinburgh), 1920; Ph.D. (Edinburgh), 1922; wrote his thesis on "Treaty Relations between China and Great Britain"; on return he held the following positions: secretary, Weihaiwei Retrocession Commission, 1922-23; dean of the faculty of Southern University, Shanghai, 1923; secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking; technical expert, National Tariff Commission; delegate to the Institute of Pacific Relations, Kyoto in 1929; president of Medhurst College, Shanghai 1927-31; First Secretary, Chinese Legation, London, 1931-33; technical delegate to the World Disarmament Conference, Geneva, 1932; technical expert to the two extraordinary Assemblies in connection with the Sino-Japanese Dispute, and to the 13th ordinary assembly, 1932; First Secretary, Chinese Legation, Washington, 1933; Professor of International Relations at Chiao Tung University, Shanghai; senior compiler, Legislative Yuan; now member of the Legislative Yuan; he is the author of "Studies in Chinese Diplomatic History," "The Status of Shanghai" and joint translator of "The Chinese Civil Code"; address: 839 Connaught Road, Shanghai.

MRS. C. L. HSIA, nee Liu Hui-tseng (W. T. New), college professor; born at Shanghai, Kiangsu in 1900; wife of Dr. C. L. Hsia; received her early education at Bridgman Memorial School; and McTyeire School, Shanghai; went to England 1913 and attended Helena High School, Cheltenham Ladies' College, Royal Academy of Music and the London Academy of Music; winner of Bronze and Silver Medals from both musical institutions; awarded Gold Medal in elocution 1921; took A.L.A.M.



Mrs. C. L. Hsia (Liu Hui-tseng)

夏牛惠珍

(Associate of London Academy of Music) 1922; returned to China 1922; formerly professor in English, singing and public speaking at Kiangsu Provincial College of Commerce, Southern University, McTyeire School and Shanghai School of Fine Arts; since 1927 professor of English at Chih Tze University and the College of Commerce of Central University; among the honorary positions held are vice-chairman of the Daily Vocation Bible School; vice-chairman of the Margaret Williamson Hospital Board; chairman of the Medhurst Girls' School Board; she was elected chairman of the National Committee Y.W.C.A. in 1929; address: 839 Connaught Road, Shanghai.



Hsia Yi-ting (Hsia I-ting)

夏詒霆字挺齋

HSIA YI-TING, retired diplomatic official; born at Kiangyin, Kiangsu, 1878; began his diplomatic career as a student interpreter of the Chinese Legation in Berlin; secretary to the Chinese Legation in Paris; consul-general in Yokohama, Japan; secretary to the Cabinet and of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; councillor to the same Ministry, 1915; acting vice-Minister and later officiating Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1916; Minister to Brazil and Peru, 1917-22; no further information has been received in recent years.



Kwangyu C. T. Hsia (Hsia Kuang-yu)

夏光宇

KWANGYU C. T. HSIA, technologist; born at Tsinpu, Kiangsu in 1889; was graduated from the science school of the Kiangsu Provincial College with the degree of Chu Jen (M.A.) in 1908; studied civil engineering at the Peking Government University in 1910 and was graduated in March, 1913 with C.E. degree; surveying engineer for Wu-Han railway bridge across the Yangtze, locating engineer for Sze-Ping-Kai Taonanfu Railway under the Ministry of Communications, 1913-14; assistant director of railway engineering department of the Chiao Tung University and acting dean of the engineering department of the Government University at Peking, 1914; he was sent to America to study railway administration and returned to China in Feb., 1916; again sent to America, Japan and Canada to study railway engineering and municipal administration; returned to China in Sept., 1916 and was appointed inspector of railways and chief of the section of efficiency of railways; managing-director of Canton-Samshui Railway, 1917; co-director of Peking-Hankow Railway, 1918 and concurrently district engineer of works of Hankow section, member of the commission for drafting railway laws, member of commission for unification of railway technics and member of railway traffic conference; in July, 1920 the Ministry of Communications adopted his scheme for developing the King-Han Railway land at Hankow to facilitate the reconstruction scheme of Greater Hankow and he became chief of the department; appointed technical expert to study international communications in connection with China's participation in the League of Nations, Jan., 1922; director of the Port Development Bureau of Chengchow, Honan, June, 1924; assisted in the taking over and reorganization of the Hankow Russian Concession, Feb., 1925; executive secretary of committee for construction of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Tomb, 1927; from 1927-29 he was secretary of Agriculture, Engineering and Industry for Kiangsu; on June 1, 1929, during the state burial of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, he was secretary of the committee for the ceremony and director of the funeral affairs at the Tomb; member of the construction commission for Cemetery for Martyrs of the Revolution, member of the Yangtze River Commission and technical member of the Capital Construction

Commission; now senior counsellor of the Ministry of Railways; address: Ministry of Railways, Nanking.



Bang How (Hsia Peng)

夏鵬

BANG HOW, business man; born in Shanghai in 1896, his father being one of the original founders of the Commercial Press, Shanghai; received his early education at a school in Shanghai, later going to St. John's University; after graduation he went to Wharton School of Commerce and Finance of the University of Pennsylvania where he was graduated in 1920 with a degree of B. S. in economics; before returning to Shanghai to join the Commercial Press, he made a survey and investigation of the printing business in England and Germany which took him one year; returned to Shanghai in 1922 and joined the Commercial Press; his first work was in the Import Department and later he served as secretary of the Works Division and acted concurrently as secretary to the managing director; was elected to the board of directors in 1925 and made manager of the Company in 1926; aside from his duties with the Commercial Press he is chairman of China Assurance Corporation, Director of Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Director of the International Dispensary, Ltd., Director of Shanghai Trust Co.; address: The Commercial Press, Ltd., Shanghai.



Hsia Tou-yin

夏斗寅

HSIA TOU-YIN, army officer; born at Maching, Hupeh, Nov. 10, 1885; received his military training at the Hupeh Military College; participated in the various revolutionary movements; field commander of the 21st Route National Revolutionary Army and concurrently Garrison Commander of Wuhan Cities, 1930; Chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government, 1932; now senior counsellor of the Wuchang Provisional Headquarters of the President of the Military Affairs Commission; address: Wuchang Headquarters of the Military Affairs Commission, Wuchang, Hupeh.



Jean Y. Z. Horn (Hsiang Chung-yung)

項仲雍

JEAN Y. Z. HORN, banker; born at Hangchow, Chekiang, 1901; was graduated from Tsing Hua University, Peiping, 1923; manager of the Hongkew and Western sub-Branches of the Joint Savings Society, Shanghai; sub-manager of the Hankow Branch of the same Society; now sub-manager of the Realty Department of the same Society and managing-director of the Park Hotel Company, Ltd.; address: Realty Department, Joint Savings Society, Park Hotel Building, Bubbling Well and Park Roads, Shanghai.



Watson H. Shan (Hsiang Hsiang)

項讓字微塵

WATSON H. SHAN, retired Government official; born at Jul-an Hsien, Chekiang in 1880; a Hsiu Ts'ai

(Licentiate) in the Ching Dynasty; studied political economy at Columbia University from which he received his M.A. degree; acting superintendent of the Bank of China; co-director of the Maritime Tariff Reform Commission; director of Income tax Bureau, director of the Cigarette Tax Bureau; acting vice-Minister of Finance with the concurrent posts of chief director of the Central Salt Administration and chief inspector of the Salt Revenue, 1922-23; Vice-Minister of Finance, Oct., 1923.

Hoong Soong-mow (Hsiang Sung-mo)

项松茂

HOONG SOONG-MOW (HSIANG SUNG-MO), merchant.

Deceased (1880-1932). Missed during the Japanese War on Shanghai, 1932.

(See Page 147, 4th Edition).

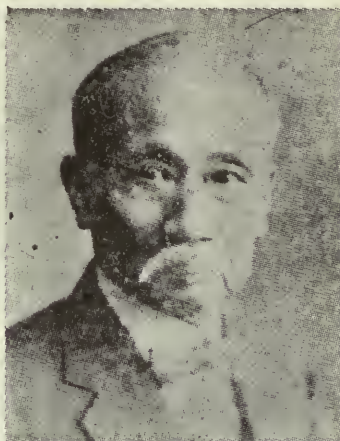


Hsiao Chi-yung

萧耀荣

HSIAO CHI-YUNG, diplomatic official; born at Fu Ch'uan Hsien, Kwangsi, in 1892; was graduated from the Peking College of Languages and Berlin University; began his diplomatic career as an attache at the Chinese Legation in Berlin; upon his return to China, he joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; later was appointed Chinese Charge d'Affaires in Switzerland; Chinese delegate to the Customs Conference at Geneva, 1925; Chinese delegate to the International Labor Conference, 1922-29; in 1932 he was appointed Councillor to the Chinese Assessor's Office of the Commission of Inquiry of the League of Nations on Manchurian Affairs; joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs again after the completion of the work of the Inquiry Commission; in September, 1932, he was appointed Councillor to the Chinese Legation in Paris, which position he still holds; chief Chinese delegate to the International Labor Conference, 1933; address: Chinese Legation, 57 Rue de Babylone, Paris, France.

SIEW FAT-SENG, veteran Kuomintang member and revolutionist; born of Fukienese parents in Bangkok, Siam, 1863; received his early education from Kuo Chuan-pa (who participated in Hung Hsiu-chuan's Taiping Rebellion as a staff officer and later escaped to Siam); at the age of 26, he joined the San Ho Hui in Siam, a Chinese



Siew Fat-seng (Hsiao Fu-cheng)

萧佛成字慈祥

revolutionary organization working for the overthrow of the Manchu regime; organized the Yu Jen Hsien Hui at Siam with the aim of awakening the Nationalist spirit of Chinese people; later, he, together with others, organized the Kwang Fu Club (Restoration Club) and established the *China-Siamese Daily News* in Siam; when Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Hu Han-min organized a branch of Tung Ming Hui in Siam, he was appointed chairman of the branch; when the Kuomintang was re-organized and held its 1st Congress, he presided at the Congress on behalf of Siam; returned to China in 1927 and was appointed chief of the overseas department of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang; assisted Chiang Kai-shek and Hu Han-min in the elimination of the communists from the Kuomintang; attended the 3rd National Congress of Kuomintang and was elected member of the Central Executive Committee of the same, 1929; now member of the Southwest Political Council at Canton; address: Southwest Political Council, Canton.



Hsiao Yung-hsi

萧永熙字次修

HSIAO YUNG-HSI, retired Government official; born at Huayang, Szechuen, in 1878; attache to the Chinese Legation in London, 1901-05; Chinese

Consul at Vancouver, 1908-09; acting Consul at Rangoon in 1909; in 1910 he was appointed Consul and remained there until 1913; co-director of the Peking Octroi, 1913; chief of the Telegraph Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1916-20; second secretary to the Chinese Legation in Sweden, 1920-22; Secretary and Charge d'Affaires to the Chinese Legation in Norway in 1922; acting director of the Department of Posts and concurrently a compiler of the commission for the compilation of the history of Chinese communications, 1922; director of the Department of Navigation of the Ministry of Communications, 1922.



Hsieh En-lung

谢恩隆字孟博

HSIEH EN-LUNG, agricultural expert; born at Canton in 1884; studied at Queen's College, Hongkong, 1900-04 and at Peiyang University, Tientsin, 1904-06; studied agriculture at the Massachusetts Agricultural College 1906-09 and received his B.Sc. degree; received his A.B. degree from Boston University, 1909; he took post-graduate work in Cornell University, 1909-10 and received his M.Sc. degree; he studied at Leipzig University, 1910-12; returned to China and was appointed technical expert to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce; editor-in-chief of the *Journal of Agriculture and Forestry*, 1912-15; principal expert of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce 1918-20; principal technical expert in the Ministry of Communications, 1920; Chinese delegate to the Sino-Japanese Postal Conference, 1922; he was concurrently departmental chief in the office of the High Industrial Commissioner and chief editor of the *Journal of Industrial Development*, 1922.

NAI-ZING ZIA, university professor and writer; born at Shaoshing, Chekiang, June 27, 1892; graduated from the Tung-Wen Academy, Tokyo, 1912; St. Paul's College, Tokyo, 1916; graduate study at the University of Chicago, U.S.A., 1925 and Harvard University, 1926; secretary of the National Committee of Chinese Y.M.C.A., 1917-25; associate professor of philosophy, Lingnan University, Canton, since 1927; author: "Education for Personality," "A Philosophy of Religion" "Chinese Ethical Ideas," "Reflections on America,"



Nai-zing Zia (Hsieh Fu-ya)

謝扶雅

"A Philosophy of Life," "Ethics," "Individual Gospel" and "Outline of Christianity"; Editor of "Lingnan Journal," since 1930; address: Lingnan University, Canton.

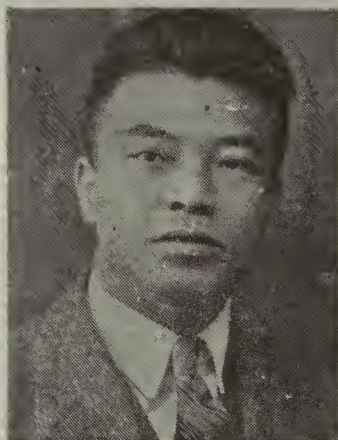


SIE KUAN-SHENG (Hsieh Kuan-sheng)

謝冠生字壽昌

SIE KUAN-SHENG, Government official and university professor; born at Chenghsien, Chekiang in 1897; graduated from St. Ignace College, Shanghai in 1914, and in 1915 joined the Commercial Press as editor of *Eastern Miscellany*; there he also edited the Dictionary of Geographical Names; secretary of the Université l'Aurore, Shanghai, 1918, and in the meantime studied in the department of Lettres-Droit of the same University; while there he compiled the *Nouveau Dictionnaire Français-Chinois*, a very worthy contribution to Chinese students of French; received the degree of licencié en droit at the same school; went to Paris in 1922, studied in the Université de Paris and attended lectures in l'Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques; received the degree of docteur en droit, Université de Paris, 1924, his thesis being "Esquisse d'une Histoire du Droit Chinois"; while in Paris he was correspondent of *Eastern Miscellany* and *Revue Bleue*; assisted M. Cordier in revising "Histoire Generale de la Chine et de ses Relations avec les Pays Etrangers"; returned to Shanghai

in 1924 and was offered chairs in various universities of Shanghai, such as Fuh Tan University, etc.; from 1927 to 1930 Senior Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking, and concurrently Dean of the Law Department, National Central University, Nanking, which latter position he resigned in 1932; since 1930, Secretary-General of the Judicial Yuan and concurrently Secretary in Charge of Foreign Affairs of the Central Political Council; sometime Acting President of the Judicial Yuan; in October, 1934, he was appointed Political Vice Minister of the Ministry of Justice, which post he soon resigned and re-joined the Judicial Yuan as its Secretary-General; address: Judicial Yuan, Nanking.



P. C. Hsieh (Hsieh Pao-chao)

謝保樵

CHEOU-KANG SIE, Government born at Canton, Kwangtung; graduate of Tsinghua College, B.A.; Ph.D. Johns Hopkins University, U.S.A.; professor at Law University and University of Communications in Peiping, Peiyang University in Tientsin, and Kwangtung University in Canton; secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nationalist Government, Nanking; director of Land Office, Wuchang; divisional chief in the Ministries of Communications and Finance, Nanking; executive secretary of the No. 3, Special Administrative District, Hankow; deputy director of the Chekiang Bureau of Rolled Tobacco Tax; director of Kiangsu Bureau of Wine and Tobacco Revenues; member of the International Publicity Committee of the Central Party Headquarters; secretary of the Ministry of Railways, Nanking and concurrently secretary of the China National Aviation Corporation; managing-director of Canton-Kowloon Railway, 1931; director of Stamp, Tobacco and Wine Tax Administration, Ministry of Finance, 1932; now, director, Bureau of Legislative Research, Legislative Yuan; author of "Government of China from 1644 to 1911"; address: Legislative Yuan, Nanking.

CHEOU-KANG SIE, government official; born at Kanchow, Kiangsi in 1893; was sent to Belgium to study by the Kiangsi Provincial Government in 1913 and entered University Libre de Bruxelles in 1914; joined Ecole des Sciences Politiques, Paris (section diplomatique) in 1915 and was graduated in 1917; he later entered the Université



Cheou-kang Sie (Hsieh Shou-kang)

謝壽康

de Lausanne and was graduated with a degree of Licence des Sciences politiques et sociales in 1919; he did research work at Berlin Universität, 1922-23; returned to Université de Bruxelles in 1923 to prepare his thesis "Les Emprunts de Guerre Français" for which he received the degree of Doctor en Science economique in 1924; there after he devoted his time to literary pursuits till 1927 when his "Le Jade Brise" was published and played at Le Theatre Royal du Parc de Bruxelles with great success; it was also translated into English; he represented China at Congress Universel du Theatre in 1928; returned to China and became dean of the College of Arts, National University, Nanking, 1929; appointed Charge d'Affaires to Belgium in 1929; to introduce Chinese civilization to Europe, he made many speeches at Paris, Berlin and other European cities, which were later collected into a book under the name of "Est-Ouest Reflets, Croises" published by the "Labor" Magazine with a preface by Paul Hyman, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs and another by G. Vanzype, Secretary of the Belgian Royal Academy; returned to China in 1931 and was appointed a member of the Legislative Yuan on the Foreign Relations Committee of the Yuan, which post he has since held; he promoted the organization of the Sino-Polish Cultural Society at Nanking in 1933 and was made a member of the board of directors; recently he translated two plays of G. Vanzype: "Les Etapes" and "Les Semailles" into Chinese, published by the Commercial Press in Shanghai; address: Legislative Yuan, Nanking.

Z. K. ZIA, author and editor; born in Hangchow, Chekiang, April 15th, 1895; graduated from Soochow University with B.A. degree in 1917; Auburn Seminary, Auburn, N.Y. in 1921; Boston University, Boston, Mass. with M.A. degree in 1922; taught in Nanking Seminary, Nanking 1922-23; taught in Soochow University Comparative Law School, 1923-24; editor of the *Young People's Friend*, a Monthly 1924-26; joined the Christian Literature Society on June 1, 1926, and is still connected with the said Society as one of the secretaries; Author of the following books:—The Confucian Civilization (in English); How to Improve Your Style and Other Essays (in English);



Z. K. Zia (Hsieh Sung-kao)

謝頌羔

Hints on the Improvement of English (in English); My American Sketches (in Chinese); A Short Study of Religions (in Chinese); A Short Study of Ethics; A Short Study of Civics and Sociology; A Short Study of Life's Practical Philosophy; A Short Study of Civilization; A Short Study of Western Philosophers, partly based on Will Durant's The Story of Philosophy; Ethical Readers (seven readers have been published up to the present); A Chinese English Dictionary for Chinese Students; A Short Study of Education in the Christian Home; A Short Life of Jesus; Henry Ford; Edison; St. Francis of Assisi; The Fables of the World; My Ideal People, an original story for the development of children's character; A First Book of Religious Education; Principles of Modern Preaching based on Dr. A. S. Hoyt's works etc.; Translator of more than thirty books such as the Christ at the Round Table by E. Stanley Jones; Ruskin's The King of the Golden River; Dicken's The Christmas Carol; Henry van Dyke's The Other Wise Man, Weatherhead's Mastery of Sex; H. Gary's Finding God, and Moffatt's Everyman's Life of Jesus; also pastor of Fitch Memorial Church; Editor of the *Shining Light*, and also editor of *People's Magazine* (all in Chinese); address: Christain Literature Society, 128 Museum Road, Shanghai.

Miss Hsieh Wan-ying

謝婉瑩(冰心)女士

MISS HSIEH WAN-YING, college instructor and verse writer; born at Foochow, Fukien, 1902; after having made a thorough study of Chinese classics in her native city, she went to Peking and entered Yenching University Women's College, graduating with B.A. degree in 1925; attended Wellesley College, U.S.A. receiving M.A. degree in 1926; instructor of Chinese at Yenching University, Peiping, 1926-35; she is now doing research work in Japan, 1935; well-known writer of modern verses under her pen name Ping Hsin; author of "The Stars," "The Spring Water," "Superman and Other Stories," and "The Letters"; address: c/o Women's College, Yenching University, Peiping.



Hsieh Ying-chou

謝瀛洲

HSIEH YING-CHOU, Government official; born at Tsunghua, Kwangtung, 1893; was graduated from the University of Paris with the degree of Doctor of Laws; member of the Law Drafting Committee of the Generalissimo's Headquarters at Canton, professor of law at the Canton Chungshan University and the National Central University; head of the Youth Department of the Canton Municipal Party Headquarters; member of the Reorganization Committee of the Kwangtung Provincial Party Headquarters; vice-Minister of Justice of the National Government; President of the College of Law of the Peiping National University; Commissioner of Education of the Kwangtung Provincial Government; President of the Kwangtung Provincial College of Law; now President of the Kwangtung Provincial High Court and member of the Southwest Political Council; address: Kwangtung Provincial High Court, Canton.



Y. M. Hsieh (Hsieh Yu-ming)

謝玉銘

YU-MING HSIEH, physicist; born at Chuanchow, Fukien, 1895; received his primary and middle school education in Westminster College, Chuanchow; was graduated from Peking University (now Yenching University) with B.A. degree in 1917; teacher of science at Westminster College, 1917-1921; instructor of physics, Yenching University, Peking, 1921-23; graduate study in America under fellowship granted by the Rockefeller Foundation, 1923-25; M.A., Columbia University, 1924; Ph.D., University of Chicago, 1926; assistant professor of physics, Yenching University, 1926-28; assistant professor and chairman of physics department, 1928-1930; professor and chairman of physics department, 1930; 1932-34 absent on leave from Yenching University and Visiting Research Fellow at the California Institute of Technology; Professor of Physics, since 1934; member: Sigma Xi, Phi Tau Phi, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Physical Society, Institute of Physics (London), Science Society of China, Chinese Physical Society; author (with C. H. Corbett): "Principles of Physics and Their Modern Applications (Chinese and English editions)"; "Laboratory Problems and Projects in Physics" (The Commercial Press, Shanghai); address: Yenching University, Peiping.

city, Peking, 1921-23; graduate study in America under fellowship granted by the Rockefeller Foundation, 1923-25; M.A., Columbia University, 1924; Ph.D., University of Chicago, 1926; assistant professor of physics, Yenching University, 1926-28; assistant professor and chairman of physics department, 1928-1930; professor and chairman of physics department, 1930; 1932-34 absent on leave from Yenching University and Visiting Research Fellow at the California Institute of Technology; Professor of Physics, since 1934; member: Sigma Xi, Phi Tau Phi, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Physical Society, Institute of Physics (London), Science Society of China, Chinese Physical Society; author (with C. H. Corbett): "Principles of Physics and Their Modern Applications (Chinese and English editions)"; "Laboratory Problems and Projects in Physics" (The Commercial Press, Shanghai); address: Yenching University, Peiping.



Y. S. Ziar (Hsieh Yung-sheng)

謝永森字植甫

Y. S. ZIAR, retired judicial official; born at Shaoshing, Chekiang, 1885; received his advanced education at Cambridge University, England, obtaining his B.A. degree in 1910 and M.A. degree in 1915; made a member of the Inner Temple, London and was called to the Bar in 1914; after two years' practice in England, he returned to China and joined the Messrs. Platt & Company of Shanghai in 1916; while in Shanghai, he was elected member of the Chinese Ratepayers Association and later member and the first chairman of the Chinese advisory board of the Shanghai Municipal Council; travelled to Europe and America studying the judicial systems of the various countries, 1923; practised law in Shanghai with Messrs. Platt and Company, since 1924 for many years; appointed legal adviser to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs of Shanghai, the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai and the Military Governor of Chekiang; judge of the Shanghai Provisional Court, 1925-26; he has been residing abroad since 1926.

SAMUEL SUNG YOUNG, Chinese Minister to Brazil; born at Mei Hsien, Kwangtung, June 24, 1884; received his preparatory education at the Trinity School, San Francisco; received B.A. degree from University of California in 1904 and M.A. degree from Columbia



Samuel Sung Young (Hsiung Chung-chih)

熊崇志

University, 1905; upon his return to China, was appointed a member of the Kwangtung Provincial Board of Education at Canton and a professor at the College of Languages and the Provincial College; passed the Imperial Examination of the late Ching Government for returned students and was given "Chin Shih" degree 1907; appointed junior secretary of the Board of Post and Communications, 1908; president of Tangshan Engineering College in North China, 1908-12; secretary of the Chinese Commission to the Panama Pacific International Exposition, 1913; department head in the National Oil Administration, 1914; department chief in the Grand Canal Improvement Board in Tientsin, 1918; went to the United States as a representative of the China International Famine Relief Commission, 1924; secretary of the Chinese Customs Tariff Commission, 1925; secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1926; appointed as Chinese Consul-General at New York, June, 1927 and served as secretary general of the Chinese Delegation to the League of Nations at its 9th Assembly in 1928; appointed Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Legation in Mexico, July, 1930, but returned to New York to resume his office as Consul-General, August, 1930; appointed Chinese Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, February 1931; appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil in August, 1933; one of the organizers and a secretary of the Rotary Club at Peiping; was made a Thirty Third Degree Mason in Washington, 1929 and awarded a medal by Columbia University in the same year; address: Chinese Legation, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

HSIUNG CHUNG-TAO, military officer; born at Hsinking, Kiangsi province, 1893; joined the Kuomintang 1912; graduated from the College of Military Supply in Peking, 1913; served successively in the supply departments of various regiments, brigades and divisions of the National Army; Chief A.-D.-C. to the Commissary-General of the People's Revolutionary Army, and concurrently member of the Executive Committee of the Eleventh Branch office of the Kuomintang party and member of the Codification Committee of the National Government, 1926; sectional head in the Supply department of the Forty-fourth Army, 1927; sub-sectional head in the Commissariat Department



Hsiung Chung-tao

熊仲翰字經略

of the Headquarters of the C.-I.-C. the National Army, Navy and Air forces, 1928; Director of the Supply department of the Commissary-General's office of the Eastern Route Army; and Director of the Supply department of the Commissary-General's office of the National Army, Navy and Air forces, 1929; second-class sectional head in the Auditing Bureau of the Supply Department of the Ministry of War; in recognition of his meritorious services, he was commended by the Government, 1930; concurrently Director of the Supply department of the Commissary-General's Office of the Bandit-Suppression Force, 1931; Superintendent of the Commissariat Department in the Provisional Headquarters of the President of the Military Affairs Commission at Nanchang, 1933; chief accountant of the Ministry of War, concurrently superintendent of the Commissariat Department of the Provisional Headquarters of the Generalissimo at Wuchang, 1935, which posts he still holds; address: Commissariat department, Provisional Headquarters of the Generalissimo, Wuchang.



Hsiung Hsi-ling

熊希齡字東三

HSIUNG HSI-LING, welfare worker and retired Government official; born at Fenghuang, Hunan, 1867; a metropolitan graduate with the degree

of Hanlin Compiler, 1894; received his modern education in Japan; accompanied the Imperial Mission to Europe and America in 1905; chief assistant to Chao Er-chun, then Viceroy of Manchuria; finance commissioner of Manchuria and concurrently salt commissioner for Fengtien, 1910-11; Chairman of the Hunan Provisional Republican Government, 1911; Minister of Finance in the first Republican Cabinet, Peking, 1912 and in that capacity, was responsible for the contracting of the first Reorganization Loan with the International Banking Consortium: Tutung (Military Governor) of Jehol, 1912; Prime Minister and concurrently Minister of Finance, 1913-14; Director-General of the National Oil Administration, 1913-16; president of the flood relief and conservancy in Chihli, director-general of the Grand Canal Improvement Board and director of the famine-relief in Hunan, 1917-20; founder of the Children's Home for Orphans at Hsiang-shan, Western Hills, Peiping; directed the self-government movement in Hunan, 1921-22; executive member of the National Famine Relief Commission, since 1929; address: c/o The Children's Home, Hsiang-shan, Western Hills, Peiping.



Hsiung Ping

熊斌

HSIUNG PING, military officer; born at Huang-an, Hupeh, 1893; was graduated from the Peking Military College and served in the Manchu Imperial Army as a junior officer; participated in the 1911 Revolution and served in the Revolutionary Army as a member of General Staff; adviser to the Military Governor of Honan; chief of staff of the Kuominchun First Army (Feng Yu-hsiang's army); chief counsellor to the Directorate-General of the Northwestern Defense; vice-Minister of War in the former Peking Government; member of the Hupeh Provincial Government and of the Military Council of the Nationalist Government, 1928; senior counsellor to the Headquarters of Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Revolutionary Armies, 1928; director of the aviation department of the Ministry of War, 1928; high military counsellor to Feng Yu-hsiang, 1930; director of the administrative department of the General Staff Board, since 1932; address: General Staff Board, National Government, Nanking.

Hsiung Ping-chi

熊炳琦字潤丞

HSIUNG PING-CHI, army officer.

(See Page 153, 4th Edition).



S. H. Yung (Hsiung Shao-hao)

熊少豪

S. H. YUNG, manager of *The China Times*, Shanghai; born at Hongkong in 1892; studied at Queen's College, Hongkong and in 1910 he went to Peking and entered the College of Communications; translator and reporter for the *Associated Press*, Peking 1911; assistant correspondent in Peking for the *Chicago Daily News*, 1912; reporter for *Reuter's* agency, 1914 and was transferred to Tientsin on the outbreak of the World War; he also worked on the *Peking* and *Tientsin Times*, *China Illustrated Weekly* and *Tientsin Press*; established the Chinese *Peking* and *Tientsin Times* in 1917 and was concurrently its manager and editor until August 1928, when he sold the paper; he was also correspondent for several Shanghai papers and a member of the sub-committee for China of the World Press Congress; went to Japan in 1921 and secured the assistance of the Japanese press against the Japanese morphine traffic in China; counsellor of the President's Office and the Emigration Bureau in 1921; adviser to the military governor of Chihli and the civil governor of Chekiang Province 1921; special commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Chihli and counsellor to Tuan Chi-jui, 1924-25; secretary to Li Yuan-hung, 1918-28; appointed high adviser of the Tientsin Municipal Government in 1927, but left soon after and came to Shanghai to become assistant manager, in charge of the night editorial department and was later made General-Manager of *The China Times*, which position he still holds; address: *The China Times*, 160 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

HSIUNG SHIH-HUI, Government official; born at Anyi Hsien, Kiangsi, 1892; was graduated from the Paoting Military Academy; assisted Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the first Revolution in 1911; attended the Japanese Imperial Military Academy in Tokyo; upon graduation, he was appointed director of education of the Military Academy of the 3rd Nationalist Army Corps; when the Northern Punitive Expeditionary Forces occupied Kiangsi, he was appointed commander of the 1st division and



Hsiung Shih-hui

熊式輝

chief of the political bureau of the 14th Army Corps; while in Nanchang, Kiangsi, he was appointed member of the Kiangsi Provincial Party Headquarters; assisted in the expulsion of Chow Ying-jen (Sun Chuan-fang's subordinate and Governor of Fukien) from Fukien and in the defeat of the Northerners in Chekiang, Kiangsu and Shantung successively; appointed Commander of the 13th Nationalist Army Corps in 1927; later, appointed commander of 37th division and concurrently associate commander of the 13th Nationalist Army Corps; appointed acting Garrison Commander of the Shanghai and Woosung Area Jan., 1928, but soon resigned to participate in the Northern Punitive Expedition, March 1928; re-appointed Garrison Commander of Shanghai-Woosung Area, 1929, which position he held until 1931; Chairman of the Kiangsi Provincial Government, since 1931; address: Kiangsi Provincial Government, Nanchang, Kiangsi.



C. M. Shu (Hsu Chi-chin)

徐寄庠

C. M. SHU, banker; born at Yungchia, Chekiang, 1881; studied at the Yamacuchi Commercial College, Japan; formerly manager of the Bank of China at Langchi and Kiukiang; sub-manager of the Shanghai Office of the National Commercial Bank, and assistant manager of its head office; vice-governor and acting governor of

the Central Bank of China; director of the Central Mint; at present administrative director of the National Commercial Bank; supervisor of the Central Bank of China; director of the Bank of China, the Chekiang Industrial Bank, the Land Bank of China, the Wenchow Industrial Bank, the Commercial Press, the Tung Yih Trust Company, the South-Eastern Trust Company, the Shanghai Trust Company; supervisor of the Shanghai Silk Industry Commercial and Savings Bank; member of the Examining Committee of the Central Mint; author of "The Latest History of Finance in Shanghai" (the book has gone through three editions); address: National Commercial Bank, Peking Road, Shanghai.



Hsiung Yu-yang

熊育錫字純如

HSIUNG YU-YANG, veteran revolutionist and Government official; born at Nanchang, Kiangsi, 1868; founder and president of the Hsin Yuan High School and Hsin Yuan College in Kiangsi; Commissioner of Education of Kiangsi; proctor of Peking Government University; member of Kiangsi Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Reconstruction of Kiangsi; now member of Control Yuan of the National Government and member of the Supervisory Committee of the Provincial Party Headquarters of Kiangsi; address: Control Yuan, Nanking.



Hsu Kyla-shih (Hsu Chia-shih)

許家斌字伯龍

HSU KYIA-SHUH, judge; born at Hsih-Hsien, Anhwei, 1892; was graduated from the National Institute of Law and Political Science, Peking, 1914; appointed judge of the District Court of Chengtu, Szechuan, 1915 and promoted judge of the High Court of the same province 1916; transferred as chief judge of the District Court of Kaolang, Kansu, 1917 and concurrently professor at the Kansu Provincial College of Law and Political Science; chief procurator of the District Procuratorate of Kaolang, Kansu, 1917-20; promoted chief procurator of the High Procuratorate, Kansu, Oct. 1920; later, he held the position as deputy director of the Kansu Provincial Anti-Opium Bureau; adviser to the Garrison Commander of Lun-Nan, Kansu, 1923; magistrate of Wushan, Kansu, 1924; judge of High Court of Anhwei, 1927; chief clerk of the Central Special Provisional Court in the Spring of 1928 and was appointed judge of the Shanghai Provisional Court in October the same year; upon abolition of the Shanghai Provisional Court and establishment of the Special Area District Court in 1929, he was promoted presiding judge of the criminal division of the Shanghai Special Area District Court, which position he still retains, 1931; address: Criminal Division, Shanghai Special Area District Court, North Chekiang Road, Shanghai.



George Hsu (Hsu Chien)

徐謙宇季龍

GEORGE HSU, retired Government official; born at Nanchang, Kiangsi, 1872; a *Chu-jen* under the Ching regime; chief justice of the Peking local court, attorney-general of the high court of Peking 1907; vice-president of the Supreme Court in Peking, 1912; vice-Minister and later acting Minister of Justice in Tang Shao-yi's Cabinet, 1912; practised law in Shanghai, 1913-16; was again appointed vice-Minister of Justice, 1916; joined the Southern Military Government at Canton as chief secretary to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, 1917; Minister of Justice of the Southern Government, 1918; attended the Paris Peace Conference as adviser to the delegation of the Southern Government; editor-in-chief of *Social Welfare*, a Chinese daily at Tientsin, 1920; upon Dr. Sun's return to power in 1920, he was appointed president of the Supreme Court of the Southern Government and concurrently charged with the duties of Minister of Justice, 1920-21; Chancellor of the Chun Shan University at Canton, 1925; chief of the Canton diplomatic mission to Peking and member of

the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, 1925-26; member of the Wuhan Nationalist Government and chief justice of martial law court of the Nationalist Headquarters, 1926; was branded as a communist leader and ordered to be arrested by the Nanking Government, since 1927; participated in the Fukien Independence Movement in 1933-34 and was appointed Minister of Justice of the "People's Government" in Foochow; after the collapse of the movement, he has been living in retirement.



Jabin Hsu (Hsu Chien-ping)

許建屏

JABIN HSU, journalist and Government official; born at Shanghai, Kiangsu, Mar. 26, 1889; received his preliminary education at the Municipal Public School for Chinese, Shanghai graduating in 1907; passed the Cambridge University local examinations, 1907; acted as an interpreter for a foreign law firm in Shanghai, 1908; editor of the *Yu Shang Pao*, a weekly commercial paper published in Chinese, 1909; passed the competitive examination of Tsing Hua College in 1910 and was sent by the college to the United States, entering the University of Michigan in the fall of 1911; while in college, he was active in college dramatics, oratory and journalism, appearing in several college shows and was winner of Kauffman medal for oratory in 1913 and served as one of the editors of the *Michigan Daily*; upon completing his course in 1914, he was appointed assistant news editor of the *Detroit Tribune*, which position he held at the beginning of the World War and relinquished, when he returned to China early in 1915; was engaged in legal work, being associated with a British law firm in Shanghai, 1915-17; invited by the *China Press*, Shanghai, to join its editorial staff in 1917 and his name was identified with that paper from that time until he resigned in 1925; elected by the Chinese newspapers in Shanghai to represent them at the Press Congress of the World in Honolulu in 1921, shortly after which, he proceeded to America and attended the Washington Conference as the staff correspondent of the *China Press*; while there, he also contributed articles to the *New York Herald*, the *Baltimore Sun* and the *San Francisco Chronicle* which received considerable attention; returned to China in 1922 and spent considerable time in travelling about the country; appointed managing-director of the Shanghai Tribune Publishing Company, publishers of the *Shanghai Tribune*,

1923; served as chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council Chinese Advisory Committee, 1922-25, besides being a director of the American University Club, the Pan-Pacific Association and the Rotary Club in Shanghai; upon completion of Northern Punitive Expedition of the National Government in 1928, he was appointed confidential secretary to Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor and accompanied the latter in his trip to Peiping, where he took over the records of the former Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce as well as the Ministry of Industry; in the winter of the same year, he was promoted to the position of senior secretary of the Ministry, which position he held till the end of 1931; in addition to his duties in the ministerial secretariate, he was also concurrently a member of the following Government commissions: National Tariff Revision Commission; Planning Commission on Domestic and International Exhibitions; Commission on the Consolidation of Domestic and International Loans; Commission on the Revision of Commercial Treaties; Commission on the Codification of Immigration Legislation; Commission on the Retrocession of Chingwantao; Commission on the Qualifications of Chartered Accountants; Commission on Appellate Cases; in September, 1932, he accompanied Dr. H. H. Kung, Special Industrial Envoy, on a trip round the world, as the Counsellor of the latter's Commission which visited eleven countries in America and Europe; upon returning of the Commission in March 1933, he continued to serve as Confidential Secretary to Dr. Kung until November 1933 when Dr. Kung became Minister of Finance and concurrently Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and when he became Director of the Department of General Affairs of the Ministry of Finance, which position he is still holding; address: c/o The Central Bank of China, Shanghai.



Charles S. Y. Shu Tze (Hsu Chih)

徐譯字巽言

S. Y. SHU TZE, retired diplomatic official; born at Hangchow, Chekiang; 1886; studied political science and law at Christ College, Cambridge, England and also the University Libre, Bruxelles; secretary to the Chinese Legations in Belgium, Switzerland and Spain; secretary to the Chinese Delegation to the Paris Peace Conference, 1919; officer of ceremony in the President's Mansion, 1920; counsellor to the Ministry of Interior, 1921; acting

director of the civil affairs department of the Ministry of Interior, 1922; substitute delegate to the International Labor Conference at Geneva; no further information has been received in recent years.

Hsu Tse-mou (Hsu Chih-mo)

徐志摩

HSU TSE-MOU, university professor and poet. Deceased. See Page 156, 4th edition.



Hsu Chung-hao

許崇灝字公武

HSU CHUNG-HAO, Chief Secretary of Examination Yuan; born at Fanyu, Kwangtung, 1883; graduate of Nanking Military Academy and the Infantry Training Institute of Japan; served under the Ching (Manchu) Government Army in Nanking; during the 1911 Revolution, served as Chief-of-Staff to the Tutu (Military Governor) of the Chinkiang Army and concurrently commander of the 1st Mixed Brigade of the Army; after the capture of Nanking, was appointed Provisional Garrison Commander of the city; Director-General of Military Stations of the Northern Expeditionary Army; Director of the Supervision Department of the Headquarters of the Military Governor of Nanking; Resident Commander of Nanking Garrison; Chief-of-Staff to the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Kiangsu Expeditionary Force against Yuan Shih-kai; advisor to the Ministry of War; senior staff officer to the Headquarters of the Commander-in-chief of Kwangtung and Kwangsi; Chief of Staff to the Headquarters of the Commander of the 6th Army of the National Pacification Forces; Chief-of-Staff to the Headquarters of the Director-General of the Border Defence of Kwangtung, Kiangsi and Hunan; Superintendent of the Canton-Hankow Railway; Garrison Commander of the Canton-Hankow Railway; Garrison Commander of the Hsinghua-Chuanchow Area of Fukien; Field-Commander of the Left Wing Force of the East Route of the Anti-Rebel Army (against Gen. Chen Chiung-ming); senior advisor to the Commander-in-Chief of Kwangtung Army; member of the Finance Commission of the Headquarters of the Generalissimo (Dr. Sun Yat-sen); member of the Finance Committee of the Central Party Headquarters of the Kuomintang; secretary of the Kwangtung Party Headquarters; now, Chief Secretary of the Examination Yuan,

National Government; author of "A Manual of Military Training for Youth," "Military Training and Tactics of German Army," "A Treatise on German Constitution"; address: Examination Yuan, Nanking.



Hsu Chung-chi

許崇智

HSU CHUNG-CHI, Government official; born in Kwangtung, 1883; a grandson of ex-Viceroy Hsu Nin-kwei of Fukien and Chekiang; was graduated from the Japanese Military Cadets' Academy in Tokyo; served as a brigade-commander at Foochow; joined the Kuomintang and participated in revolutionary movements for the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty; during the 2nd Revolution against Yuan Shih-kai's monarchical movement, he was placed in charge of the Kwangtung Constitutional Forces stationed at Canton under the supreme command of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and later appointed commander of the Northern Punitive Expeditionary Forces of the Canton Constitutional Government; member of the State Council of the National Government, since 1932; member of the Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang, since 1926; appointed Vice-President of the Control Yuan, November 1935; address: Control Yuan, Nanking.

DR. SUNG-NIEN HSU, author and university professor; born at Wushih, Kiangsu, 1904; graduate of Tungchi University, Shanghai; went to France in 1920 and studied at the following schools: Institute Franco-Chinois (Lyon), Université de Lyon, École Universelle (Paris), Paris University; received Litt.D. degree from Université de Lyon; returned to China in 1930; director of the publications department and chief librarian of the Labor University, Shanghai; now professor at the Central University, Nanking; married Miss Suzanne, a French girl and graduate of École des Beaux-Arts de Bordeaux; in addition to teaching at the Central University, he is now editor of the *Milo Weekly* Section of the *China Times* (Shanghai), *The Literary and Arts Supplement* of the *Ming Sheng Pao* (Nanking); author of the following books: "Cinquante poèmes Chinois," "Li Tai-po, son époque," "sa vie et son œuvre," "Étude sur Tou Fou," "Choix de poèmes de Li Po," "Choix de poèmes de Tou Fou," "Poèmes et tséu choisis de Wang Ching-wei," "Collection de la Politique de Pékin," "Les chants de Tseu-ye et Autres poèmes d'amour,"



Dr. Sung-nien Hsu (Hsu Chung-nien)

徐仲年

"Collection de la Politique de Pékin," "Anthologie de la Littérature Chinoise," "Collection Pallas Delagrave," in French and several novels and books of poems in Chinese; address: 234 Route Duplex, Shanghai or National Central University, Nanking.



Hsu Feng-tsaio

許鳳藻字伯翔

HSU FENG-TSAIO, customs superintendent; born at Wushih, Kiangsu, 1891; graduate of the Nanking Naval Academy; after graduation, he entered the Chinese naval service and in 1916 when China declared war on Germany, he was responsible for the capture of the two German gunboats, "Olter" and "Vaterland"; captain of the gunboat "Chu Yu" and in that capacity, he disarmed fifteen Russian gun boats commanded by Admiral Stark; promoted chief staff officer of the Chinese Admiralty; later, became chief of the general affairs department of the Ministry of Navy and was given the rank of Rear Admiral; upon establishment of the National Government at Nanking, he was appointed councillor of the National Admiralty; he resigned from the naval service in 1930 and was appointed superintendent of customs at Amoy, Fukien, which post he held for several years; he is one of the promoters of the International Club at Amoy and also a member of Rotary Club.



Hsu Fu-lin

徐傅霖字夢農

HSU FU-LIN, retired Government official; born at Ho-ping, Kwangtung in 1870; was graduated from Peking Law College and then attended Hosei University in Japan and received his LL.B. degree; took a prominent part in the 1911 Revolution and was a member of the council which drafted the Provisional Constitution at Nanking in 1912; when the National Assembly was convened in Peking in 1913 he became a member of the House of Representatives; when the Parliament was dissolved by Yuan Shih-kai in 1914 he went to Japan; returned to China in 1915 and founded two political magazines, *Righteousness* and *New Chung Hua* which opposed Yuan Shih-kai's monarchical plans; was again a member of the Lower House in the Peking Parliament, 1916-17; when the Parliament was dissolved by Li Yuan-hung, he went to Canton and helped establish the Military Government under Dr. Sun Yat-sen and at different times held the positions of Chief Justice of the High Court, Minister of Justice and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Hsu Fu-su

徐佛蘇

HSU FU-SU, retired Government official.

(See Page 157, 4th Edition).



Hsu Hsi-ching

許錫清

HSU HSI-CHING, retired Government official; native of Kwangtung; graduate of the Peking National University; Mayor of Swatow; Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry, National Government, Nanking; member of the Fukien Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Finance; joined the Fukien Independence Movement, 1933, and was appointed Vice-Minister of Finance and concurrently member of the Economic Council of the Fukien People's Revolutionary Government; he has been living in retirement, since Jan. 1934.



Hsu Hsien-shih

許顯時字成謀

HSU HSIEN-SHIH, Government official; born at Ming-ching, Fukien, 1895; was graduated from the artillery department of the Paoting Military Officers' Academy; staff officer in the Headquarters of the Military Governor of Sinkiang; chief of the department of arms of the 4th brigade of Ching Kuo Chun (National Pacification Army) in Fukien; commander of the 3rd regiment and chief staff officer of the 4th independent division of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army; member of the Provincial government of Fukien and concurrently Commissioner of Reconstruction for the province, 1928-29.



Singloh Hsu (Hsu Hsin-lu)

徐新六

SINGLOH HSU, banker; born at Hangchow, Chekiang in 1890; received

his education at the Imperial Polytechnic College (now Nanyang College), Shanghai and was graduated in 1907; went to England with the support of the Chekiang Government and studied science at Birmingham University, 1908-11 and received his B.Sc. degree; studied commerce at Victoria University, Manchester, 1911-13 and received his B.Com. degree; studied at the Ecole des Sciences Politiques (finance section), Paris, 1913-14; returned to China in 1914 and joined successively the Ministry of Finance, Peking, the Bank of China, and the National Commercial Bank, Shanghai, of which he is at present managing director and general manager; he is also chairman of the Taishan Insurance Co., Ltd., Shanghai; he was elected as a Chinese member of the Shanghai Municipal Council in 1929 and reelected for the years of 1930-35; address: National Commercial Bank, 230 Peking Road, Shanghai.

S. Wu Hsu (Hsu Hsin-wu)

許心武

S. WU HSU, river conservancy engineer; born at Yencheng, Kiangsu, 1893; graduate of the River Conservancy College, Nanking; studied at the Ohio State University, U.S.A., graduating with M.Sc. degree; professor of the River Conservancy College and the National Central University at Nanking; chief planning engineer of the Hwai River Conservancy Commission; director of the compilation section of the Organization Department of the Central Party Headquarters; President of National Honan University, Kaifeng, Honan; professor of Tangshan College of Chiao-tung University; he is now Chief engineer of the Hwai River Conservancy Commission; address: Hwai River Conservancy Commission, National Economic Council, Nanking.



W. Imin Hsu

徐逸民

W. IMIN HSU, physician; born at Canton, Kwangtung Nov. 11, 1890; received his A.B. degree from St. John's University, Shanghai in 1916 and M.D. from the same school in 1919; M.M.Sc. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1922; associate professor of urology at St. John's University, 1922-30; genito-urinary surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital, Shanghai, 1922-30; visiting urologist to the Red Cross Hospital, Shanghai, 1922-25; consulting urologist to the Orthopedic Hospital, Shanghai 1928-30; medical officer,

Chinan University, 1927-28; Professor of urology, St. John's University, 1934; member: Shanghai Medical Society; The Chinese Medical Association; Amity Lodge 106; P.I. and A.A. Scottish Rite, A.A.O.N. Mystic shrine, Affi Temple. American University Club; Medical Practitioners' Association of Shanghai, Shanghai Rotary Club and he was promoter of the Y's Men's Baby Clinic; address: office; 33 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.



Hsu Jen Tsing (Hsu Jen-chun)

許人俊字劍青

HSU JEN TSING, ex-official; born at Wu-hsien, Kiangsu in 1875; received his early education in his native province and after passing the Imperial examinations of the province he served as secretary to several high Government officials; he then took advanced courses in finance and law and was appointed to several high positions in Kwangtung province; in 1931 he joined the office of the military commissioner in Shanghai where he served until 1921, when he was appointed director of the Chapei Public Works Department; he was at various times counsellor of the Ministry of Finance, adviser to the Cabinet, adviser to the director of military rehabilitation of Chekiang, adviser to the Governor of Chekiang, adviser to the Woosung Bureau of Commercial Development; he is now living in retirement in Shanghai.



Hsu Jul-chun

許瑞鑒字公送

JUI-CHUN HSU, Chinese Consul at Manila; born at Canton, Kwangtung, in 1897; studied Law and Political Science at the Peking Government University and was graduated with LL.B. degree; appointed assistant secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in 1919; recommended to investigate the conditions of the Overseas Chinese in French Indo-China, Siam, Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States in 1920; for some time, translator of the Bureau of Immigration, Peking; editor of the *Ming Po* at Peking in 1921; acting secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, 1922; appointed Vice-Consul at Singapore 1924; acting Consul-General at Singapore, August 1926-September 1927; resumed Vice-Consulship in October 1927; appointed Consul at Rangoon, April, 1929, to August, 1934; transferred to Manila, Philippine Islands in September, 1934, as Consul of the Chinese Consulate-General in the Philippine Islands; elected by the Overseas Chinese of Burma to attend the People's Conference at Nanking, May 1931; address: Chinese Consulate-General, 2nd Floor, China Bank Building., Manila, Phil. Is.



Hsu K'e-hsiang

許克祥

HSU KE-HSIANG, army officer; born at Siang Shiang, Hunan in 1879; was graduated from a training institute attached to the Hunan Army at the end of the Qing Dynasty; after the 1911 Revolution he was made Lieutenant and in 1915 Captain of the Hunan reservists; in 1921 he went to Kiangsi and joined the first Nationalist military campaign against the North; he was promoted Regimental Commander in 1923 and Brigadier Commander in 1924; was sent to the border of Szechuen during the conflict between Wu Pei-fu and the Nationalists in 1924; in 1927 when the Communists planned a coup d'etat on Changsha, he took over the town and suppressed the movement; he was stationed in Kwangsi engaged in suppressing the rebels, 1929-30.

HSU KUAN-NAN, business man; born at Wucheng, Chekiang in 1867; junior secretary to the Prime Minister; founder of the Hui Wen College at Peking; director of the railway and mining section of the office of the Director of Railways in



Hsu Kuan-nan

徐崇宇冠南

1905; Taotai of an important circuit in Chihli, 1905; on the establishment of the Republic he devoted most of his time to philanthropic work in Chekiang and in Shanghai; he organized the Nantao Waterworks and became managing director; appointed adviser of the Ministry of Finance in 1921; did excellent work in the relief of sufferers of the Kansu earthquake of 1922; he is now a director of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai and is on the board of directors of several banks in Shanghai, Chekiang, Canton and Hongkong; address: Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai.



Hsu Kuan-san (Hsu Kuan-shan)

許貫三

HSU KUAN-SAN, civil engineer; born at Changsha, Hunan in 1896; received his high school training at Yale College in China, Changsha; entered Nanyang College, Shanghai in 1916 and was graduated in civil engineering; he then went to America and gained practical experience with various highway commissions, structural companies and consulting engineers; received the degree of M.C.E. at Cornell University; returned to China in 1926 and was engaged by the Hunan Provincial Government as highway engineer to build a military road from Changsha to Liuyang;

appointed designing engineer in the department of public works when the Hankow Municipal Government was formed; later appointed chief of the planning and designing division of the department of public works at Hangchow; on the organization of the Government of Greater Shanghai in 1927 he was given a similar position; at present senior engineer and chief of the second division in the Bureau of Public Works; he is an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; address: Bureau of Public Works, Municipality of Greater Shanghai, Shanghai.

Hsu Lan-chow

許蘭洲字芝田

HSU LAN-CHOW, army officer.
(See Page 161, 4th Edition).



Hsu Mo

徐謨

HSU MO, Government official; born at Soochow, Kiangsu, 1892; received his early Chinese education at home and finished his middle school in Shanghai; entered the law department of the Pei-yang University at Tientsin, 1912 and was graduated with LL.B. degree in 1916; taught English and law at the Yangchow Middle School, Kiangsu, 1917-18; was awarded by the Ministry of Justice of the Peking Government a certificate for exemption from judge's examinations, 1919; passed the diplomatic and consular service examinations with honor, 1919; served as an attache to the Chinese Legation at Washington and in the meantime, secretary to the Chinese Delegation to the Washington Conference, 1920-22; studied law and political science at George Washington University and was graduated with LL.M. degree in 1922; upon his return to China in 1922, he was appointed professor of law and political science of Nan-Kai University at Tientsin and continued to hold that position up to 1926; from 1925-26, he was also dean of the college of arts of the same University; became member of the Chinese Bar Association at Tientsin 1926 and at the same time, acted as the chief editor of the *Yi Shih Pao* (Social Welfare), Tientsin; came to Shanghai in the latter part of 1926 and was appointed judge of the Shanghai Provisional Court, 1927; president of the district Court of

Chinkiang, Kiangsu, 1917; Counsellor and Director of the International Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1928; Director of the European-American Department of the same Ministry, 1928-31; concurrently, Director of the Asiatic Department, 1931; also concurrently, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu, Shanghai, 1929; Administrative Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, 1932; Political Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, 1932 to the present; address: 101 Kao Lou Men, Nanking.



C. L. Zeen (Hsu Mou)

徐懋字乾麟

C. L. ZEEN, merchant; born at Yuyao, Chekiang, 1862; came to Shanghai to enter business at the age of 14; Chinese manager of Messrs. Moutrie and Co., Shanghai, 1882; organised the Chapel Volunteer Corps, Shanghai, during the 1911 Revolution; promoter of the Anti-Kidnapping Society at Shanghai with branch offices at the various ports; organised the International Famine Relief Committee Shanghai, 1913; served on the International War Relief Committee, 1915; besides his numerous activities, he also served in the following organizations: a director of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai; chairman of the Chi Seng Hospital, Shanghai; director of the Kiangwan Electric Works; director of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association; promoter and director of the China Industrial Training Works and manager of the Bank of Kiangwan.

P. C. HSU, university professor; born at Shangyu, Chekiang March 12, 1892; attended the Customs College, Peking, 1910-15; Union Theological Seminary, 1920-23; Teachers' College, 1921-22; studied philosophy at Columbia University, 1922-24; student secretary of the Peking Y.M.C.A., 1915-20; executive secretary, Peking Y.M.C.A. Student Work Union, 1924-26; lecturer in philosophy, Yenching University, Peking, 1924-26; associate professor of philosophy, Yenching University, 1926-27; professor of philosophy and head of the department, Yenching University, 1927 to the present; China correspondent of the International Fellowship of Reconciliation, 1929 to present; research secretary, World's



P. C. Hsu (Hsu Pao-chien)

徐寶謙

Committee, Y.M.C.A. at Geneva and field secretary, World's Students Christian Federation, Geneva, since June, 1930; address: Yenching University, Peiping.



Paul H. Hsu (Hsu Pei-huang)

徐佩瑛

PAUL H. HSU, Government official, born at Soochow, Kiangsu in 1888; received his early education under private tutors; graduated from the Preparatory Department, Imperial Polytechnic College, Shanghai, 1909; graduated with honors from Williston Academy, 1919, Easthampton, Mass.; S. B. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, 1914; took advanced courses in Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, M.I.T. 1914-16; appointed assistant in Chemistry, 1914-16 (being the first Chinese graduate who received such an honor in that institution); research chemist with the Larkin Co., Buffalo, 1916-18; chemical engineer with the Procter and Gamble Co., Ivorydale, Ohio, 1918-20; research chemist with Miner Laboratories, Chicago, 1920-21; superintendent, International Soap and Drug Works, Shanghai, 1921-23; is considered the best soap and oil expert in China; professor and dean of the Middle School, Nanyang University (Chiaotung University), 1923-27; consulting chemist and chemical engineer; when the Revolutionary Army came north in 1927, he joined

the political world; appointed secretary-general, Shanghai Branch of the Central Political Council, February-May 1927; when the Branch Political Council was dissolved in May, 1927, he was appointed Chief of Division, the City Government of Greater Shanghai and concurrently, director of Native Products Museum and director of the Municipal Industrial Testing and Research Laboratory, 1927-28; promoted a counsellor, Mayor's office, 1928; senior counsellor, 1929-30; ordered to take charge of the Bureau of Education in October, 1930; president, Technology Club of China, 1929-30; president, Nanyang Alumni Association, 1930; president, the Chinese Engineering Society, three times; director, the Chinese Institute of Engineers, 1931-33; president, the Shanghai Branch of the Chinese Institute of Engineers, 1931; president, The Chinese Institute of Engineers, 1934; chairman of delegation of the Chinese Engineering Society to the World Power Conference and the World Engineering Congress at Tokyo, 1930; member of the National Congress of Commerce and Industries, 1930; member of the Civic Center Construction Commission, City Government of Greater Shanghai; now, Commissioner of Public Utilities of Shanghai; address: Bureau of Public Utilities, City Government, Greater Shanghai Municipality.

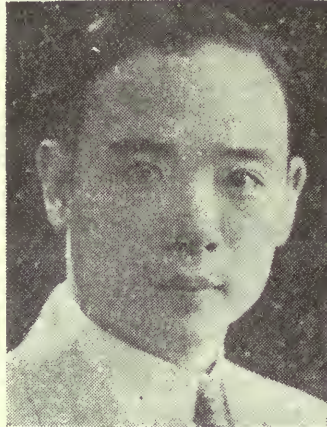


Ju Peon (Hsu Pel-hung)

徐悲鴻

JU PEON, artist; born at Ihsing, Kiangsu, 1894; was sent to Europe by the Ministry of Education to study fine arts, 1918; attended the National School of Fine Arts of Paris (L'Ecole Nationale des Beaux-Arts de Paris), 1919-23; during this time, he exhibited several of his own works at the Salon of French Artists (Salon des Artistes Francais) and also at the Societe Nationale des Beaux-arts; after having travelled extensively in Europe to further his studies of fine arts, he returned to China in 1927 and was appointed director of the National Academy of Fine Arts in Peiping, which position he soon resigned and came south to join the National Central University at Nanking as a professor; he held an exhibition of his Chinese paintings at Brussels in 1930, which was highly successful; in May, 1933, he represented the Chinese artists at an exhibition of Chinese paintings at Muses Nationale des Ecoles Etrangeres de Paris and at the same time, Belgian artists requested him to give another exhibition of his individual productions at Brussels; in Nov. 1933, the Berlin

Arts Association invited him to give an exhibition in the German Capital, where he won great admiration; in Dec. 1933, he gave an exhibition of ancient and modern Chinese paintings at Milan, Italy; in March, 1934, he was invited by the China Institut in Frankfurt to give an exhibition of Chinese paintings in the National Museum in that city; in the following month, the Soviet Government extended him an invitation to give an exhibition of all Chinese paintings both of his own production and of other Chinese artists at Moscow, which won him great admiration from both the Soviet artists and people; in June the same year, the Musée Ermitage at Leningrad invited him to give an exhibition there and during the exhibition, the Soviet Government for the first time exchanged some of their productions for some Chinese paintings; the French Government also bought 12 of his paintings; author of several works on fine arts, the best known of which are Souvenir de Pekin, (Musee du Jeu de Paume de Paris), Kiufankau, etc.; address: School of Fine Arts, National Central University, Nanking.



Pel-yuan Hsu (Hsu Pel-yuan)

徐柏園

PEI-YUAN HSU, Government official; born in Lanchi, Chekiang, January 1, 1902; graduated from the Middle School of Hangchow Christain College, 1922; graduated from the Preparatory School of Southeastern University, 1923; graduated from the College of Commerce of Southeastern University, 1926; teacher in Ningpo Commercial School, 1926; Editor-in-Chief of Hangchow *Ming Kuo Daily News*, 1929; Chief Secretary of Chekiang Provincial Headquarters of Kuomintang, spring, 1928; Secretary of Kwangtung and Kwangsi Geological Survey Society and concurrently editor of *Canton Ming Kuo Daily News*, 1928; Secretary in the Ministry of Communications, 1929; sent to the United States by the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee to pursue advanced study, and took research courses in Graduate Schools of Chicago University and Universities of Illinois and California, 1930-33; assistant General Manager of China Electric Company and concurrently member of Planning Committee of the Publicity Committee of C.E.C., 1933; Deputy Director General of Postal Remittances and Savings Banks, and concurrently member of Purchasing Commission of

Ministry of Communications, and the Planning Committee of the Publicity Committee of C.E.C., 1934; Address: Directorate-General of Postal and Savings Banks, Ministry of Communications, Nanking.



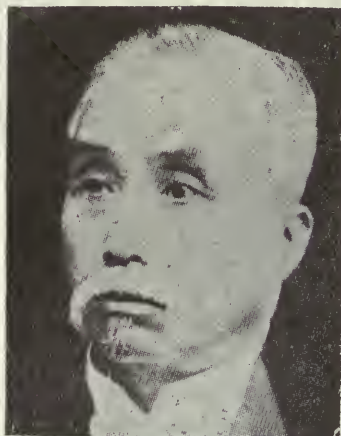
Zai-ziang Zee (Hsu Shan-hsiang)

徐善祥

ZAI-ZIANG ZEE, scientist and engineer; born at Shanghai, Dec. 10, 1882; received his Chinese classical education under private tutelage at home and passed the prefectural competitive examination 1898 with Hsiu Tsai degree (Bachelor of Chinese Literature); studied English at St. John's College, Shanghai, graduating in 1904; taught in Nanyang High School for two years and won a Government scholarship from Kiangsu province by competitive examination; entered Yale University, New Haven, U.S.A., in the fall of 1906 and was graduated in 1909 with Ph.B. degree specializing in chemistry; after one year's advanced research on pyrimidines, he returned to China in 1910 to serve as director of studies in the China National Institute at Woosung, Shanghai; edited a number of scientific text-books both in English and in Chinese (published by the Commercial Press), 1911-13; served as government assayer in the Department of Mints in the Ministry of Finance, Peking, 1914-15; joined the faculty of the College of Yale-in-China, in Changsha, as head of the chemistry department, 1916 and continued to serve in the College for 11 years, two of which were spent in America for advanced study as a research fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation; while in America, he took up China wood oil and Chinese lacquer-oil varnishes as his special study and received Ph.D. degree in Chemical Engineering from Columbia University in 1925; professor in the Central University Nanking, 1927; when the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor was organized in 1928, he was appointed a technical expert and concurrently director of the department of industry; in these capacities, he set himself to work on the Standardization and Unification of Weights and Measures and recommended the so-called "1-2-3 System" which is now adopted by the National Government (the "1-2-3 System" is so-called because 1 liter is taken as the unit of volume, ½ kilogram, as the unit of weight and 1/3 meter, as the unit of measure); promoted director of the technical department of the

same Ministry in May, 1929 and concurrently director of the Central Industrial Laboratory, Nanking, in June, 1929; when the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining and the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor were amalgamated into the Ministry of Industries in Dec. 1930, he was reappointed director of the technical department; during 1930-33, plans were laid for some of the important chemical industries, such as the ammonium sulphate plant, the paper mill, the alcohol distillery, the sugar refinery, etc., which were being realised one by one; in the spring of 1934, he resigned from the Ministry to go abroad for the third time, investigating nitrogen fixation processes and world's nitrogen industry with particular reference to China; at present, he is serving as vice-president of China Chemical Industries, consulting and constructing chemical engineers, by whom several of the large chemical plants in China are being designed and constructed; author of "The Influence of Concentration, Temperature and Humidity on the Drying of Chinese Lacquer-Oil Varnishes" "Qualitative Chemical Analysis," textbooks; editor of the New Sciences Series and co-editor of the English-Chinese Standard Dictionary (Webster's); member of the Sigma XI Honorary Society, American Chemical Society, Chinese Science Society, Chinese Engineering Society, the Chinese Society of Chemical Engineers and other technical institutions; address: China Chemical Industries, 101 Sassoon House, Shanghai.

decoration by the Ministry of Justice, 1924; practised law in Soochow and Shanghai from 1925 to present; address: 54 Kung Ping Li, Burkill Road, Shanghai.



Hsu Shih-chang

徐世昌字菊人

HSU SHIH-CHANG, ex-President of China; born at Tientsin, Chihli, 1858; a Hanlin Compiler under the Manchu regime, 1886; senior councillor of board of commerce, 1903; Minister of Government Council, 1905; Grand Councillor of State, 1906; Viceroy of Manchuria, 1907-09; assistant Grand Secretary of State and Grand Councillor of the State, 1910; associate Prime Minister and vice President of the Privy Council, 1911; High Commissioner for the Emperor, 1911; Grand Guardian of the Emperor, 1912; Secretary of State 1914 and 1916; President of Chinese Republic, 1918-22; was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature by the Paris University, France, 1921; he has been living in retirement in Tientsin since 1922.

with highest distinction in 1923 from State University of Iowa; later he became Lecturing Fellow in Oriental Politics and Civilization at the State University of Iowa and Research Associate in Sociology at the University of Chicago; since his return to China, he became at various times Professor of Sociology, Head of the Department of Sociology and Social Work, and Dean of the College of Social Sciences of Yenching University; lecturer in Sociology at National Tsing Hua University, Peiping National University, and University of Nanking; in 1930-31 he made an investigation tour of social and economic conditions to England, France, Germany, U.S.S.R. and other European countries; and lectured on Chinese Social Changes at Princeton, Chicago, Columbia, and Northwestern Universities; he also served in the Government as Senior Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government in 1926-27; Secretary to the Commission for Labor Arbitration in 1927; member of the Industrial Planning Committee of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor in 1928; member of the Committee for Standardization of Scientific Terms of the Ministry of Education in 1929; adviser to the Social Bureau of Peiping Municipality in 1929; counsellor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1931; member of the Rural Reconstruction Commission of the Executive Yuan since 1932; adviser to the Ministry of Industries in 1933; at present Counsellor to the Ministry of Industries, Vice-Director of the Bureau of Rural Reconstruction of the National Economic Council, Chairman of the Silver Committee and Member of the Committee for Commercial Treaties of the Ministry of Industries; elected President of the Chinese Sociological Society for 1933-34; honorary corresponding member of the Italian Committee for Population Studies; member of the College of Fellows of the American Population Association; corresponding member of the London Institute of Sociology; and Cooperative Editor of American Journal of "Sociology and Social Research"; author of "Political Philosophy of Confucianism" (London); "Sun Yat-sen, His Social and Political Ideals" (U.S.A.), "Chinese Population Problems" (Shanghai), "Principles of Population" (Shanghai), "Culture and Politics" (Peiping), "Rural Reconstruction Experiments in China" (Co-author with Y. S. Djang, Shanghai), etc. Editor of *Chinese Sociological Review* (Quarterly), since 1929 and *Sociological World* (Annual), since 1927; address: Bureau of Rural Reconstruction, National Economic Council, Nanking.



Hsu Shih-chang

徐式昌字養丞

HSU SHIH-CHANG, lawyer; born in Hangchow, Chekiang in 1892; was graduated from Chekiang Law College; chief of police department of Kaishing, Chekiang, 1911; chief of department of education of Siaofeng district, Chekiang and prosecutor of district procuratorate, Tehtsing, Chekiang in 1916; prosecutor of local procuratorate of Kinhua, Chekiang in 1917; judge of Iwu district procuratorate, Chekiang, 1919; chief of department of education of Wuhsin, 1920; judge of Tungyang district procuratorate, Chekiang, 1921; councillor of Kiangsu Provincial marine police administration and judge of district court of Yungkia, Chekiang, 1922; judge of Changchow district procuratorate, Kiangsu 1923; judge of Jukao district procuratorate, Kiangsu; awarded second class order gold



Leonard S. Hsu (Hsu Shih-llen)

許仕廉

LEONARD S. HSU, Sociologist; born in Hunan in 1901; received his early education in Hunan and from 1915-18 made a special study of the Confucian classics under the famous Hunanese scholar Liu Jen-hsi; went to America in 1918; received B.A. from Stanford University in 1921; M.A. with distinction in 1922 and Ph.D.

HSU SHIH-TSANG, retired Government official; born at Tientsin, Chihli in 1886; brother of ex-President Hsu Shih-ch'ang; studied at the Imperial College of Languages, Peking; was sent to Belgium in 1908 as attache to the commission studying finances; returned to Peking in 1909 and was sent to Belgium by the Civil Governor of Kfirin to investigate commercial conditions; entered Liege University and was graduated in 1911 with a bachelor of commerce degree; he was appointed Chinese Minister to Italy in 1911 and representative to the Turin International Exposition, for which he was given a medal by the Italian Government; travelled in Europe studying commercial and railway problems in 1912, after which he returned to China and joined the Ministry of Communications;



Hsu Shih-tsang

徐世章字瑞甫

assistant accountant of the Lunghai Railway, 1913; assistant engineering director for the Lunghai Railway, 1914-16; assistant managing-director of the Peking-Hankow Railway, 1916-17; studied communications administration in Japan, 1917; on returning, he was appointed managing-director of the Pukow-Singyang Railway and of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway; member of the joint commission for prevention of plague on Chinese railways and chief of the plague prevention bureau of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, 1918; member of the traffic conference, 1918; in 1919 he was adviser to the Inspector-General of the Yangtze River, adviser to the Military Governor of Kiangsu, adviser to the Civil and Military Governors of Shantung and co-director of the administration for the repatriation of enemy subjects; managing-director of the Pu-Hsing Railway and of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, 1920; he was later appointed vice-Minister of Communications and concurrently Director-General of Railways; chairman of the standing committee on the unification of railway accounts and statistics, deputy governor of the Bank of Communications and chairman of the commission to study problems of international communications; he was also ordered to make preparations for the establishment of a communications university; in 1921 he was chief of the International Communications Bureau, associate director of the Famine Relief Bureau and director-general of the Currency Bureau; he retired from public life in 1922; he was decorated with the 2nd class Wenhu, 1917; 2nd class Tashou Paokuang Chiaho, 1918; 2nd class Tashou Chiaho, 1919; 1st class Tashou Paokuang Chiaho, 1921; and 1st class Wenfu, 1921.

HSU SHIH-YIN, chairman of the National Famine Relief Commission and ex-Prime Minister; born at Chiteh, Anhwei, 1872; a senior licentiate under the Manchu regime, 1897; began his official career as a compiler in the law compilation bureau under the Board of Justice; associate Chief Justice of the High Court of Fengten, 1908; accompanied George Hsu Chien, then a high judicial official in Peking, to Europe and America on a special mission to study judicial administration, and attended the 8th Conference on Prison Reforms held in America; Chief Justice of the



Hsu Shih-yin

許世英字靜仁

Supreme Court, Peking, May, 1912; Minister of Justice, July, 1912 to September 1913; Civil Governor of Fengtien, October 1913 to March 1914; Civil Governor of Fukien, May 1914—May 1916; Minister of Communications, July, 1916; Civil Governor of Anhwei, 1921; acting Minister of Justice and for a time Prime Minister 1925-26; Chairman of the National Famine Relief Commission, 1928 to the present; address: c/o National Famine Relief Commission, Nanking.



Shuhsi Hsu (Hsu Shu-hsi)

徐淑希

SHUHSI HSU, university professor; born at Swatow, Kwangtung, April 3, 1892; graduate, Anglo-Chinese College, Swatow, 1910; B.A., Hongkong University, 1919; Ph.D., Columbia University, 1925; appointed lecturer on international law at Hongkong University, 1919; professor and head of department of political science, Yenching University, Peking, 1924, which position he still holds; in the latter institution he served concurrently at different times as chairman, commission on studies; chairman, committee for the graduate division; dean, college of social sciences; dean, college of public affairs; he attended the Kyoto (1929) and Shanghai (1931) conferences of the Institute of Pacific Relations as Chinese spokesman on the Manchurian question; and assisted the Mukden authorities in the

organization of the North-eastern Foreign Relations Research Council during the crisis of 1931; in 1932 he was appointed by the government technical adviser to the Chinese assessor on the Lytton Commission; member, National Crisis Conference, Loyang; member, conference to advise on national problems, Nanking; in the same year he was sent to Geneva as technical adviser to the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations; on his return the next year he was appointed technical adviser to the General Staff; member, National Defence Planning Council; author; "China and Her Political Entity," New York, 1926; "Essays on the Manchurian Problem," Shanghai, 1932; "Status of the Sino-Japanese Treaties of 1915," (in Chinese) Peiping, 1932; member, Shriners' Club, Rotary Club, etc.; address: 22 East Compound, Yenching University, Peiping.



Hsu Ting-hu

徐廷瑚字海帆

HSU TING-HU, Government official; born at Yih sien, Chihli, 1891; graduate, Chihli Agricultural College and Chin Shan Agricultural College, Japan; M.A. of University of Paris, France; served as professor of National Peking University; assistant director of Peking Agricultural College; principal of Charhar Industrial School; dean and acting principal of agriculture department of Hopei University, Paoing; director, department of forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Mining; chief of Shanghai bureau of inspection and testing of agricultural products; director of department of forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Mining 1930; now director of the department of agriculture of the Ministry of Industry; address: Ministry of Industry, Nanking.

GEN. HSU TING-YAO, army officer; born at Wuwei district, Anhwei, 1891; after having completed his secondary education at Yuan-Kiang Middle School in Wuhu, he attended the Wuchang Preparatory Military School and was later graduated from the Paoing Military College; following graduation, he entered army service, starting his career as a company commander; during the Nationalist Revolution in 1926, he was appointed Commander of the 8th Regiment of the Nationalist Army and has since served successively as vice-



Gen. Hsu Ting-yao

徐庭瑤 號月科

Commander of the 4th Independent Division, vice-Commander and later Commander of the Second Nationalist Division; Commander of 1st Brigade of the 1st Nationalist Division; Vice-Commander and later acting Commander of the 1st Nationalist Division; Commander of the 4th Nationalist Division; Garrison Commander of Pengpu, Anhwei; Field-Commander of the 1st Column of the Communist-Suppression Forces in Honan, Anhwei and Hupeh; Commander of the 17th Nationalist Army and Field-Commander-in-Chief of the 8th Route Army, in which capacities, he fought against the Japanese invaders in the Spring of 1932 at Kupeikou and Nantienmen Passes north of Peiping; after conclusion of the campaign, he was appointed a member of the Military Affairs Commission at Nanking, member of the Peiping Division of the Commission, Director of Paoting Provisional Headquarters of the President of the Military Affairs Commission; appointed Head of the Chinese Military Inquiry Mission abroad by the National Government April, 1924 and left China on May 11 for Europe; he returned on March 9, 1935; now Inspector-General of Military Transportation of the Military Affairs Commission; well versed in Chinese calligraphy, painting and mathematics; author of several books on military tactics; address: c/o Military Affairs Commission, Nanking.

T. S. CHU, Government official; born at Wusih, Kiangsu in 1890; he was graduated at the head of his class from Nanking Naval Academy in 1908; served in the Chinese Navy, 1908-10; went to America and studied naval construction at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1910-15 and received M.A. degree; worked in various U.S. navy yards and submarine works, 1915-17; in 1917, he was deputized by his Government to watch naval operations in the World War and was attached to the British Second Grand Fleet and the fleets of France and Italy; he was awarded the British D.S.O. for his services; assistant naval attache to the Chinese Legation, London in 1915; served on the committee on naval affairs at the Paris Peace Conference, 1919; went to Japan in the fall of 1919 to inspect the Japanese fleet maneuvers; returned to China and was appointed sectional chief of the bureau of naval



T. S. Chu (Hsu Tsu-shan)

徐祖善 字燕謀

affairs in the Ministry of Navy and concurrently special commissioner at Shanghai for the Department of Aeronautics; welcomed the Rome-to-Tokyo fliers officially for the Chinese Navy in 1920; appointed councillor of the Government Aeronautical Bureau and chief of the general affairs department of the same Bureau, 1921; appointed councillor of the Director-General's office for the rehabilitation of Shantung affairs, 1922; placed in charge of taking over Tsingtao harbor affairs, harbor engineering works, water police observatory and Kiaochow Customs, 1922; resigned from the Navy in December, 1922 and became director of Tsingtao harbor affairs and concurrently Superintendent of the Tientsin Customs; appointed Superintendent of the Tientsin Customs in 1924; inspected shipyards and naval works in Japan, 1925; appointed military adviser to Chiang Kai-shek in 1927; appointed director of the Lung-Hai Railway and later director-general, 1929; in May, 1930, he was appointed Special Commissioner for the rendition of Weihaiwei Affairs; last known address: Office of the Commissioner for the Rendition of Weihaiwei, Weihaiwei, Shantung.



Hsu Tung-fan

徐東藩 字壽城

HSU TUNG-FAN, Government official; born at King-Hwa, Chekiang in 1887; 1916, B.A., Birmingham Univer-

sity, England; 1916-18, studied international law, political science, and public finance for the doctorate at London University, England, and Lausanne and Zurich Universities, Switzerland; 1919-20, chief diplomatic secretary to the Civil Governor of Shantung; 1921, councillor to the Chinese Delegation to the Washington Conference; 1922, councillor, Office for the Settlement of the Shantung Question and member of the Sino-Japanese Joint Commission for the Settlement of the Shantung question; 1923-24 member, National Financial Commission; member, Foreign Affairs Commission; and director of the drafting department, Office for Sino-Russian Negotiations; 1925, Minister Plenipotentiary; 1924-27, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Shantung; 1928, vice-President of the Treaty Commission, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government; 1928-30, councillor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; author of "History of the Chinese Monetary System," "Essay on Shantung Question," and "Essay on Revision of Treaties between China and Foreign Powers"; Administrative Commissioner of Weihaiwei, since 1934.



Showin Wetzen Hsu (Hsu Wei-cheng)

徐維震 字旭瀛

SHOWIN WETZEN HSU, former president of the Appeal Court and Special District Court of Shanghai; born at Tunghsiang, Chekiang in 1881; entered Nanyang College, Shanghai, in 1898 and after graduation in 1904, he went to America and entered Hastings College of Law at the University of California; after the San Francisco earthquake and fire in April, 1906, he went to the University of Chicago to continue his law studies; in order to specialize in political science, international law and diplomacy under Dr. Harding, Dr. Woodburn and Prof. Hershey, he entered the University of Indiana in the fall of 1908, where he received a law degree the following year; in the latter part of 1909, he was recalled by the Ministry of Communications and appointed as a law compiler in the councillor's department; in 1910, he was appointed to the position of a legal adviser to the naval commission; in August, he passed the competitive examination given to returned students and in December, when the Ministry of Navy was established, he was appointed judge-advocate of the Ministry; in 1911, when he took the Palace examinations, he was awarded an M.A. degree and appointed secretary of the Ministry of Education;

In the same year, he was appointed by the Ministry of Communications as chief of the bureau for foreign affairs in the Directorate-General of the Chinese Railways; in July, when war between Italy and Turkey broke out, he was specially commissioned by the Ministry of Navy to consult the Ministries for Foreign Affairs and Army to devise ways and means for China's neutrality; while connected with the Ministry of Navy, he wrote and translated many important works on Naval Laws and Regulations; in July, he was appointed by the Prime Minister as a member of the legislative bureau in Cabinet; in 1912, he was appointed by the Ministry of Finance as a member of the reorganization loan commission; in August, he was appointed by the President as Justice of the Supreme Court of China; in 1913, with consent of the Supreme Court, he was specially invited by the Shanghai Defense Commissioner to be a legal adviser on international law and foreign affairs; in Nov. 1916 he was appointed to act concurrently as a judge of the High Prize Court; appointed as a member of the commission for the discipline of judicial officers in 1918 and in October of the same year he was awarded by the President the second class Tashou Chia-ho decoration; he was appointed acting president of the High Court of Shansi Province in February, 1919; he was made president of the High Court of Shansi in 1920; in January, 1926 he was elected by the delegates of various countries as Chinese secretary-general to the Extraterritorial Commission held in Peking and from April to June, made a trip with the foreign delegates to the different provinces to inspect the courts and prisons; in the winter of the same year, he was commissioned to make preparations in organizing the Shanghai Provisional Court and when completed the old Mixed Court was rendered to his hands; on January 1, 1927, he was appointed the first president of the Shanghai Provisional Court, but resigned the post in May, 1927 during the revolution; in 1928, he was appointed councillor of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor and was concurrently commissioned to draft laws relating to commerce, industry and labour; in the winter of 1928 he was transferred to the councillorship of the Ministry of Judicial Administration, where he was concurrently appointed a member of the commission for the grading and appointment of judicial officers and a member of the commission for the examination of lawyers; in the summer of 1929, he was appointed by the same Ministry chief examiner of judicial officers in Hupeh province and in December he was appointed the second time as president of the Shanghai Provisional Court; on April 1, 1930, when the Shanghai Provisional Court was reorganized, he was appointed the President of the Kiangsu Second Branch High Court; in April, 1932, he was transferred again to the councillorship of the Ministry of Judicial Administration, and at the same time, a member of the Commission for the Examination of the Judicial Officers and lawyers; in April 1933, he was appointed the Special Commissioner for the Administrative Area No. 6 (at Kating) by the Kiangsu Provincial Government and resigned in Nov. of the same year; he then joined the Central Bank of China, being a member of the Economic Commission and concurrently the Secretary General of the Commission; since May, 1934, he has been legal adviser of the Trust Department of the Central Bank of China; address: No. 7, Lane 750, Yu Yuen Road, Shanghai.



G. F. Hsu (Hsu Yuan)

許元字秋韻

G. F. HSU, retired Government official; born at Chinkiang, Kiangsu in 1873; received his preliminary education from l'Ecole Municipale Francaise, Shanghai; studied at Nanking University and Nanking Tungwen College, from which he was graduated; English translator in the Bureau of Foreign Affairs of Chekiang; Inspector of Customs, Hangchow; proctor of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs of Chekiang; English secretary to the Governor of Shansi; general secretary to the Governor of Kiangsu; proctor of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs at Soochow; resident director of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs of Honan; secretary in charge of foreign affairs to the Tutuh (Military Governor) of Honan and concurrently chief of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs of Honan, 1912; Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Honan, 1913-20, when he was appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu, Shanghai which position he held for many years; member of Treaty Commission of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1928-30; he is now living in retirement at Shanghai.



Gen. Hsu Yung-chang

徐永昌字次辰

GEN. HSU YUNG-CHANG, Government official; born at Haun-halen, Shansi, 1888; graduate of the Military College at Peking, 1916; served as a regimental commander under General

Sun Yu-hsin, 1921; Commander of the First Brigade of the Shansi Army, 1924; Commander of the First Division of the Shensi Army and concurrently Garrison Commander of western Shensi, 1925; promoted Commander of the 3rd Army, 1926; participated in the Nankow Battle during the war between the Kuominchun under General Feng Yu-hsiang and the Fengtien Army under the late General Chang Tso-lin; when the Kuominchun retreated, his Army entered Shansi through Shensi and was ordered to be stationed at Fungyang and Yuchih in Shansi; during the Northern Punitive Expedition, he was appointed Commander of the 12th Revolutionary Army and concurrently Field-Commander of the Eastern Route Army of the Northern Revolutionary Forces; Chairman of the Suiyuan Provincial Government, 1928; in 1929, his Army was transferred to Hopen; Garrison Commander of Shansi and Suiyuan, 1930; Chairman of the Shansi Provincial Government, since 1931; besides being noted for his generalship, he is also an able administrator, promoter of reconstruction and agricultural enterprises, native goods and educational reformer; address: Shansi Provincial Government, Taiyuan, Shansi.

Hsueh Chih-heng

薛子珩字松坪

HSUEH CHIH-HENG, army officer.
(See Page 170, 4th Edition).



Hsueh Tu-pi

薛篤弼字子良

HSUEH TU-PI, retired Government official; born at Chieh Hsieh, Shansi in 1892; he was graduated from the Shansi Provincial Law College; judge of the Local Court of Hotung District, Shansi, 1912; judge of the Local Court of Pingyang District, 1912-14; appointed secretary to the Commander of the 16th Mixed Brigade, Feng Yu-hsiang, 1914 and shortly after became military judge to the same Brigade, he held the concurrent position as Chief of the Chingshih Likin Station in Hunan in 1918; magistrate of Tsangteh, Hunan, 1919-20; when Feng Yu-hsiang became Tuchun of Shensi in 1921 he was appointed magistrate of Yenyang Hsien; he was transferred shortly after as acting magistrate of Chang-an Hsien, the capital of Shensi; in October, 1921 he was appointed acting director of the Shensi Opium Prevention Bureau; in December, 1921 he was appointed acting

chief of the Shensi Financial Bureau; when Feng Yu-hsiang was transferred to Honan in May, 1922 he was appointed acting chief of the Honan Financial Bureau; in January 1923 he was appointed acting vice-Minister of Justice and concurrently chief secretary of the Cabinet and chief of the Peking Octroi; he was put in charge of the affairs of the Ministry of Justice of January, 1924; Civil Governor of Kansu, 1926; Minister of Interior of the National Government at Nanking, 1928; Minister of Health, 1929; participated in the Northern Military Coalition Government at Peiping; in January, 1932, he was elected by the C. E. C. of the Kuomintang as a member of the National Government, which post he resigned in January, 1933; he is now engaged in private law practice in Shanghai; address: 160 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.



Hu Ao-kung

胡鄂公字新三

HU AO-KUNG, retired Government official; born at Chiang-lin, Hupeh in 1885; was graduated from the Peking High College of Agriculture of Peiyang and the High College of Agriculture in Kiangsi; participated in the first Revolution, 1911; chief of the General Affairs Department in the Office of the Tutu (Military Governor) of Hupeh (Li Yuan-hung); elected a member of the House of Representatives, 1913; president of the Chinchow Law College 1914; later he went to Szechuan and joined Gen. Chen I, Military Governor; while there he was at different times secretary to General Chen, Prefect of a Circuit and Pacification Commissioner; he took part in the Yunnan uprising against the Yuan Shih-kai monarchical movement; chief of the Civil Administration Bureau of Hupeh, 1921; when the First Parliament was reconvened in August 1922, he again took seat as member of the House; vice-Minister of Education, 1922-24; author of "The Principles of Agriculture" and "The Literary Works of Ao-Kung"; managing editor of the magazine *To-day* which advocates the Marxian Theory.

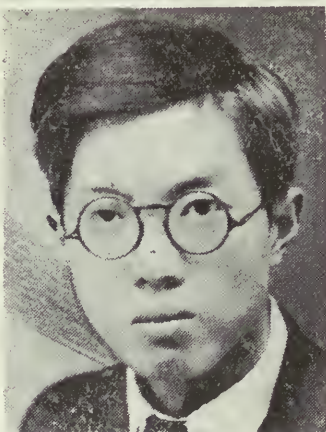
CHENFU F. WU, biologist; born at Shanghai, 1896; studied Biology at Soochow University, from which he received his B.Sc. (1917) and M.A. (1919) degrees; after teaching one year at St. John's University, Shanghai from 1919-20, he went to America on Tsing Hua Fellowship and received his Ph.D. degree from Cornell University, 1922; professor of Entomology at National



Chenfu F. Wu (Hu Chen-fu)

胡經甫

Southeastern University and Entomologist in the Bureau of Entomology of Kiangsu Province, 1922; professor of Biology and Head of Biology Department at Soochow University, 1923-26; Director of the Biological Supply Service at Soochow University, 1925-26; professor of Zoology, Yenching University, since 1926 and Chairman of the Biology Department, 1927-31; Dean of the College of Natural Sciences at Yenching University, 1929; Travelling Professorship of the Rockefeller Foundation and Visiting Professor of Entomology at Cornell University, 1933-34; member of Sigma Xi (Cornell 1922), Phi Tau Phi (Soochow 1924), and Beta Beta Beta (Yenching 1928); Honorary Professor of Fan Memorial Institute of Biology at Peiping; Vice-President of Peking Society of Natural History, 1934-35; Editor-in-chief of Peking Natural History Bulletin since 1931; Vice-President and Editor of the Zoological Society of China, 1934-35; address: Yenching University, Peiping.



Hu Chiu-yuan

胡秋原字石明

HU CHIU-YUAN, writer and author; born at Huangpi, Hupeh, 1910; was graduated from the Junior Commercial School, Hupeh, 1920; entered Chien-Chuan Middle School in 1921; was deeply interested in the study of literature and science; in thoughts, he was first influenced by Liberalism and Nietzscheism and then became a

Marxist; in 1925, he entered the National Wuchang University, first studying Chemistry and Mathematics, later transferred to the Department of Chinese Literature; while in school, he promoted the Youth Movement and wrote articles on socialism; after the Kuomintang rule came to Hupeh, he was made editor of the *Wuhan Review*, an organ of the Hupeh Branch of the Kuomintang; instructor at the Hupeh Political College and at the same time chief editor of *The Chinese Students*, organ of the 'Chinese Students' Union in Central China; left Hupeh for Shanghai in 1928 and joined the Eastern Book Company as an editor; in 1929, he went to Japan, where he entered the Politico-Economic Department of Waseda University; while there, he studied literature and art, and also paid special attention to the ideology of Marxist interpretation; returned to China in 1931 and devoted himself to writing and translation in Shanghai; during his stay in Shanghai, he served as a professor at the National Chi-Nan University, chief editor of the *Cultural Critics*, *La Culture*, and the *Research Monthly*; left Shanghai for Foochow in the latter part of 1933 and joined the Fukien Independence Movement, being elected a member of the Cultural Committee of the Fukien People's Revolutionary Government; when the Movement collapsed, he went to Hong-kong and after remaining there for a while, he went abroad; author of "Art in the Light of Historical Materialism," "Under the Lamp," (Essays), "Asiatic Productive Mode and Absolutism," "Imperialism and the Chinese Revolution"; translator of Friche's "Sociology of Art," Friche's "Some Problems of Art and Science," "History of the World According to Historical Materialism."

Hu En-kuang

胡恩光字觀生

HU EN-KUANG, army officer.
(See Page 173, 4th Edition).



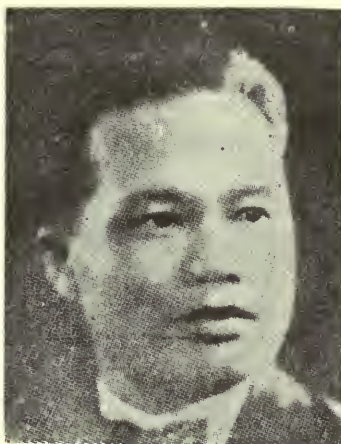
Hu Han-min

胡漢民

HU HAN-MIN, Kuomintang leader and statesman; native of Chekiang; born at Fanyu, Kwangtung, 1886; received his early education at Canton; was graduated from the Tokyo Law School, Japan, where he met Dr. Sun Yat-sen and became Dr. Sun's devoted follower for the cause of Revolution; assisted Dr. Sun in organising the

Chungkuo Tung Ming Hui in Japan, (revolutionary alliance society); editor of the *Ming Pao*, a revolutionary organ, at Hongkong and the *Hsin Wen* at Singapore before 1911; upon the declaration of independence of Kwangtung following the outbreak of the Revolution at Wuchang, he was elected provisional Tutuh (Military Governor) of Kwangtung, 1911; chief-secretary of the Nanking Provisional Government under the presidency of Dr. Sun, 1911; returned to Canton after Dr. Sun's resignation and was appointed Military Governor of Kwangtung, 1912-1913; pacification commissioner of Tibet, 1913; upon the failure of the 2nd Revolution against Yuan Shih-kai, he went to Japan and later travelled between Japan and the South Sea Islands for the overthrow of Yuan Shih-kai, 1913-16; counsellor and secretary to the Canton Generalissimo (Dr. Sun), 1917; chief secretary of the Canton Military Government, 1918-19; accompanied Dr. Sun to Shanghai, where he remained until 1920; returned to Canton with Dr. Sun and was appointed Civil Governor of Canton by the Canton Constitutional Government, 1921; when Dr. Sun regained power in Canton in 1923 after the defeat of Chen Chiung-ming, he was appointed Civil Governor of Kwangtung and later acting Generalissimo during Dr. Sun's absence, 1924; travelled to Russia as delegate of the Canton Government to study land problems and the Soviet system of Government, 1925; member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, since 1924; member of the Central Political Council of Kuomintang, 1925-30; toured in Europe, 1927-28; member of the State Council and President of the Legislative Yuan of the National Government, Nanking, 1928-31; disagreed with General Chiang Kai-shek over the promulgation of the Provisional Constitution and resigned in February, 1931; his subsequent enforced residence in Nanking caused a breach between the National Government and Southwest, which was finally healed by his departure for Shanghai and a peace conference there in the winter of 1931; elected a member of the Standing Committee of Three of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, but did not assume the post; he now remains as member of the State Council and of the C.E.C.; in retirement at Hongkong, 1932-35; left Hongkong on a tour abroad June 1935; elected Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee, November 1935.

S. M. WOO, health specialist; born at Changchow, Fukien, in 1887; received his education at: St. John's University, A.B. 1910; John Hopkins University, M.D. 1915; Harvard-M. I. T. School for Health Officers, C.P.H. 1916; travelled extensively to make first-hand observation of American public health services 1916-17; returned to China in June 1917; associate secretary, Council on Health Education 1917-20; commissioner of public health, Canton 1921; general secretary of the National Health Association of China 1922; director of school hygiene department, Council on Health Education 1923-25; made second trip to America to study public health administration 1926-28; came back to China and served as technical expert to the department of Public Health of the Ministry of Interior, associate professor at the College of Medicine of the National Central University, and director of Woosung health center; joined the Ministry of Railways as sanitary expert, in November of 1928; appointed



S. M. Woo (Hu Hsuan-ming)

胡宣明

director of railway health service in November of 1929, also serving as member of the Central Health Council of the Ministry of Public Health, member of the labor health committee organized by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Labor and Commerce, and member of the medical committee of the Examination Yuan; member of the Legislative Yuan January 1933 to the present; translator of Rosenau's "Principles of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene," "How to Live," "Heredity and Eugenics," "The Cause of Disease," and "First Aid in the Home"; author of "Health Reconstruction for China"; address: IA Poo Chia Chiau, Chen Ju, Shanghai.



Mrs. S. M. Woo (Woo-chiu Stokan)

胡周淑安

MRS. S. M. WOO, voice specialist; born in Amoy, Fukien, 1894; graduated from the Amoy Normal School for Girls in 1911; taught in Amoy for one year; studied in McTyeire School, Shanghai, 1912-14; succeeded in the first Tsing Hua scholarship examination for girls in 1914; graduated from Bradford Academy, U.S.A. in 1915 and Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1919; studied voice and piano at the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, 1915-19; studied choral conducting at the Music School for Teachers, Cornell University, the summers of

1917, 1918, and 1919; studied social work in the New York School of Social Work and music in the New York College of Music 1919-1920; studied voice under a French Professor in Strassbourg, France, the summer of 1920; teacher at Kwangtung Provincial Normal School for Girls 1921; engaged in various social work activities in Shanghai, 1922-24; taught singing in McTyeire School, Shanghai, 1925; research fellow in Chinese Music at the Amoy University and teacher at Amoy Normal School for Girls, 1926-27; made second trip to America with family, and studied voice under Professor Minetti, head of Vocal Department of Peabody Conservatory of Music, Baltimore, 1927-28; taught singing in McTyeire School 1928-Jan, 1930, and led the McTyeire Junior Choir to win the first prize in the International Contest of Schubert's songs at the Schubert Festival in Shanghai 1928; head of the vocal department of the National College of Music, Shanghai 1929 to the present; member of the Committee on Music Education of the Ministry of Education; member of the Music Committee on the Preparation of a Union Church Hymnal for China; contributing editor of the "Child Education Monthly"; composer of "A Song Book for Children"; address: The National Conservatory of Music 1325 Rue Lafayette, Shanghai; home address: IA Poo Chia Chiau, Chen Ju, Shanghai.



S. Y. Livingston Hu (Hu Hsueh-yuan)

胡學源

S. Y. LIVINGSTON HU, railway official; born at Anking, Anhwei, 1893; was graduated from Nanking University with B.A. degree in 1915; served as assistant principal of the Albright Preparatory School at Liling, Hunan, 1915-18; joined the faculty of Nankai College, 1918-20; went to United States, where he entered the commerce school of the Northwestern University and was graduated with B.S.C. degree in 1922; postgraduate study at Harvard University studying municipal and colonial government and received M.A. degree; after graduation, he joined the Lee Higginson Banking House of Boston and later went to Chicago, where he worked in the Harris Trust Company, Continental and Commercial National Bank, Chicago Federal Reserve Bank and the Chamber of Commerce of Chicago; returned to China in 1926 and joined the faculties of Nanyang College and the University Utopia, Shanghai; entered Government service and was appointed secretary of the Ministry of Communications under Sun Fo, then Minister of Communica-

tions, of the Nationalist Government at Hankow, 1927; Superintendent of Customs and Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Nanking, 1927; adviser to the Opium Suppression Office of Hupeh at Hankow, 1928; inspected all the National Railways with Edgar Snow of the *China Weekly Review* for the compilation of folders for advertising purpose abroad, 1929; represented Minister Sun Fo, the Minister of Railways, at the celebration of the Seventh Anniversary of the Return of Kiao-Tsi Railway at Tsingtao, 1929; appointed the Librarian of the Ministry of Railways for the reorganization of the library there, 1930; appointed to take charge of publicity work for the Railway Thru Traffic Administration of the Ministry of Railways, 1931; transferred to the Ping-Han Railway 1933 as a technical expert, which post he now holds; contributor to the *China Weekly Review* on topics relating to world politics; address: Ping-Han Railway Administration, Hankow, Hupeh.

Hu Hon-ki (Hu Hung-chi)

胡鴻基

HU HON-KI (HU HUNG-CHI), (health worker and official. Deceased 1894-1933).

(See Page 175, 4th Edition).



H. Y. Hu (Hu Hung-yu)

胡鴻猷字微若

H. Y. HU, Government official; born at Wusih, Kiangsu, 1888; attended the Nanyang College middle school, Shanghai, 1900-05; studied industry and commerce at the same college and was graduated in 1907; awarded a scholarship by the same college to study in America, where he entered the Wharton School of Commerce and Finance of the University of Pennsylvania in 1908 and received B.Sc. degree from the University in 1909 and M.A. degree in 1910; went to Germany in 1911 and studied at Berlin University for four months; returned to China in 1912 and became professor in the Nanyang Polytechnic Institute at Shanghai; manager of the Nanking branch of the Kiangsu Bank, 1912-13; manager of the Wusih branch of the same bank, 1914; joined the Ministry of Communications, Dec. 1914; appointed member of the standing committee on the unification of railway accounts and statistics in July, 1917; delegate of the Ministry of Communications to the 7th China-Japan Through Traffic Conference in Tokyo, 1918;

delegate of the same Ministry at Paris in connection with the Peace Conference, 1920; director of the railway through traffic administration, 1923; chief of traffic department of the Ministry of Railways, 1928.



Wenfu Yiko Hu (Hu I-kuo)

胡貽穀字文甫

WENFU YIKO HU, judge and university professor; born at Ningpo, Chekiang in 1876; attended St. John's University, Shanghai, 1890-97 and after his graduation until 1899, he was librarian and secretary of St. John's; editor of *St. John's Echo*, 1895-97, the first college paper ever published in China; instructor in English and later dean of the English Department at Nanyang College, 1899-1906; went to America in January, 1906 and entered the University of California; University of Chicago, 1906-1908; attended University of Illinois, 1908-09, receiving his A.B. and LL.B. degrees; returned to China in 1909 and became legal adviser to the Board of Communications and a member of the commission for drawing up the railway, telegraph, navigation and postal laws; professor of law at the Imperial University, Peking 1909-1912; dean of Nanyang College, Shanghai, 1912-13, when he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court at Peking; appointed a member of the commission for the discipline of judicial officers in 1917; appointed concurrently judge of the Prize Court in 1917, when China declared war on the Central Powers; Chinese delegate to the meeting of the Philippines Bar Association, 1919; member of the commission for the study of judicial questions, 1920; member of the commission for the examination of special judicial officers in November, 1920; member of the commission for the discipline of high civil officers 1922; appointed Chief Justice of the Third Civil Court in 1924 and later of the Second Civil Court of the Supreme Court at Peking; professor of law at the National University and the School for the Training of Judicial Officers, 1922-25; appointed president of the Court of Appeal in the Shanghai Provisional Court and held this until the dissolution of the Court in April 1, 1930; chief judge of the Civil Division of the Shanghai Special District High

Court, 1930-33; appointed President of the Chinkiang District Court, Chinkiang, Kiangsu in 1933; appointed Chief Procurator of the Kiangsu High Court, Soochow, Kiangsu in 1934; professor of law at the Comparative Law School, Shanghai and a member of the executive committee of the National Child Welfare Association of China, Shanghai; member of the Commonwealth Club, U.S.A., 1906-1908; member of the Reynolds Club, U.S.A., 1907-08; member of the Oratorical Association, U.S.A., 1908-1909; president of the Cosmopolitan Club, U.S.A., 1907-09; member of the Law Club of the University of Illinois, 1908-09; member of the Chinese Law Club in 1913; member of the Chinese Social and Political Science Association, 1915 and later member of the executive council and president; member of Phi Tau Phi Scholastic Honor Society of China; edited the "Pocket Chinese and English Dictionary" in 1908; address: Kiangsu High Court, Soochow, Kiangsu.



Bishop Joseph Hou (Hu Jo-shan)

胡若山

BISHOP JOSEPH HOU, Catholic preacher; born at Chusan, Chekiang, Feb. 22, 1881; after finishing his preliminary studies of philosophy at the seminary in Chusan, he entered the congregation of the Mission in Sept. 1906 and after his novitiate in the provincial house of Kashing and his religious vows were taken, was ordained a priest in June, 1909; following one year of missionary work in Haimen (Chekiang), he took up the chair of philosophy in the Seminary St. Paul at Ningpo; was chosen and named Apostolic Vicar of Taichow, Titular Bishop by His Holiness Pious XI at Rome on Oct. 28 of 1926; was installed in his Vicariate at Haimen, Chekiang on April 2, 1927; address: Haimen Catholic Church, Haimen, Chekiang.

HU JO-YU, Government official; born at Hofei, Anhwei, 1895; was graduated from the Peking Government University with LL.B. degree; well versed in French; delegate of Chang Hsueh-liang to attend the National Rehabilitation Conference; counselor to the Headquarters of the late Chang Tso-lin; councillor of the Law Formulation Bureau, Peking, superintendent of Customs Administration, Peking; made an expectant Minister Plenipotentiary by the Peking Government; appointed vice-Minister of Health by the National Government at Nanking, but did not accept the appointment; appointed



Hu Jo-yu
胡若愚

Mayor of Tsingtao Municipality, spring, 1930 and assumed office in Sept. 1930; last known address: Tsingtao Municipal Government, Tsingtao.



K. P. Hu (Hu Kuang-plao)
胡光燾字蜀滌

K. P. HU, civil engineer; born in Szechuen, 1897; was graduated from Tsinghua College, Peking, in 1914; went to America, where he was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1918 and served with the Stone and Webster and the General Electric Co., 1918-20; returned to China in 1920 and interested himself in engineering works; he was one of the organizers of Messrs. Lam, Glines & Co., and became manager of the machinery department of the company in 1922; manager of the Chee Hsin Engineering Works and of the sale promotion department of the Chee Hsin Cement Co., Tientsin, 1924; was sent by the Chinese Government to investigate industrial conditions in Europe and America, 1924; organized the Cement Centennial Celebration at Tientsin, 1925; joined the Peking Mukden Railway as assistant chief of the Technical Division, 1926-27; later, consulting engineer to the Hua Hsin Cotton Mill, Tsingtao; he is a member of the Tientsin Rotary Club; of the Chinese Engineering Society; of the Science Society; and of the Association of Chinese and American Engineers.



Hu Kung-hsiang
胡公强

HU KUNG-HSIANG, army officer, born at Fu-yang, Chekiang, 1895; taught Chinese in the Physical Culture College of Hangchow, Chekiang; physical director of the Ta Hsia University at Shanghai; a regimental commander under Lu Yung-hsiang (Military Governor of Chekiang) during the Kiangsu-Chekiang War, 1924; joined the revolutionary movement at Canton and served as chief secretary to the General Military Headquarters of the Canton Government; commissioner of finance for Kiangsi, 1926; acting superintendent of military supplies of the Nationalist Army Headquarters; chief inspector of the Customs House at Shanghai, 1927.



Hu Lin
胡霖字政之

HU LIN, journalist; born in Szechuen in 1893; after completing his early education in his home province he went to Japan and studied at Tokyo College, from which he was graduated in 1911 after taking the general college course and a special course in law and political science; on his return to China, he made application for admission to the bar and passed the examinations; shortly afterward he went to Shanghai and became editor of the *Ta Kung Ho Pao*, which post he soon resigned to become judge of the Chinkiang branch of the Provincial Court of Kiangsu; later he went to

Peking as special correspondent for a number of Shanghai newspapers and at the same time taught in the Government College of Law as well as several other educational institutions; in 1915, he went to Kirin in connection with the Sino-Japanese negotiations about the time when the Twenty-One Demands were presented to China with an ultimatum; there he was counsellor of the provincial government attending especially to the administration of foreign affairs and finances; after resigning he returned to Peking as counsellor to the Ministry of Interior which post he gave up to again enter journalistic field, becoming editor of *Ta Kung Pao* at Tientsin; in 1918 he went abroad, visiting some twenty countries and was the only Chinese newspaper correspondent in Paris during the Peace Conference at Versailles; he returned in 1920 and organized and edited the newspaper *New Society* in Peking; in 1921 he went to Shanghai and organized the *Kuo Wen News Agency*, an independent news and advertising service; in 1926 he assisted in promoting a company to take over the *Ta Kung Pao* from the old management and become its general manager, which position he still holds; his hobby is languages and he speaks and reads half a dozen of languages; address: *Ta Kung Pao*, Tientsin.



T. D. Woo (Hu Meng-chia)
胡祖同字孟嘉

T. D. WOO, banker; born at Ningpo, Chekiang, Oct. 7, 1887; educated at Nanyang University, Shanghai, and Birmingham University, England, graduating from the latter institution with M.A. in commerce; following graduation, he did research work at the University of Manchester; returned to China in 1913 and joined the Chekiang College of Political Science at Hangchow as a professor of economics and concurrently professor of business administration in the Provincial College of Commerce at Hangchow; he was engaged in educational work for seven years and left Hangchow in 1919 to join the National Commercial Bank of Shanghai as a sub-manager and later as chief of the Credit Information Department; in 1920, he joined the Bank of Communications as assistant chief of the Foreign Exchange Department of the Head Office of the Bank; in 1922, he became sub-manager of the Shanghai Branch of the Bank and in this capacity, he instituted reforms in the working of the Bank, introduced up-to-date methods and inaugurated new policies in the banking operations; in recognition of

his services, he was promoted manager of the Shanghai Branch of the Bank in 1927; during the Nationalist Advance from Kwangtung to the Yangtze Valley in that year which resulted in the overthrow of the Peking Government, he successfully maneuvered his bank through the crisis with great credit; in the autumn of 1928, a new charter was obtained from the National Government at Nanking granting the Bank of Communications the privileges of an industrial bank; following the reorganization of the Bank's Administration, he was appointed general manager; in April, 1933, he was transferred to the Central Bank of China as general manager of the Treasury Department, which post he has since held, and at the same time, was elected to the Board of Directors of the Bank of Communications; elected councillor of the Shanghai Municipal Council, 1930 and re-elected, 1932; he now holds concurrently the following positions: director of the China Development Bank, director of the Shanghai Municipal Bank, director of the Shanghai College of Law, director of the Great China University, supervisor of the China State Bank, executive officer of the Shanghai Bankers' Association, Chinese member of the Association of Shanghai Banks, member of the Standing Committee of the Joint Reserve Board of the Shanghai Bankers' Association, and director of the Ningpo Cotton Exchange, and general manager of the Industrial Bank of China; address: Treasury Department, Central Bank, The Bund, Shanghai.



Hu Po-an
胡揆安

HU PO-AN, journalist; born at Ching-hsien, Anhwei, 1878; a veteran member of the Kuomintang and a devoted follower of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the revolutionary movement; since the establishment of the Republic, he has been engaged in journalistic and educational work in Shanghai; served as editor of the following papers: the *Min Lieh*, *Min Chuan*, the *Pacific*, *Chung Hwa Ming Pao* and the *Republican Daily News*; professor in the following Universities: Southern University, Great China University, Chih-Tze University, Fudan University, Chi-Nan University, Soochow University, and the Cheng Feng College; appointed director of the Fukien provincial library; secretary of the Ministry of Communications; chief of the compilation and investigation section of the Shanghai-Nanking-Hangchow Railway Administration; member of Kiangsu Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Civil

Affairs for Kiangsu; at present, chief editor of the *Min Pao*, Shanghai, and Professor at Chi Nan University, Chih Tze University and Cheng Feng College; author of a series of books dealing with Chinese ancient philosophy, literature and origin of Chinese characters; address: *The Min Pao*, 201 Shantung Road, Shanghai.



P. Y. Hu (Hu Po-yuan)
胡博淵

P. Y. HU, Government official; born at Changchow, Kiangsu, 1889; attended Tangshan Engineering and Mining College, Tangshan, 1906-10; went to America and studied mining engineering at Mass. Institute of Technology, and received his S.B. degree 1916; also received his petroleum engineer degree from University of Pittsburgh, 1917; worked as assistant geologist in eastern Kentucky oil field for the Sun Oil Co., as assistant metallurgist for Jones Laughlin Steel Works, South side, Pittsburgh, and as metallographist for Edgewater Steel Co., Pa. 1917-19; after return to China, he joined Lungyen Iron Works, West Peking, as metallurgical engineer in charge of the construction work of the blast furnace and other structural works, 1919-23; engineer in charge of the blast furnace section in Tayeh Iron Works, 1923-27; Director of Mines, Ministry of Agriculture and Mining, also professor in Central University 1927-1930; Director of Mines, Ministry of Industries, 1930-31; Senior Technical Expert 1932 to present; Chairman of Arrangement and Executive Committee of the National Mining Metallurgical and Geological Exhibition held in Tientsin (July 8-28), 1934; address: Ministry of Industries, Nanking.

DR. HU SHIH, author and university professor; native of Anhwei; born at Shanghai, Kiangsu, December 17, 1891; his father was a scholar of high attainment and was known for his geographical researches in northern Manchuria, where he travelled extensively; his father died, when he was only three years old and he was brought up by his mother, to whom, he says, he owes everything; he lived with his mother at their home in Chi-ki hsien in Southern Anhwei, until 1904, when he came to Shanghai; he began his study of Chinese when he was scarcely three years old; during his six years' stay in Shanghai, he studied at the Mei-chi School, the Cheng Chong School and the China National Institute at



Dr. Hu Shih
胡適字適之

Woosung; financial difficulty compelled him to support himself by teaching and by editing a revolutionary paper in Shanghai; in 1910, he passed the government examination for an indemnity scholarship and was sent to America, where he first entered Cornell University as a freshman in the College of Agriculture; however, he soon realized that he was not fit for agricultural work and that China needed literature and philosophy just as badly as scientific farming; so he discontinued his study of agriculture and was transferred to the College of Arts and Science, where he devoted himself to English literature, political science and philosophy; he was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society in 1918 and was awarded the Hiram Corson Prize for his essay on Robert Browning in 1914; after his graduation in 1914, he continued his studies in philosophy and was given a graduate scholarship at the Sage School of Philosophy in Cornell University; in 1915, he went to Columbia University, spent two years there and wrote his doctoral dissertation on "The Development of Logical Method in Ancient China"; it was during these two years that he gradually developed his ideas of a radical reform in Chinese literature, these ideas were afterwards formulated into an article entitled "Suggestions for the Reform of Chinese Literature," which was simultaneously published in *La Jeunesse* and the *Chinese Students Quarterly*; this article formed the first manifesto of the "Literary Revolution" and its historical place was only superseded by another article of his entitled "A Constructive Revolution in Chinese Literature" (*La Jeunesse*, April 1918), which embodied the results of mature reflection and fruitful experimentation; he was the first Chinese poet to devote himself to writing poetry exclusively in the spoken language; he has published over a hundred poems in the vulgate which he calls "experimental poetry"; he began his poetic experiment in 1916; since then, there has grown up a school of "Vulgate Poets" in China; in 1917, he was professor of philosophy at the Peking National University and in 1922, he became dean of department of English Literature; "Philosophy," as he is found of saying, "is my life work and literature is my hobby"; in 1918, he published a course of lectures on the Philosophy of the Mo School; in 1919, he published the first volume of his

"History of Chinese Philosophy," in January 1922, he organized and edited a weekly in Peking called *The Endeavor*; he spent 1923 at Hangchow to recuperate his health; in 1924 he returned to Peking and again joined the Peking Government University; in 1925, he was invited by the British Government to serve on the Advisory Committee on the British China Indemnity; he went to England in 1926 and re-visited America in 1927; from 1927 to 1930, he was a resident in Shanghai, where he served for two years as President of the China National Institute at Woosung (1928-30); during these years, he published a series of articles criticizing the dogmas and policies of the Kuomintang; these articles brought him much criticism from governmental and partisan quarters; they are now collected in a volume under the title "Essays on the Rights of Man," three series of his Collected Essays were published in 1920, 1924 and 1930, forming twelve volumes in toto; in addition to the works mentioned above, he has published a History of Living Literature (Vol. I, 1928); the Philosophy of Tai Chen (1928); An Anthology of Chinese Songs (1928); and The Life and Works of the Monk Shen Hui (1930); in 1930, he moved back to Peiping to undertake the editing of a series of Chinese translations of European classics and history; dean of the School of Literature of the National Peking University and chairman of the Translation Committee of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, since 1931; chairman of the Hangchow Conference of the Institute of Pan-Pacific Relations, 1931; editor of the *Independent Critic*, Peiping; address: 4 Mi Liang Ku, Hou Men, Peiping.



Victor Hoo Chi-tsai (Hu Shih-tsi)

胡世澤字子澤

VICTOR HOO CHI-TSAI, diplomatic official; native of Wuhsing, Chekiang; born in 1894 at Washington, D.C. (where his father Hu Wei-teh was then secretary of the Chinese Legation); went to Russia in 1899 with his father (then Minister to Russia) and attended the Kaiser Primary School and Annen Schule at St. Petersburg, graduating from both in 1905 and 1912 respectively; visited Japan, several times during this period (where his father had been Chinese Minister since 1908); went to Paris in 1912, where he was graduated from and awarded the first prize by the Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques, Section Diplomatique; joined the law

school of the University of Paris in 1913 and received degree of *Licencie en Droit* in 1918 and of *Docteur en Droit* in 1918; awarded by the same University the *Prix Goullencourt* for his studies and the *Prix de these* for his doctoral dissertation, "Les Bases Conventionnelles des relations modernes entre la Chine et la Russie"; while a student in France, he spent his summers in England, attending summer lectures either in Oxford or Cambridge; appointed assistant secretary of the Chinese Delegation to the Peace Conference at Paris, 1919; went to Brussels in 1920 as member of the Chinese Delegation to the Conference of Associations for the League of Nations and as a technical member of the Chinese Delegation to the International Finance Conference; attended as a technical delegate of the Chinese Delegation the conference for the suppression of traffic in women and children at Geneva, 1921; attended as a technical adviser of the Chinese Delegation to the League of Nations the first five Assemblies of the League and also many other conferences convened by the League of Nations; appointed 3rd secretary of the Chinese Legation in Belgium in 1921, but did not proceed to his post, having joined as secretary to the Chinese Delegation to the Washington Conference; transferred to the Chinese Legation at Berlin as a 2nd secretary, promoted 1st secretary in 1923 and became *Charge d'affaires* in 1924; returned from Germany to China in 1925 to serve in the Tariff Conference at Peking as assistant director of the treaty department, 1927; also appointed technical expert to the Sino-Soviet Conference and assistant councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; appointed sectional chief in the treaty department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and secretary of the Cabinet, 1926; promoted assistant director of the treaty department, 1927; appointed councillor of the Shanghai City Government and secretary of the Reorganization Commission in Sept. 1928, which positions he resigned when he became secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government at the end of 1928; served as director of the Department of Asiatic Affairs of the same Ministry, 1930-31; went in April 1931 to Moscow as technical adviser of the Chinese Delegation for the Sino-Soviet negotiations on the Chinese Eastern Railway; in September 1931 attended the Assembly of the League of Nations as Secretary General of the Chinese Delegation; he attended in that capacity all the meetings of the League on the Sino-Japanese Conflict; in January 1932 he assumed the post of Director of the Permanent Office of the Chinese Delegation to the League of Nations concurrently with that of *Charge d'affaires* in Switzerland; in August 1933 he was promoted Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne while remaining at the same time as Director of the Permanent Office at Geneva; since May 1932 he also represents China at the League's Advisory Committee on opium and other dangerous drugs; address: Chinese Legation, Berne, or Chinese Delegation, Geneva.

SCHUHUA HU, university president; born at Yu-hsien, Hunan, 1886; was graduated from the Technische Hochschule, (Technical College) Berlin-Charlottenburg with the "Diplom-Ingenieur" (Engineer's Diploma) in metallurgy; assistant engineer for one



Schuhua Hu (Hu Shu-hua)

胡庶華

year in the Krupp Steel Works in the City of Essen, Germany; professor at the Hunan Public Technical College; director of general affairs and professor at the National Wuhan University, Wuchang; Commissioner of Education of Kiangsu and concurrently Director of the Kiangsu Provincial Library; Director of the Preparatory Bureau for the Organization of the Shanghai Steel Works; Director of the Hanyang Arsenal; Director and Expert Inspector in the Farmers Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining, and Director of the Department of Forestry Administration of the same Ministry; Director of the Liehsan Coal Mining Administration in Anhwei; Director of the Shanghai Steel Works of the Ministry of War; delegate to the Second National Educational Conference and the First National Industrial and Commercial Conference, serving at the latter conference as one of the chairmen; a delegate from Shanghai to the National People's Convention (the Kuomin-Huiyi), May, 1931; President of National Tungchi University, 1929-32; member of the Legislative Yuan of the National Government; Vice President of the Chinese Institute of Engineers, 1931-32; Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chinese Institute of Engineers, 1932-33; President of the Hunan Provincial University, 1932-35; now President of Chungking University, Szechuen; author of a book in Chinese on the Metallurgy of Iron and Steel and another one on Metallurgical Engineering, both published by the Commercial Press; address: Chungking University, Chungking, Szechuen.

T. W. HU, university professor; was graduated from Tsing Hua College in Peking in 1923; went to the United States on a Chinese government scholarship in 1923; received his A.B. degree (magna cum laude) from the University of Washington at Seattle in 1924, M.A. in 1925 and a Ph.D. in 1928 from Princeton University; he held a fellowship in politics at Princeton University from 1925 to 1926; studied history at the University of Pennsylvania, 1926-27; elected a member of Phi Beta Kappa fraternity at the University of Washington in 1927; he was offered a Chinese Government travelling scholarship to Europe, but did not accept; in 1927, he became lecturer in the department of Chinese



T. W. Hu (Hu Tao-wel)

胡道維

studies and librarian in the Gest Chinese Research Library at McGill University, Canada; author of "The Case for China," "The Evolution of the Modern Doctrine of Nationalism," "The Story of the Kuomintang," "The Chinese Version of the Law of Nature" and "Recent Political Ideas in China," address: McGill University, Toronto, Canada.



Hu Tsung-ta

胡宗鈺

HU TSUNG-TA, army officer; born at Hwangmei, Hupeh, 1892; after graduating from the Paoting Military Academy, he entered the army and soon became a brigade commander; joined the Southern Government at Canton and was appointed border defense commissioner of Western Kwangsi; when the Northern Punitive Expedition started at Canton, he was made a divisional commander in the 7th Army under Li Tsung-jen and was also given command of the 3rd Route Army; commander of the 19th Nationalist Army and as such he was largely responsible for the defeat of Tang Shen-chi, when the latter rebelled against the Nanking Government, 1927; Garrison Commander of Wuchang, Hankow and Hanyang, 1927-28; member of the Wuhan Division of the Central Political Council and of the Military Council of Nanking Government, 1927-1928; was relieved of all his posts for

his implication in the revolt of the Kwangsi faction against the Nanking Government, 1929; participated in the Northern Military Coalition at Peiping 1930; he is now with the Kwangsi Army.

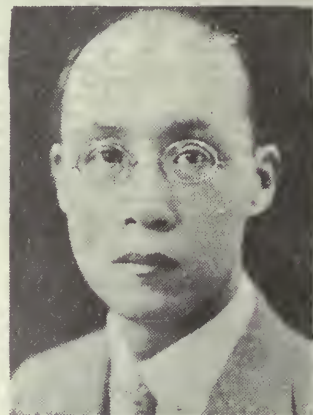


Aw Boon-haw (Hu Wen-hu)

胡文虎

AW BOON HAW, medical expert, druggist and philanthropist; born at Yungting, Fukien; second son of Hu Tsi-ching who traded in Chinese medicines in Burma during the last years of the Manchu Dynasty and opened a drug store, the Tiger Medical Hall in Rangoon, Burma; while young, he assisted his father in the management of the drug business; after many years of study and research in Chinese medical science with his brother Aw Boon Bar, he invented and compounded many useful medicines, the best known of which are the Tiger Balm, Headcure, Chinka White, Bala-shin; when he began to accumulate capital as a result of the expansion of his business, he set aside large sums for public welfare work, his motto being "riches that derive from society should be used for the benefit of society"; while in Rangoon, he established the Chinese Girls' Public School with himself as President and contributed more than a hundred thousand dollars to the institution; later, he founded the Overseas Chinese Middle School and contributed \$10,000 towards its establishment; to relieve the aged, the infirm and the poor, he contributed considerable sums for the building of Homes for Aged in Mandalay and Thanton and assumed the sole responsibility for their maintenance; during the rebellion of Chen Chiung-ming against Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1924, he contributed \$3,000 to Dr. Sun's war chest for the suppression of the rebellion; owing to the growing expansion of his business, he established the second pharmacy at Singapore in 1923 and also moved his family there; during the great flood in North China in 1924, he raised subscriptions in Singapore and personally contributed \$5,000 to the relief fund; when Gen. Chiang Kai-shek launched his Northern Punitive Expedition and fought against the Northern militarists in Honan, he contributed over \$100,000 to the military funds and presented to the Nationalist Government a large quantity of medicines for use in the front; during the Red Uprising at Canton in 1927, he contributed another \$100,000 to the Canton Chamber of Commerce for relief of the victims; in the same year, he returned to China and opened a branch

store in Shanghai; when the Tsinan Tragedy occurred in March 1928, he contributed \$15,000 to the Nationalist Government for relief of the victims of the Tragedy; in the same year, when drought was spreading in Honan, Shensi and Kansu, he contributed \$5,000 and also many boxes of medicines to aid the famine sufferers in these provinces; when National Government issued the Rehabilitation Public Loan, he subscribed \$100,000 to the loan, for which he was awarded a First Class Gold Medal by the Government; he was welcomed by the National Government to visit Nanking in 1930 and donated \$350,000 to the Central Hospital for the construction of a hospital for women and children in Nanking; in addition to being a philanthropist, he is also interested in spreading Chinese culture and promoting physical education; he established two newspapers, the *Burma Morning Post* in Rangoon and *Singapore Daily News* in Singapore; he visited China in 1934 and also made generous donations to various causes; he twice visited China in 1935; address: c/o Tiger Medical Hall, 595 Ningpo Road, Shanghai.



Y. K. Woo (Hu Yi-kuo)

胡貽穀字任夫

Y. K. WOO, Y.M.C.A. secretary, author and editor; born at Soochow, Kiangsu, 1885; graduated from Soochow University, 1906; attended Columbia University, Teachers' College, and Union Seminary in New York, U.S.A., 1921; upon return to China, appointed an executive secretary of the Publication Department of the National Committee Y.M.C.A. of China; served successively as editor-in-chief of "China's Young Men," "Progress," "Association Progress"; trustee of Soochow University and Chairman of the Laymen's Christian Movement of M.E.S. in China, since 1932; author of the following works: "The Road to Character," "To the Youth," "Science and Christian Faith," "The Future of the Y.M.C.A.," "Life of H. L. Zia," "Observations and Experiences in Europe," "Personal Immortality," "The Discipline of Prayer," "Testimonies to the Life of Christ," and "The Life of Christ," Speer's "How to Deal with Temptation," Stevenson's "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Thayer's "From Pioneer Home to White House," Tolstoi's "Short Stories"; edited Will Durant's "Story of Philosophy," "Popular Religious Study Series," "Christianity and Modern Problem Series," etc.; address: National Committee, Y.M.C.A., 20 Museum Road, Shanghai.



Hu Yun
胡筠字筆江

Y. HU, banker; born at Chinkiang, Kiangsu, 1884; manager of the head office of the Bank of Communications at Peking; general manager and managing director of the China & South Sea Bank at Shanghai, since 1921 and as such, he was instrumental in the formation of a banking alliance with three other Chinese banks; viz., the Yienyieh Commercial Bank, Kinchong Banking Corporation and the Continental Bank; the four banks' Joint Treasury and the four banks' Joint Savings Society were also organized under his direction; he is chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Communications and one of the chief supervisors of the Joint Treasury and a member of the executive Committee of the Joint Savings Society; aside from his interest in the China & South Sea Bank, he is a director of several other banks: the Kinchong Banking Corporation, the Tacheng Bank in Peiping, the Sinhua Savings Bank and the Kiangsu Tenyieh Bank; address: China & South Sea Bank, Hankow Road, Shanghai.



Hu Yung-teh
胡詠德

HU YUNG-TEH, lawyer; born at Ningpo, Chekiang in 1903; A. B. Fudan University 1932; principal of the East China College of Commerce, 1924; L.L.B. the Comparative Law School,

Shanghai, 1926; J.D. Northwestern University, 1927; returned to China by way of Europe; admitted to the Shanghai Bar Association and is at present practising law at Shanghai; address: 11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.



Shiu-kei Wong (Huang Chao-chi)

黃肇基

SHIU-KEI WONG, Government official; born at Toishan, Kwangtung, 1895; studied at the Canton Christain College middle school, 1910-15; attended Leland Stanford Jr. University and received his B.A. degree in economics in 1919; after which he entered business in America, first as assistant manager of the *Chung Sai Yat Pao*, San Francisco, California, (the largest Chinese daily in America, of which his father was the owner); later joined the China Mail Steamship Company, Ltd., San Francisco, (the biggest Chinese mail line during the World War); transferred to the Hongkong office of the company as assistant agent and later associate agent until 1923; appointed assistant manager of the Hankow branch of the National Commercial and Savings Bank, 1923; upon the capture of Wuhan by the Nationalists in 1926, he was appointed director of the Wuhan telephone administration by Sun Fo, then Minister of Communications; when the Ministry was removed to Nanking in 1927, he was appointed to a concurrent post as chief-in-charge of the Hankow Office of the Ministry; manager of the Hankow branch of the Central Bank of China and concurrently member of the Wuhan finance commission in charge of the financial affairs of Hupeh and Hunan and chairman of the commission for the distribution of 2½% Surtax treasury bonds at Hankow, 1927-28.

HUANG CHAO-CHIN, consular official; born at Nan-An, Fukien in 1899; after receiving his secondary education in the Japan Middle School, Tokyo, he attended Waseda University, from which he was graduated in 1923 with a B.A. degree in Political Science and Economics; he then went to America and entered the University of Illinois, from which he received a M.A. degree in 1926; upon his return to China he was appointed secretary of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Amoy; section chief, Overseas Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Shanghai; section chief, Commission of Overseas Affairs of National Govern-



Huang Chao-chin

黃朝琴

ment, 1928-29; sent to the Philippine Islands, Dutch East Indies, Malay Peninsula, Indo-China and Formosa, 1929-30, by the Welfare Association for Chinese Abroad as its Special Representative to investigate conditions there; rejoined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1930; chief of first section, Asiatic Department, 1931; attended the National Emergency Conference held at Loyang, May 1932 on behalf of the Foreign Minister; Secretary of the Ministry 1932-35; appointed Consul-General at San Francisco, U.S.A. 1935; author of "The Chinese Expansion in Foreign Countries" published by the Chi-Nan University, Shanghai; address: Chinese Consulate-General, San Francisco, U.S.A.



William C. T. Hwang (Huang Cheng-tung)

黃振東

WILLIAM C. T. HWANG, merchant; born in Anhui, 1902; studied commerce and business administration at the University of Nanking; after leaving college, he joined the Yuan Ho Co. in Shanghai, one of his family concerns dealing in sugar, sesame seeds and other cereal products; under the personal training of his father for three years, he acquired a thorough practical knowledge of Chinese business methods; in 1928, he founded the China Trading Corporation and became its sole proprietor and general manager, the principal business of the Corporation

being to import sugar and to export sesame seeds; in the course of three years he established his name as a "Sugar Magnate"; besides a sugar merchant, he is also interested in banking business and is a promoter and member of Board of Supervisors of the Bank of East China; address: China Trading Corporation, 119 Jinkee Road, Shanghai.



Garfield Huang (Huang Chia-hui)

黄嘉惠

GARFIELD HUANG, social worker; born at Amoy, Fukien; attended Westminster College, Chinchew, Fukien; Fukien University, Foochow, from which he was graduated with B.A. degree, 1921; editor of the *Min Chao Magazine*, 1920-21; instructor in the Anglo-Chinese College, Swatow, Kwangtung, 1921-22; secretary, national committee, Y.M.C.A. of China, 1922-23; editorial secretary, National Christian Council of China, 1923-24; a founder of the National Anti-Opium Association of China, 1924; editor, *Opium a National Issue* (Chinese monthly) and *Opium a World Problem* (English quarterly); lodged vigorous attacks against high government officials involved in opium smoking and traffic 1928; toured the different parts of the country to found branch anti-opium societies; associate general secretary and later general secretary of the National Anti-Opium Association, 1928 to the present; conducted general anti-narcotic educational campaign in the Yangtze valley and Manchuria, 1929; visited the various Chinese centers in the South Seas including British Malaya and Dutch East Indies, studying the opium situation and also starting the anti-opium campaign among the overseas Chinese, 1930; a founder and honorary secretary of the National Child Welfare Association; address: National Anti-Opium Association, 128 Museum Road, Shanghai.

HUANG CHIN-TAO, engineer and Government official; born at Amoy, Fukien, 1888; received his early education at Anglo-Chinese College, Amoy; came to Tientsin in 1906 to study mining and metallurgical engineering at Pei Yang University; after graduation in 1910, he went to study mining and metallurgy at Columbia University, U.S.A. receiving E.M. and



Huang Chin-tao

黄金涛字清溪

M.A. degrees in 1915; after his return from America, he served as engineer and department head of the Han-Yang Iron and Steel Works from 1915-19, and was transferred to Tayeh Works and Mines to take charge of the Blast Furnace Plant, Chemical and Testing Laboratories, Stone Quarries and Coking Plant from 1919 to 1923; he was made Managing Director and Engineer-in-Charge of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works from 1923-30; also served as technical adviser to the Hankow Municipal Government in 1929; appointed senior technical expert of the Ministry of Industries; General Manager for Li Shan Mines 1931; Director of the Mining Department of the same Ministry 1932 to date, concurrently Director of the Han Yeh Ping Iron and Coal Company and member of the Standing Committee for the National Iron and Steel Works; member of American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Chinese Engineer of Mining and Metallurgy; address: Mining Department, Ministry of Industries, Nanking.

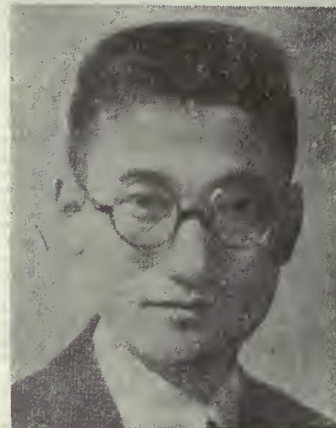


Huang Ching-hai

黄靖海

HUANG CHING-HAI, retired Government official; born at Nanking, Kiangsu; advocated protection of

foreigners and churches in Southern China during the Boxer Uprising, 1900; was chiefly responsible for the refunding of the first portion of the American Boxer indemnity to China for educational purposes during the administration of President Roosevelt; leader in the 1911 Revolution and Commander-in-Chief of the United Troops which participated in the capture of Nanking from the Manchu forces and were chiefly responsible for the final defeat of Chang Hsun's troops; he was instrumental in securing recognition of the Chinese Republic by the Powers and appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs by the Provisional Government at Nanking, but did not assume the office; no further information has been received in recent years.



Huang Ching-yu

黄敬俞字耕三

HUANG CHING-YU, customs official; born at Wuhu, Anhwei in 1895; was graduated from the Wuhu Union Academy and Nanking University; director of the Wuhu Y.M.C.A. after finishing college; joined the staff of the Wuhu Customs, 1915; chairman of the reorganization committee of the Wuhu Customs within the 50-li zone, 1929; author of the "Wuhu Native Customs Guide" (under compilation); at present he holds the office of Native Customs assistant and is officer in charge of the Yuchi station, Wuhu Native Customs; address: 6 Ninteen Door Alley, Wuhu, Anhwei.

Huang Chu-chiu

黄楚九字瓌玖

HUANG CHU-CHIU, merchant. Deceased (1871-1931).

(See Page 186, 4th Edition).

HUANG FENG-HSIANG, editor and publisher; born at Hankow, Hupeh, 1905; received his early education in mission schools and was graduated from Boone University, Wuchang with B.A. degree *cum laude* in 1927; head of the Reference Department of the National Central University Library, Nanking, 1928; sent to Penang to edit the *Eastern Courier*, an English Weekly



Huang Feng-hsiang

黃鳳翔字棲梧

by the Central Publicity Department of the Kuomintang in 1929; editor of the *Kuom Wah Yit Poh*, a Penang Chinese daily newspaper, 1930-33; now editor and publisher of the *Min Kuo Jih Pao*, Singapore; address: *Min Kuo Jih Pao*, 70 Robinson Road, Singapore.



Huang Fu

黃郛字膺白

studied at Chun Wu Academy, Tokyo and later at the Military Survey Academy, Tokyo, from which he was graduated with honors in 1910; he returned to China in 1911 during the Revolution and due to having joined the Tungmenhui while in Japan, he was sent to Shanghai as intelligence officer by the Peking General Staff and joined General Chen Chi-mei as chief staff officer when the latter declared independence; he subsequently held the positions of chief superintendent of military transportation, chief staff officer to the Civil Governor of Kiangsu, commander of 23rd Division; in the Second Revolution of 1913 (against Yuan Shih-kai), he was staff officer at Shanghai; he was forced to flee from China when Yuan Shih-kai's troops were victorious and went to Japan; he went to America in 1914 and to Singapore in 1915; he returned to Peking upon the death of Yuan Shih-kai in 1916 and became representative of the Governor of Chekiang in Peking; he retired in Tientsin from 1917-20 and spent his time writing two books in Chinese: "Lessons from the European War and the Future of China" and "The World after the War"; from 1920-21, he collaborated with ex-President Hsu Shih-chang in writing "China's Finance and Education after the European War"; at the same time he was director of the Government Economic Investigation Bureau; he toured Europe and America in 1921 and was adviser to the Chinese delegation at the Washington Conference; before the conference he wrote the book "The Initiation of the Washington Conference and its Tendencies"; he returned to China in 1922 and was made a Chiangchun (member of the College of Marshals) with the title of Chu-Wei; special deputy to prepare for the organization of a financial committee to straighten out the finances of the country, 1922; acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1923; president of the Diplomatic Commission 1923; acting Minister of Education, 1923-24; acting Premier, 1924; delegate to the Customs Conference, 1925; Mayor of Greater Shanghai, 1927; Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Nanking Government, 1927-28; appointed member of Chekiang Provincial Government, 1929, and Vice-Chairman of the Huai River Conservancy

Commission, but declined both; lived in retirement at Mokanshan, a summer resort near Hangchow, and did research work in philosophy; in the spring of 1932, when the national crisis was acute, he organized the New China Reconstruction Society at Shanghai, the object of which is to hasten national recovery and which published a magazine named "Recovery"; when the Japanese army invaded Peiping and Tientsin in 1933, he was appointed Chairman of the Peiping Political Council under the Executive Yuan; following his assumption of office, he assisted the Peiping and Tientsin local authorities in negotiating with the responsible Japanese military authorities for the conclusion of a truce, whereby the Japanese withdrew from the Peiping-Tientsin area; in December 1934, he was appointed concurrently Minister of Interior of the National Government at Nanking; owing to ill-health, he resigned from the later post; he has been living in retirement at Mokanshan since 1934.



Charles Ahfook Wong (Huang Fo)

黃福

CHARLES A. WONG, business man; born in Honolulu; he was graduated from the Hawaii High School, after which he went to America and attended Harvard University, from which he was graduated with honors in 1911; after graduation he returned to Honolulu to work; he went to Peking in 1922 and entered government service; appointed to the Salt Gabelle in 1913 and assigned to the accounting department; while in Peking he was a director of the Y.M.C.A.; he returned to Honolulu in 1916 and organized the Chinese American Bank which catered to overseas Chinese; he returned to China in 1920 for a visit; no information has been received in recent years.

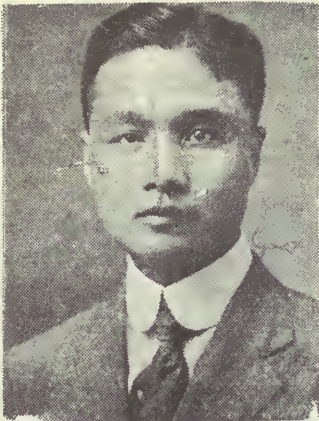


Harvey F. D. Huang (Huang Fu-ling)

黃復宇

HARVEY F. D. HUANG, Christian pastor; born at Hankow, Hupeh in 1888; after receiving his early education in the Hankow schools he went to Boone University, Wuchang and received his A.B. degree in 1911; rector of St. John's Church, Hankow, 1911-21; went to America and took graduate courses in the General and Union Theological Seminaries, New York City and received his M.A. and S.T.B. degrees; in the meantime he was curate at Grace Church, New York City; he took graduate work at Cambridge (Mass.) Theological School, Harvard Divinity School and Harvard School of Education and received his B.D. degree; returned to China in 1923 and became rector of St. Paul's Cathedral, Hankow; examining chaplain to the Bishop of Hankow, 1923 to the present; he is also secretary of the Diocesan Standing Committee; chairman of the Diocesan Board of Finance; member, Diocesan Council; member, Five-year Movement Committee; member, standing committee, Chung Hwa Shen Kung Hui; board member, Central China College; member, standing committee, National Y.M.C.A.; principal, St. Louis Girls' High School; principal, St. Phoebe's School for the Training of Bible Women; received an honorary D.D. degree from the University of South Tennessee, 1929; address: St. Paul's Cathedral, Hankow.

HUANG FU, Government official; born at Hangchow, Chekiang in 1883; received his early education in his native province, and later he studied at the Provincial Military School of Chekiang; he then went to Japan and



Han-liang Huang (Huang Han-liang)

黄汉梁

HAN-LIANG HUANG, retired Government official; born at Amoy, Fukien, 1899; attended the first class of Tsinghua College, Peking, 1911; studied in the University of Michigan and Princeton University, receiving from the latter Litt.B. degree in 1915, after which he studied economics in Columbia University, 1916-18, receiving M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in 1916 and 1918 respectively; entered banking business in Shanghai and Manila after his graduation; appointed manager of the Ho Hong Bank, Hongkong in 1923, which position he held for a considerable time; served as director of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., in Shanghai and Manila and chairman of the South China chapter of the Tsinghua alumni association, and member of the Princeton chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa; vice-Minister of Railways, Nanking, 1930-31; Minister of Finance, 1932; he has been engaged in banking business in Shanghai since 1932.



Hin Wong (Huang Hsien-chao)

黄宪昭

HIN WONG, journalist; born in Honolulu in 1888 of Cantonese parents; was graduated from Oahu College, Punahou, in 1907; studied at Columbia University in New York, 1910-11; received the degree of B. S. in Journalism from the School of Journalism, Missouri University, in 1912; he was for several years an active journalist in Canton, being

correspondent of *Reuters*, *China Weekly Review* and other newspapers and news agencies in the Far East; he has also acted at various times as correspondent of the *Associated Press of America*, *Associated Newspapers of America*, *Chicago Daily News*, *Malaya Tribune*, *Hongkong Daily Press*, *North China Standard* and other publications and news associations; represented China at the World Press Congress in Hawaii, 1921 and was made a vice-president of the Congress; Canton press representative at the Washington Conference, 1921-22; he was for many years editor-in-chief of the *Canton Times* and later he founded and edited the *Canton Daily News*; retired from these publications in 1923 due to the political unrest; director of the intelligence bureau of the Canton military government 1917-20; in the course of his journalistic career in South China, he had at times experienced serious difficulties with the authorities for his independence of views on the political situation and in 1924, he was arrested and was one time ordered to be banished from Canton but in 1928 he was invited by the Sun Yat-sen College of Law to teach journalism, being the first journalist so honored in Canton; outside the newspaper field, he is interested in the educational and social welfare activities in Canton; he was one time president of Kwangtung College, general superintendent of the Canton Government Homes for the Blind, Aged, and Infirm, and honorary inspector of prisons of the Kwangtung Bureau of Justice; upon the organization of the Canton Municipality in 1921 he was made chief of the charity division of the Municipal Department of Education, resigning the latter part of the year; he was Boy Scout commissioner of Kwangtung and honorary inspector of prisons for the Procuratorate-General of South China; for more than four years he was chairman of the of the boys work committee of the Canton Y.M.C.A.; he married Miss Chan Hon Ming of Canton in 1913 and has seven children; he attended the first conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Honolulu in 1925 as member of the China group; appointed professor in the college of arts and letters and lecturer in journalism and director of boy scouts, Chunshan University, Canton, 1928; from 1928-1929, foreign secretary, Kwangsi Exposition, Liuchow, Kwangsi and represented Kwangsi at the Commercial Fair, Hanoi, Indo-China, 1928; appointed professor in journalism, Missouri-Yenching School of Journalism, Yenching University, 1929; Chairman, Department of Journalism, Yenching University, 1931-33; organized the Missouri-Yenching Society in China for the promotion of education in journalism, 1934; English Editor, Shanghai Office, *Central News Agency*, 1934-35, which post he recently resigned.

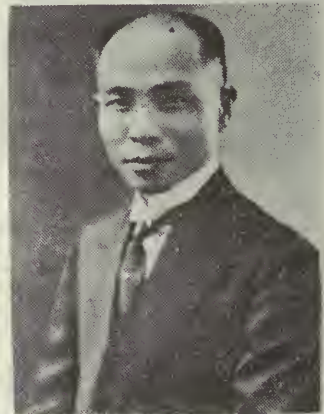
SPEARS H. P. HWANG, lawyer; born at Chinkiang, Kiangsu in 1903; received his early education in the Chinkiang Higher Primary School and the Provincial Sixth Middle School of Kiangsu; attended the University of Nanking, 1919 and a few years later came to Shanghai as a merchant and devoted half of his time to study in the Chih Tze University; appointed an officer in the judicial department of the police headquarters of Shanghai-Woosung district, 1925; at same time he studied law in the Comparative Law School of China at night; assistant business secretary of the National



Spears H. P. Hwang (Hwang Hsu-pai)

黄价伯

Christian Council of China, 1928; after graduation from the Chih Tze University and the Comparative Law School, he took his LL.M. Course in the later school; he became a licensed lawyer in 1929 and has since been practising in Shanghai and Chinkiang; address: 24 Park Road, Shanghai.



Gen. Huang Hsu-chu

黄旭初

GEN. HUANG HSU-CHU, Government official; born at Jungyun, Kwangsi, 1893; studied at Kwangsi Military School, 1914-16; was graduated from the Peking Military College, 1918; started his military career as a company commander and rose successively to the position of battalion commander, regimental commander, and chief staff officer; later he was promoted vice-commander of an Army, in which capacity he participated in a war in Kwangtung and was wounded in action; promoted Commander of an Army Corps in 1930, when war broke out again between Kwangsi and Yunnan; during the war, Nanning, provincial Capital of Kwangsi, was besieged for about three months, during which he was charged with the duty of defending the city and finally succeeded in repulsing the attackers; elected Chairman of the Provincial Government of Kwangsi, March 1931 and confirmed in the post July of the same year, when the Provincial Government resumed functioning; he then

resigned his military post and devoted himself to the civil administration of Kwangsi; he is well-known as an able administrator in China; address: Kwangsi Provincial Government Nanking, Kwangsi.



Wee Swee-teow (Huang Jul-tsao)

黄瑞朝

WEE SWEE-TEOW, legal practitioner; born in Singapore, March 26, 1880; studied law at Raffles Institution, Singapore; Barrister-at-Law, Gray's Inn; member of the Executive and Legislative Councils, Straits Settlements; Justice of the Peace, Singapore; member of the Chinese Advisory Board and of the Council of King Edward VII College of Medicine, Singapore; ex-President and member of Committee of the Straits Chinese British Association, Singapore; now, Advocate and Solicitor, Straits Settlements; addresses: 7A Change Alley and 37 Stevens Road, Singapore, Straits Settlements.



Huang K'ai-wen

黄閏文

HUANG K'AI-WEN, retired Government official; born at Chiao Ling Hsien, Kwangtung in 1865; was graduated from the Peking Telegraph College; manager of telegraphs administration for many years in different provinces; Industrial Taotai of Fengtien Province, in 1907; managing director of the Tsao Ching Railway, 1910-11, when he became Taotai of Han Huang Teh Circuit of Hupeh Province and concurrently

acted as Superintendent of Customs at Hankow; at the same time he was director of Commercial and Military Affairs of Hupeh and director-general of the Tung Cheng Railway; he held these posts until 1913; in 1914 he was appointed Grand Master of Ceremonies of the President's Office to succeed Alfred Sze; he served under five Presidents, namely, Yuan Shih-kai, Li Yuan-hung, Feng Kuo-chang, Hsu Shih-chang and Tsao Kun.



Gen. Huang Mu-sung

黄慕松

GEN. HUANG MU-SUNG, Government official; born in Kwangtung, 1885; graduate of the Peking Military College; Commander of 3rd Division; Vice-Commander of Army Officers' Corps of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army; President of the Military College, Peking; Chinese delegate plenipotentiary to the World Disarmament Conference at Geneva; Vice-Chief of General Staff of the National Government; reserve member of the Central Executive Committee; Government's Pacification Commissioner to Sinkiang; Government Special Commissioner to Tibet; now Chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission; address: Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, Nanking.

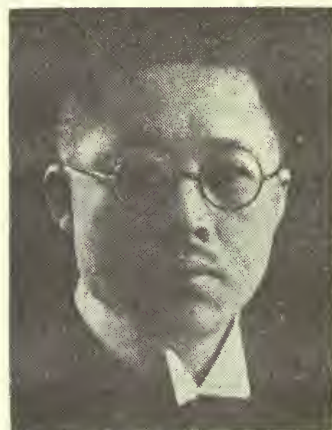


William P. H. Hwang (Huang Pao-kuan)

黄曝莱字果卿

WILLIAM P. H. HWANG, Government official; born at Hsiangshan

(now Chungshan), Kwangtung, 1897; was graduated from the Nanking Government Teachers' College (now National Central University) 1920; while studying at Nanking, he was very active, being one of the organizers and elected first president of the Nanking Students' Union during the Students' Movement of 1919; served as an expert at the Kwangtung Provincial Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station 1920-21; went to America for advanced education, 1921, and graduated from the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering in 1922 with the degree of M. S. in Agriculture; M. A. in Education, Columbia University 1924; pursued further studies in education, agriculture, economics and sociology at the Ohio State University, the Library of Congress, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the N. C. State College, 1924-27; acting editor-in-chief of the *Young China Morning Post*, a powerful revolutionary paper in San Francisco established by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and concurrently principal of the Young Woo School in S. F., 1927-28; returned to China in the autumn of 1928 and was immediately appointed senior compiler (Pien Hsiu) of the Legislative Yuan which position he still holds; in 1930, in addition to his duty in the Legislative Yuan, he also served at times as professor and later dean of the National Central University and concurrently member of the Planning Committee and Conference of Agricultural Finance of the Ministry of Agriculture of Mining; address: Bureau of Compilation, Legislative Yuan, Nanking.



Huang Pe-tsiau (Huang Pei-chiao)

黄伯樵

HUANG PE-TSIAU, railway official; born at Taitsang, Kiangsu, 1889; was graduated from the first class of the Tung Chi University, Shanghai, specializing in mechanical engineering; upon graduation, he was engaged as an instructor of the Mechanical Engineering School attached to the University; worked in the editorial department of the Commercial Press, Shanghai, heading the sub-German department, 1917 and later in the same year served as instructor at the Ningpo Senior Technical Middle School and concurrently superintendent of the Ningpo Machine Factory; taught in the Shanghai Chung Hwa Vocational School, 1918-20; toured in Europe, 1920 and studied at the Institute of Technology, Berlin, specializing in industrial management; upon completion of the

course, he joined the editing committee of the German Engineers' Association in Berlin (V.D.I.); returned to China in 1922 and successively held the following posts: director of the Shanghai Chung Hwa Iron Works, principal of the Shanghai Chung Hwa Vocational School, head of the educational section of the National Association of Vocational Education of China, Shanghai and expert member of the Kiangsu Educational and Industrial Union.—1922-24; joined the Ministry of Communications of the former Peking Government as chief of the general affairs division of the Railway Department, 1924 and concurrently served as senior counsellor to the Ministry; chief of the general department of the Kaifeng-Loyang Railway Administration at Chengchow, Honan, 1925; appointed Commissioner of the Public Works Bureau of Hankow City Government, 1926; supervisor of the Shanghai Telegraph Training School, 1927 and for a short period, Commissioner of Public Works Bureau of Hangchow City Government; appointed Commissioner of Public Utilities Bureau of the City Government of Greater Shanghai, June, 1927 and remained in his Shanghai post up to 1931; for a time in 1929, he acted concurrently as Chief Secretary of the Shanghai City Government; appointed delegate of China to attend the World Second Power Conference held at Berlin in Germany, 1930 and made a trip around the world, investigating municipal administration of the principal cities in Europe, America and Japan; now Managing Director of Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways; toured Europe and America 1934-35 to study railway administration and returned to China, June, 1935; author of the Sino-German Dictionary and the Graphic Description of Mechanical Art (the latter in three languages Chinese, German and English); address: Shanghai-Nanking Railway Administration, Embankment Building, 370 North Szechuen Road, Shanghai.



Gen. Huang Shao-hsiung

黃紹竑 號季寬

GEN. HUANG SHAO-HSIUNG, Government official; born at Yung-Hsien, Kwangsi, 1895; was graduated from the Paotingfu Military College, 1916; following graduation, was assigned to Kwangsi for military service and served successively as squad commander, battalion commander, regimental commander and brigade commander in Kwangsi Army; appointed by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen as Commander-in-Chief

of the Anti-Rebel Army in Kwangsi, 1923; was shortly transferred to the post of Associate Director of the Pacification Bureau of Kwangsi to wind up military affairs in the province; after the unification of the province in 1925, was appointed Commissioner for Civil Affairs and concurrently Associate Director of the Pacification Bureau of the Province; elected a reserve member of the Central Supervisory Committee of Kuomintang, 1926; Chairman of Kwangsi Provincial Government and concurrently party representative of the 7th Nationalist Army; State Councilor of the National Government; member of the Military Council; member of the Canton Division of the Central Political Council; Field-Commander of the Communist Suppression Forces; Commander of the 15th Nationalist Army; Minister of Interior, 1932-35; Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Civil Affairs, since 1935; address: Chekiang Provincial Government, Hangchow.



Huang Shih-heng

黃士衡

HUANG SHIH-HENG, Government official; born at Chengchow, Hunan, 1890; received his advanced education in America and was graduated from the University of Iowa in 1917 with B.A. degree and from Columbia University in 1918 with M.A. degree; president of Changsha Commercial College, Hunan, 1925; Industrial Commissioner for Changsha and concurrently Dean of Hunan University, 1926; Commissioner of Education of Hunan Provincial Government, 1927-29; member of the Hunan Provincial Government since 1932; address: Hunan Provincial Government, Changsha, Hunan.

WONG SHU-MIN, factory manager; born at Chinshan, Chekiang, 1890; joined the staff of Gen. Huang Hsing during 1911 Revolution and fought in several battles against the Manchu Imperial troops near Hankow and Hanyang; resigned from military service after the overthrow of the Manchus and became business manager of the *Chung Hua Min Pao*, a Kuomintang daily at Shanghai which was closed by Yuan Shih-kai in 1914; went to U.S.A. in 1913 and entered Park College, Parkville, Mo., where he studied English literature; later entered Alabama Polytechnic Institute where he studied agriculture and then Columbia U. for business organization and administra-



Wong Shu-min (Huang Shou-min)

黃首民

tion; won several scholarships and prizes in oratory and in 1915 was awarded the Tsing Hua scholarship; elected to F.K.F. Hon. fraternity 1916; returned to China in 1917 following graduation from Alabama Polytechnic Institute and became secretary to C. C. Nieh, cotton mill owner and ex-chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce; managed a Nieh cotton mill 1918; became associate general manager of the Hua Feng Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co. 1921 and at the same time organized the million dollar corporation of Tai Shan Brick and Tile Co. of which he became a director and general manager which position he still holds; elected a member of the executive committee of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai for 1927-29; address: Tai Shan Brick and Tile Co., Ltd., 223 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

Y. C. Whang (Huang Tsan-hsi)

黃贊熙 字翊昌

Y. C. WHANG (HUANG TSAN-HSI), railway official.

(See Page 192, 4th Edition).

TSEFANG F. HUANG, health official; born at Amoy, Fukien, July 4, 1899; was graduated from the Provincial Middle School, Amoy, 1915; attended Hongkong University Medical School, 1917-19; University of Chicago, Rush Medical College, 1919-23 (with S.B., S.M., and M.D. degrees); postgraduate student of Johns Hopkins University Medical School and Research Assistant in the Department of Bacteriology and Immunology at Harvard University Medical School, 1923-24; Fellow of Rockefeller Foundation, 1923-24; technical expert and departmental chief of the National Epidemic Prevention Bureau, 1924-1927; departmental chief of the Peking Public Health Station, 1925-27; Commissioner of Health of the National Capital (Wuhan, 1927); Honorary Lecturer in Public Health at the Peking Union Medical College and at the Yenching University, 1927-29; Commissioner of Health of Peiping, 1923-29; Councillor of the Ministry of Health and member of the National Board of Health and the National Labor Health Commission, 1929-30; Medical Officer of the League



Tsefang F. Huang (Huang Tse-fang)

黄子方

of Nations Health Organization, 1930-33; author of "Variations in Typhoid Bacilli," "Rat-Flea Survey in Peiping," "Health Organization in China"; now Medical Adviser of the Ministry of Railways and Chief Medical Officer of the Nanking-Shanghai and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways Administration; President of the Shanghai Public Health Club and Chairman of the Public Health Committee of the National Medical Association; member of various Chinese and foreign scientific societies; address: c/o Ministry of Railways, Nanking.



Huang Wan

黄琬字孟圭

HUANG WAN, ex-commissioner of education for Fukien; born in Fukien, 1885; studied law at the law school of Peiyang University, Tientsin, and was graduated in 1915 with LL.B. degree; admitted to the bar in 1916; served in the Ministry of Navy, 1916-17; headed the Fukien educational delegation to Formosa, 1917; visited Europe as a member of the Fellowship Group led by Dr. Sherwood Eddy in 1922 to study post-war economic and political conditions in Europe; studied at Columbia University, U.S.A. 1922-24 and at the London School of Economics and Political Science, England, 1924-25; toured Europe and South Sea Islands, studying social and educational conditions, 1926; after his return to China, he was active in the revolutionary

movement in the South; principal of the 13th Provincial Middle School, Fukien, 1926-27; commissioner of education of Fukien Provincial Government 1927; he was also connected with Amoy University in 1921 as one of the organizers of the University.



Yen-peí Huang (Huang Yen-peí)

黄炎培字任之

YEN-PEI HUANG, educator; born at Shanghai in 1879; although brought up in a parentless environment, his early literary struggles gained for him the scholarly degree of Chu-Jen in 1902, which was considered a high honor; in addition, he absorbed many Western ideas of education and these he has kept up to the present time; when 25 years old, he and some of his friends organized a Society of Learning, the work of which was to spread new ideas and to stimulate sympathy for universal education; but in 1903 revolutionary movements were already fermenting, and the Empress Dowager had sent mandates throughout the country for the suppression of all revolutionary ideas and movements; when he and his friends came to a town in Pootung to lecture, he was arrested through the treachery of a relative of his and imprisoned by the town magistrate on a charge of revolutionary actions against the Empress; the town magistrate being eager to gain favor of the Empress in order to be promoted, exaggerated the case before the Manchu Court and an order was issued for the instant execution of the prisoners; an American Missionary named William Burke came to their rescue and the magistrate, fearing the interference of foreigners, released all the prisoners; after this he became more confirmed than ever in devoting himself to the work of education; the following are some of the more important posts he has held; during the First Revolution, 1911-12, he was chief of the educational bureau under the Tutu of Kiangsu; in 1914 he resigned from this post to make a special trip to investigate educational conditions in the Yangtze provinces; while travelling he acted as special correspondent of the *Shun Pao*, Shanghai; in 1915 he went to America to study industrial conditions in the capacity of secretary to the Chinese Industrial Mission; after the death of Yuan Shih-kai in June, 1916, he wrote an article called "Nine Lessons" which acquired for him a national fame; for many years he has been vice-chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Education Association, Chairman of the China Vocational Education Association, and a member of the Kiangsu Provincial

Assembly; in December, 1921 he was appointed Minister of Education but did not accept the appointment; he was re-appointed to this post in June, 1922 in Dr. W. W. Yen's Cabinet, but again declined; in January, 1923 he was appointed a member of the Educational Sinking Fund Commission; he was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy by St. Johns University, Shanghai; he is now engaged in vocational educational work in Shanghai and serves concurrently as Chief Secretary of the Shanghai Civic Association; address: The National Association of Vocational Education of China, 80 Route Vallon, Shanghai.



Yuen-su Wong (Huang Yun-su)

黄芸蓀

YUEN-SU WONG, Chinese Minister to Mexico; born at Toyshan district, Kwangtung; received his early education in the United States; while in America, he organized with some friends the Youth Society which was later reorganized into the American branch of the Tungmenghui (predecessor of the Kuomintang); then he founded the *Young China Morning Post*, at San Francisco, California for the purpose of arousing patriotic sentiment among the Chinese in America; he accompanied the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen in his visits to various cities in the United States to solicit funds for the revolution in China and later played an important role in the Revolution of 1911 which resulted in the overthrow of the Manchu Regime; upon his return to China with Dr. Sun, he was appointed Pacification Commissioner to Kwangtung after establishment of the Republic; then he was sent to the United States to pursue advanced studies in political science and economics at Washington and Columbia Universities and obtained B.A. and M.A. degrees; when he returned to China, he was appointed secretary to the Generalissimo of the Southwest Military Government; later he served as finance commissioner of Canton; Councilor of the Nationalist Government at Canton; secretary to the National Government in Nanking; member of the planning Committee of the Ministry of Finance of the National Government, Nanking; Consul-General in Honolulu and later transferred as Consul-General in San Francisco, U.S.A.; on his return to China from his last mentioned post, he made an extensive tour in the United States and Europe to study political and economic conditions; now Chinese Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico; address: Chinese Legation, Mexico City, Mexico.



Yu-ping Y. K. Wong (Huang Yu-ping)

黄宇平

YU-PING Y. K. WONG, lawyer; born at Canton, Kwangtung in 1891; received his early education in Shanghai and later studied law at Meiji University, Tokyo, Japan, from which he received his LL.B. degree; from Japan he went to America and studied law at La Salle University, Chicago and received his LL.B. degree; he then took a post-graduate course at Hamilton College of Law, Chicago and received his D.C.L. degree; after returning to Shanghai he joined the firm of Jernigan and Fessenden (now Fessenden and Holcomb), with whom he was connected for 10 years; following the rendition of the Mixed Court and the enforcement of new rules restricting foreign lawyers from practising in Chinese courts he established his own law office in Shanghai; member of the Shanghai Bar Association and Soochow Bar Association as well as many other bodies; address: 110 Yu Yuen Road, Shanghai.



Hwang Yung-liang (Huang Yung-liang)

黄荣良

HWANG YUNG-LIANG, Government official; born at Wo-wei, Anhui in 1876; A.B. from the University of Nanking, 1896; professor and dean at the same institution, 1897-99; represented the national committee Y.M.C.A. of China at the International Conference at Paris, 1900; toured America and Europe before return to

China; again went to America to study at Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas from which he received his A.B. degree in 1903; did post-graduate work in philosophy, history, sociology and political science at Drew Seminary and Columbia University, 1903-06; 2nd secretary to the Chinese Legation to the Court of St. James, 1906; Consul to New Zealand in 1903-10; Consul-General to Australia, 1910; assistant secretary of the Waichiaopu, 1914-16; special commissioner of foreign affairs for Chihli in November, 1916; served as chief of the bureau for administration of enemy subjects and property, 1919-20; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Austria in 1920 and as such negotiated and concluded the Sino-Austrian Treaty of Commerce—the first treaty of equality and reciprocity China ever concluded with a European power—which was ratified by the two Governments on June 15, 1926; Chinese Delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1922; resigned and returned to China in 1927; principal of the Anglo-Chinese College at Tientsin, 1929-32.



David Shen Hung (Hung Sheng)

洪紳號書行

DAVID SHEN HUNG, C.E., born in Foochow in 1899; after his graduation from Tsing Hua College, Peking, in 1920, he went to the United States and entered Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, to study civil engineering, graduating from the Institute in 1924 and awarded the degree, C.E. (civil engineer); both in and after college, he identified himself with many leading firms such as the New York Central Railroad, New York; Waddell & Son, Consulting Engineers, New York; Acme Corporation, New York; Bethlehem Steel Company, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; J. Harold Rapp & Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; for the last-named firm, he started their New York Branch Office at Seventh Avenue and Broadway and ran the new office in the capacity of acting chief engineer; he returned to China at the end of 1926, and started his career as a civil engineer; from 1927 to 1928 he served as Technical Expert to the Fukien Construction Commission and concurrently Director of the Fukien Provincial Conservancy Works, in the latter capacity he was responsible for \$1,000,000 reclamation project on the Ming River near Foochow; in 1929 he was transferred to the National Construction Commission, Nanking and served until 1932 in various capacities

such as Technical Expert to the Commission, Head of the Design Division of the Conservancy Department, Head of Harbor and Water Power Division of the Conservancy Department, and Co-Director of the Great Eastern Port Development Board; in the spring of 1933 he was temporarily transferred to help the Anhui Construction Commission and rendered great assistance to the Commission; when Chang Ching-kiang sponsored the Wuhu-Chapu Railroad Project in the latter part of 1933, he was appointed Assistant Chief Engineer for the Railway and in the same year, was appointed Chief Engineer in sole charge of the design and construction of the new railway; address: c/o National Reconstruction Commission, Nanking.



Hung Wei-kuo

洪維國字敬民

HUNG WEI-KUO, salt official; born at Yee-hsien, Liaoning, 1895; graduate of the law department of the National Institute of China at Woosung, Shanghai, 1916; joined the Mukden Government as chief of the military tribunal, 1919; general secretary to the Tutung of Charhar, 1920; director of the administrative affairs department of the Government of Charhar, 1921; chief secretary to the Tutung of Jehol, 1924; director of the bureau of industry, Jehol, 1920; counsellor to the Ministry of War, Peking, 1926; director of mines of the board of industry, 1927; superintendent of customs at Shanhaikwan; 1928; Chang Lu salt commissioner, Tientsin, Hopei, since 1930.

WILLIAM HUNG, university professor; born at Foochow, 1893; was graduated from the Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow, 1915; Ohio Wesleyan University, U.S.A., and awarded the Taylor fellowship, 1917; Columbia University, 1919; Union Theological Seminary in New York, and awarded a resident fellowship, 1920; Degrees: B.A., Ohio Wesleyan; M.A., Columbia; B.D., Union Theological Seminary; D.D., Ohio Wesleyan; Chinese secretary, Intercollegiate Y.M.C.A., New York, 1917-19; Chinese secretary, Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1921-22; lecturer with the American Platform Service and the Community Chatauquas Inc., 1920-22; Horizon lecturer at De Pauw University, 1922, and again, 1929; appointed assistant professor of history in the College of Arts and Sciences,



William Hung (Hung Yeh)

洪業宇煥蓮

and of the history of Christianity in the School of Religion, Yenching University, Peking, 1922; promoted associate professor in both, 1923; served concurrently as dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, 1924-27; Chinese delegate to the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Honolulu, 1927; Lecturer in history, Harvard University, U.S.A., 1928-30; since 1930, professor of history in the College of Arts and Letters and concurrently, professor of the history of Christianity in the School of Religion, Yenching University; concurrently, editor-in-chief of the Harvard-Yenching Institute Sinological Index Series; member of Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Alpha Theta, Phi Tau Phi, American Historical Association, American Geographical Society, Chinese Social and Political Science Association, Chinese Library Association, Western Returned Students' Club, Peiping Rotary Club, etc.; address: 64 Yen Nan Yuan, Yenching University, Peiping.

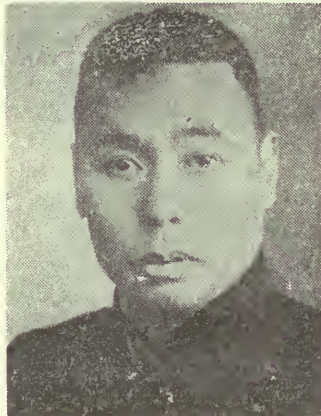


Ang Jan Goan (Hung Yuen-yuan)

洪潤源

ANG JAN-GOAN, overseas Chinese educator and welfare worker; native of Nan-An district, Fukien; born in Java, Dutch East Indies; received his early education in China and attended the Chinan Institute (now Chinan University), 1909-11; returned to Java in 1912 shortly after the First Revolution and has since been engaged in educational work among the overseas

Chinese community in D.E.I.; appointed an editor of the *Sin Pao* at Batavia, 1920 and made managing-director of the paper since 1922 which position he now retains (*Sin Pao* is a daily news-paper in Batavia which prints two editions in the Chinese and Malay languages respectively); concurrently he holds also the positions as dean of the Chung Hua School established by the Chinese Guild in Batavia, vice-principal of the Chung Hua School for Girls, vice-president of Chinese Red Cross Society in Batavia, director of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, of the Fukien Guild and various other overseas Chinese organizations; address: *Sin Pao*, Asemka 30, Batavia (Java) and residential address: No. 37, Gang Chanlan, Batavia.



I Pei-chi

易培基

I PEH-CHI, retired Government official; born at Changsha, Hunan in 1880; was graduated from the Hupeh College of Languages and made a member of the faculty of the Higher Normal School and the Technical Institute of Hunan in 1913; appointed president of the First Normal School of Hunan in 1919 and acted concurrently as chairman of the Provincial Commission of Education; appointed chief secretary to the Civil Governor of Hunan in 1920 and at the same time acted as president of the Provincial Library of Hunan; professor at Kwangtung University in 1922; held a chair at the National University, Peking in 1923 and the same year was appointed Minister of Education; was made president of the Teachers' College for Girls and a member of the Sino-French Committee on Boxer Indemnity in 1924; appointed president of the National Labor University and a member of the Bureau of Agriculture of the Central Party Headquarters in 1927; when the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining was created in 1928 he became Minister and at the same time was a member of the Political Council of the Central Executive Committee, a member of the Diplomatic Committee, a member of the Reconstruction Committee and a member of the University Council of the National Government; after the abolition of the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining at

the 4th Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee, he was appointed president of Peiping High Normal University, Peiping; appointed Director of the Palace Museum in Peiping, 1931, but was forced to resign in 1932 on the charge of misappropriation of the palace treasures; was impeached by the Control Yuan and proscribed by the National Government on the charge; he is reported to be living in retirement in Dairen.

I Tsung-kuei

易宗夔字蔚儒

I TSUNG-KUEI, Official.

(See Page 197, 4th Edition).



Lee Men-len (Jao Meng-jen)

饒孟任字伯與

LOE MEN-LEN, lawyer and retired Government official; born at Nanchang, Kiangsi, 1882; a Hanlin Compiler; was sent by the China Government first to Japan and then to England, where he was graduated from London University with A.B. degree and was admitted to the bar at Lincoln's-Inn in 1903; before returning to China, to served as 3rd class counsellor to the Chinese Legation in London; upon his return to China, he was appointed 2nd class secretary and soon senior secretary to the Board of War; transferred to the law department of the Imperial Chancery, first as a sectional chief and later as a counsellor; in 1911, he was elected a senator of the Nanking Provisional Assembly; during Yuan Shih-kai's regime, he held the following positions: secretary to the President, counsellor to the law compilation bureau, assistant examiner of the magistrates examination and legal counsellor to the President; legal practitioner in Peiping since 1918.

JEN KIA FONG, consular official; born at Ihsing, Kiangsu; was graduated from the National Peking University; passed the examinations for diplomatic service with honors after which he was appointed a secretary in the House of Representatives; later he was teacher in the Foreign Language School, Peking; chief secretary of the Ning-Chin Railway; attache of the Chinese Legation in Paris; attache of the Chinese Legation in Tokyo; vice-Consul at Kobe, Japan; at present Chinese Consul at Osaka; author of "A



Jen Kia Fong (Jen Chia-fong)

任家豐

History of Chinese-Russian Diplomacy"; address: Chinese Consulate, Osaka, Japan.



C. P. Yin (Jen Chuan-pang)

任偉榜字筱璿

C. P. YIN, retired railway director; born at Wukiang, Kiangsu, 1878; after receiving his Chinese education at home, he went to Japan where he studied at a commercial school, graduating in 1906; went to America in 1906 and there studied railway administration at Illinois University and received his A.B. degree in 1911; returning to China in December, 1911, he was appointed adviser on foreign affairs to the late Gen. Lan Tien-wei, a Kuomintang military leader, 1912; member of the commission on the unification of railway accounts and statistics of the Ministry of Communications, 1913; technical expert to the same Ministry, 1914; acting secretary to the same Ministry, 1915; managing-director of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway, 1916-17; managing-director of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways, 1917-20; counsellor to the Ministry of Communications, 1920; reappointed managing-director of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways, 1921-25; he has been living in retirement since 1926; was awarded the 3rd order Chiaho decoration for services rendered in connection with plague prevention

in 1919; the 2nd order Wenhu decoration for services rendered in connection with the participation in the World War in 1920; and 2nd order Chiaho decoration, 1922.



Zen Hung-chiun (Jen Hung-chiun)

任鴻雋字叔永

ZEN HUNG-CHIUN, educator and administrator; born in Szechuen, 1886; B.A. Cornell University, 1916; M.A. Columbia University, 1917; secretary in the Presidential Office of the Provisional Government at Nanking, 1911; secretary in the Cabinet, 1911; Professor of Chemistry at the National University of Peking, 1920; chief secretary and director of the department of higher education in the Ministry of Education, Oct., 1921-22; president of the Science Society of China, 1914-23, 1933—; vice-president and professor of Southeastern University, Nanking, 1923-25; executive secretary and vice-director of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, 1925-28; director of the same Foundation, since 1928; President of Szechuan University at Chengtu, since 1935; author of several books on Science and Education and translator of Herbert Spencer's "Essay on Education"; address: Szechuan University, Chengtu, or 22 Nan Chang Chieh, Peiping.



Sophia H. Chen (Mrs. Jen Hun-chiun)

任陳哲衡

SOPHIA HENG-CHE CHEN, writer and college professor; born in Changchow, Kiangsu; received Chinese

education at home; sent to the U.S.A. by the Tsing Hua Educational Mission in 1914; received B.A. degree in Vassar College, 1910; and M.A. degree in the University of Chicago, 1920; elected to the honorary fraternity of Phi Beta Kappa while in Vassar College; returned to China in 1920 and became the first woman professor in the Government University of Peking; member, Chinese Delegation to the Institute of Pacific Relations, at Honolulu 1927, at Kyoto 1928, at Shanghai 1931, and at Banff 1933; at present, she holds the following honorable positions; adviser to the Palace Museum; member, Board of Trustees of the Association for the Advancement of Education; member, Board of Directors of Yi Fang Girls' School, Changsha, Hunan; member, Board of Directors of the Peiping Institute of Fine Arts; and Chairman, Chicago University Alumni Club, Peiping; author: "History of Western Countries," a work in two volumes in Chinese; "Little Raindrop," a collection of short stories, also in Chinese; "Chinese Women and Other Essays," a collection of short essays on cultural subjects, in English; editor, as well as one of the writers, "Symposium on Chinese Culture" a work in English; contributor to leading magazines and newspapers in Chinese; co-founder and associate editor of *The Independent Weekly*; address: c/o H. C. Zen, The China Foundation or 22 Nan Chang Chieh, Peiping, China.



Kan Chieh-hou

甘介侯

KAN CHIEH-HOU, Government official; born at Paoshan, Kiangsu, 1897; graduate of Tsinghua College, Peking, 1920; was sent to the United States for higher education in the same year by the College; attended University of Wisconsin, receiving his B.A. degree in 1922; postgraduate study at Harvard University, majoring in political science and diplomacy, being given M.A. degree in 1923 and Ph.D. degree in 1926; upon return to China in 1926, he taught in various universities in Shanghai; joined Eugene Chen's Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Wuhan Nationalist Government as a secretary, 1927; four months later, he was appointed chief secretary of the same Ministry and upon departure of Eugene Chen from Wuhan, he became chairman of a committee of three in charge of the Ministry; in Nov. 1927, after the defeat of Tang Shen-chi, he was appointed by the Nanking Nationalist Government to the following

positions in Hankow: member of the Provisional Political Council for Hupeh and Hunan, chief of the department of foreign affairs of the same Council, executive member of the Wuhan Finance Commission, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs for Hupeh and Superintendent of Customs at Hankow; vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1932, but soon resigned following the resignation of Eugene Chen as Minister; Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for the Five Southwestern Provinces, 1933-34; Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kwangtung and Kwangsi, since 1935; address: Office of the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, Canton.



Kan Nai-kuang

甘乃光

KAN NAI-KUANG, Government official; born at Cheng-chi, Kwangsi, 1896; graduate of School of Economics, Lingnan University (Canton Christian College), Canton, 1922; instructor at Lingnan University, 1922-23; instructor in political science at the Whampoa Military Academy and concurrently compiler and secretary of the Central Party Headquarters, Canton, 1924; elected member of the Central Executive Committee at the second plenary session, 1925; and later served successively as director of merchants' department, youth department, and farmers' department of the Central Party Headquarters, member of the Central Political Council, member of Executive Committee of Kwangtung Provincial Party Headquarters and concurrently director of publicity department; appointed member of the Control Yuan of the Nationalist Government, 1926; between 1926 and 1927, he served successively as member of Kwangtung Provincial Government, inspector of administrative affairs in Southern Kwangtung, assistant proctor of the National Chun-shan University at Canton, director of the *Canton Kuo Min News* and *Canton Republican Daily News*; upon the establishment of the National Government at Nanking in 1927, he was appointed director of the farmers' department of the Central Party Headquarters and Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor of Kiangsu Provincial Government, but declined both appointments owing to preparations to go abroad to study; chairman of the Canton Municipal Government, Dec. 1927; attended the University of Chicago as a research fellow, 1928 and toured Europe to study political conditions, 1929; devoted himself to authorship at Shanghai after return to

China, 1929; re-elected member of the Central Executive Committee at the 4th Plenary Session, 1931; appointed vice-Minister of Interior of the National Government, June, 1932 which post he held until 1935; he was concurrently Acting Minister of Interior Oct. 1934 to Jan. 1935; now Director of the Political Affairs Department of the Wuchang Headquarters of the President of the Military Affairs Commission; author of "History of Economic Thought Before the Tsin Dynasty," "Index to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Works," "Some Fundamental Problems of the Kuomintang;" Commissioner of Civil Affairs of Chekiang Provincial Government, since December 1935; address: Chekiang Provincial Government, Hangchow, Chekiang; or No. 31, Lafayette Terrace, Rue Lafayette, Shanghai.



Gen. Kang Chao-min

康兆民

GEN. KANG CHAO-MIN, army officer; native of Szechuan; received his training in the army; Commander of the "Pih Tung Tui" (Special Movement Force), a political-military organization in Kiangsi known as the Generalissimo's O.G.P.U., whose duty is to work among the people in the Communist areas and win them over to the Government; in this capacity, he has done very creditable work and earned the title "Unknown Hero" among the Anti-Red Forces; concurrently he is director of the Special Political Training Class of the Central Military Academy and director of the Special Political Training Department of the Communist-suppression Forces in Szechuan; after the suppression of the Communists in Kiangsi, he was transferred to Szechuan to engage in similar work.

Dr. Ida Kahn (Kang Chen)

康成

DR. IDA KAHN (KANG CHEN), women physician, Deceased.
(See Page 201, 4th Edition).

Kang Yu-wel (deceased)

康有為字更生

KANG YU-WEI, scholar and reformer; Deceased (1856-1928).
(See Page 201, 4th Edition).



Kao Chi-yi

高紀毅

KA0 CHI-YI, former railway director; born at Liaoyang, Liaoning, 1889; attended the Military Surveying School of the Three Eastern Provinces, 1909-1911; studied communications at the Communications School established by the Ministry of Communications and was graduated from the Military Officers' Class in 1918; obtained practical training on the Tsin-Pu Railway; became a battalion commander in the Northeastern Army; departmental chief in the Headquarters of the Mongolian Border Development Commissioner, 1921; chief aide-de-camp to Chang Hsiao-liang, then commander of the 3rd brigade of the Fengtien Army, 1922; chief aide-de-camp to the commander of the 27th division of the Fengtien Army (also Chang Hsiao-liang), 1924; promoted commander of the 17th regiment of the Fengtien Army and participated in the Chihli-Fengtien War in 1924; chief of the general affairs department of the Northeastern Aviation Administration 1925, and was soon promoted chief aide-de-camp with the rank of brigadier-general of the Headquarters of the 1st and 8rd Allied Army of Fengtien Forces; commander of the 19th brigade of the Northeastern Kuominchun in 1925 under the late Kuo Sung-lin; chief aide-de-camp of the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the 3rd and 4th corps of the Fengtien Army, 1927; director of police administration of Fengtien Province, 1928 and concurrently director of the bureau of land tax of the Special Districts of the Three Eastern Provinces; acting director of the Mukden Office of the Peiping-Mukden Railway Administration, Jan. 1929; after the reorganization of the Fengtien administration, he was appointed member of the Liaoning Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Public Safety for Liaoning, 1929; shortly after the inauguration of the Political Council of the North East, he was appointed concurrently vice-chairman of the Northeastern Communications Commission; delegated by Chang Hsiao-liang to Nanking to discuss the administration of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway and upon unification of the Railways, he was appointed by Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, managing-director of that Railway, which office he assumed on Sept. 14, 1930; he concurrently served as member of the Liaoning Provincial Government and vice-chairman of the Northeastern Communications Commission; no information in recent years.



Kao En-hung
高恩洪字定菴

KAO EN-HUNG, business man and retired Government official; born at Penglai Hsien, Shantung in 1875; studied at Temple Hill College, Chefoo after which he went to England and studied at King's College, London, 1901-07; attached to the Chinese Amban (a Chinese residential official in Tibet representing the suzerainty of China), 1907-09; secretary to Hsu Shih-chang, then President of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and later secretary to Tang Shao-yi, then Governor of Mukden, 1909-10; secretary in the Ministry of Communications, 1910-12; secretary to the Szechuen-Hankow Railway Administration, 1912-14; director of the Szechuen-Tibet Telegraph Administration, 1914-16; director of the department of telegraph materials, Shanghai, 1916-20, when he was made concurrently counsellor to the Ministry of Communications; appointed Minister of Communications, 1922 and later concurrently Minister of Education until 1923; lived in retirement, 1923-24; director-general of the Kiaochow trading area, 1924, but was forced to retire when the Chihli forces were defeated by the Anfu-Pengtien faction; he was kidnapped by the Chihli clique in December, 1924 and detained in Tsinanfu; early in 1925 he was offered his release but refused to accept without an apology and statement from the Peking Government exonerating him from charges of misconduct while as governor of the Tsingtao Special Area; president of the Chefoo-Weihaiwei Motor Road Company, 1925-27; president of the Shanghai-Minghong Motor Road Corporation, 1928 to the present; address: Shanghai-Minghong Motor Road Corporation, Nantao, Shanghai.

GILBERT C. KAO, Government official; born at Feng-Cheng, Liaoning in 1895; was graduated from Tsing Hua College, Peking, after which he attended the Lowell Textile School in America and received his B.T.E. degree; after returning to China he was connected with Northeastern University, Mukden, becoming dean of the college of engineering; secretary to Chang Hsiao-liang; Commissioner of Education of Charhar Provincial Gov-



Gilbert C. Kao (Kao Hsi-ping)
高惜冰

ernment, 1930; member of the Sinkiang Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Finance since 1934; address: Sinkiang Provincial Government, Tihua, Sinkiang.



Gen. Kao Kwei-tze
高桂滋字培五

GEN. KAO KWEI-TZE, army officer; born at Ting Pien Hsien, Shensi, in 1891; was graduated from the Chiang Wu Tang or Military Academy of Shensi in 1921; after having served successively as a squad commander, battalion commander, and regimental commander, he became commander of the 3rd Brigade of the 2nd Kuominchun (People's Army) in 1924; was transferred as commander of the 5th Mixed Brigade of Yi Chun, 1926; in the same year, was promoted commander of the 8th Independent Division of the National Revolutionary Army; in 1927, was promoted commander of the 19th Army of the National Revolutionary Army; in 1928, was transferred as commander of the 47th Army, which in the same year was reorganized as 133th Brigade of the National Revolutionary Army, he being concurrently vice-commander of the 45th Division; in 1929, transferred as commander of the 10th Independent Brigade of the National Revolutionary Army; in 1930, commander of the 19th Division, which in the same year was reorganized as the 33rd Army and later

as the 11th Division; in 1931, appointed Garrison Commander of the 1st Division of the Cheng Tai Railway Defence Army; in November the same year, transferred as commander of the 84th Division, which post he now holds; he participated in the Northern Expedition of the Revolutionary Army and also served in the defence of Jehol against the Japanese; address: Headquarters of the 84th Division, Sinhsiang, Honan; permanent address: 59 Pao Tze Chieh, Peiping.



Kao Lin-we
高凌爵字泽舍

KAO LIN-WEI, Government official; born at Tientsin, Chihli, 1896; director of the Hupeh Government Mint, and commissioner of education for Hupeh; chief of the bureau for the collection of national taxes in Chihli, 1914; member of Parliament representing Chihli, 1917; vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, 1920; vice-President of the Bank of Agriculture and Commerce, 1921; Minister of Finance and concurrently director of the currency bureau and of the salt administration, 1921; Minister of Interior, Dec. 1921 to June, 1922; acting Minister of Finance, Aug. 1922; acting Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Sept. 1922; Minister of Interior, 1922-23; Prime Minister, 1923-24; director-general of the customs administration, 1924; member of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, since December 1935; address: Hopei-Chahar Political Council, Peiping.

KAO LOU, Government official; born at Chang Lo, Fukien, 1876; was graduated from the naval architecture department of the Naval Academy at the Foochow Naval Dockyard; was sent to Belgium as a Government student, where he studied at the University of Brussels, graduating as Ingenieur Civil; from Belgium, he went to Germany and France where he worked in a number of factories and received practical training; after spending nine years in Europe, he returned to China in 1911; joined the Kuomintang Party and participated in the revolutionary activities at Canton; appointed secretary to Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the Nanking Provisional Government, 1912; later, director of the cadastral department in the Ministry of Interior at Nanking; director of the Government Observatory in 1913, in which capacity he introduced scien-



Kao Lou (Kao Lu)

高魯字曙青

tific methods regarding operation and also publications of the observations; visited Europe to study the progress of modern science in 1920 and while there, he was appointed director of the Educational Mission in Europe, 1921; returned to China in 1922 and resumed the directorship of Peking observatory; upon establishment of the National Government at Nanking, he was appointed Chief Secretary of the Ministry of Education and made member of the Kiang-su Provincial Government in 1927; later, appointed Director of the Government observatory at Nanking; Minister to France, 1928-30; appointed Minister of Education, December 1930; member of the Control Yuan, since September 1931; he is president of the Chinese Astronomical Institute and author of "The Principle of Einstein's Theory of Relativity," "L'Evolution des Asterismes Chinois" and "La Fédération Mondiale"; address: c/o Control Yuan, Nanking.



Kao Ping-chung

高柄中字漢吾

KAO PING-CHUNG, electrical engineer; native of Chekiang; born in Yunnan, 1882; was graduated from the Yunnan Provincial Electrical College; during the last years of the Manchu regime, he held various positions in the electrical department in the Yunnan Provincial Government; after the establishment of the Nationalist Government,

he continued to remain in government service; in December 1927, he was appointed by the Nationalist Government as director of the Electrical Administration of Yunnan and concurrently director of Yunnan Radio Administration Bureau which positions he still holds.



Ko Tai-hong (Kao Ta-fang)

高大方字敬廷

KO TAI-HONG, physician and welfare worker; born at Changchow, Fukien, 1877; received his preliminary and Chinese classical education at home; studied medical science in the Siokhe Hospital, Siokhe and the Hope's Hospital, Amoy, graduating with first honors in 1899; after graduation, he has been practising both in Amoy and Changchow; director of the Lamfong Drug Co., Amoy and the Lamson Dispensary, Changchow; member of the executive committee of the Amoy General Chamber of Commerce; vice-director of the Amoy Canning Co.; besides his professional pursuits, he is also prominent in social and missionary activities; assisted in the establishment of the Chinese Christian Church in Changchow; member of the executive committee of the city Y.M.C.A., Amoy; address: c/o Lamfang Drug Company, Amoy, Fukien.



Kuo Ting-tse

高廷梓

KAO TING-TSE, Government official; born in the district of Sun Woi, Kwangtung, 1896; B.A. National Peking University, 1921; M.A. Columbia University, New York, 1923; Ph.D. Columbia University, 1926; professor of Political Economy, Chung Shan University, Canton, 1927-32; founder and chief editor of *Kwangtung Morning Post* at Canton, 1932; senior secretary, Ministry Education, 1932; director of Marine and Navigation, Ministry of Communications, since Nov. 1932; author "The Governmental Methods of Adjusting Labor Disputes in North America and Australasia," address: Ministry of Communications, Nanking.



Kao Tsi-chu

邵子舉

KAO TSI-CHU, army officer; born at Lushan, Honan, 1898; received his preliminary education at Peking 1913; entered the Paoting Military Officers' College, 1918 and after graduation, was appointed a staff officer in Feng Yuhsiang's army; joined the Whampoa Military Cadets College, 1924 and participated in the campaigns against the Kwangsi militarists in the East River region, 1925; promoted commander of 52nd regiment of the 18th Division of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army, 1926; lived in retirement, 1927-28; appointed director of the Political Training Department attached to the Military Headquarters at Kaifeng 1929; chief staff officer to the Commander of the Border Defense Force of Honan and Shensi, 1930; Commander of the 5th Nationalist Army which has been reorganised into the new 20th Division, of which he remains the Commander up to the present, 1933; besides being engaged in troops training and bandit suppression activities, he is tremendously interested in road building and other constructive work and in the study of social and agricultural sciences and economics; address: Headquarters of Commander of New 20th Division, Chow-chia-kow, Honan.

DR. MARCELO NUBLA, legal practitioner in the Philippine Islands; born at Manila of Fukienese parentage, 1898; finished his primary education at the Anglo-Chinese School of Manila and completed his secondary education at St. Joseph's College at Hongkong; was graduated from the Philippine Law School with LL.B. degree in 1922; took post-graduate work at the Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., U.S.A., from which



Dr. Marcelo Nubla (Kao Tsu-chen)

高祖川字峻峯

he received LL.M. and S.J.D. degrees; passed with honor the Bar examination given by the Philippine Government upon return to the Islands and was granted a licence to practise generally in the Philippines; has been engaged in legal practice since return and has handled many important cases in the Philippine Courts of Justice; president of the "Chinese Community," one of the three biggest Chinese Organizations in P.I., which is the proprietor of the "Philippine Chinese General Hospital" and "Chinese Cemetery"; a director of the China Banking Corporation; co-chairman of the "Philippine Chinese National Salvation Association"; chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs and Honorary Secretary of the "Philippine Chinese General Chamber of Commerce"; chairman of the Committee of the "China Aero Institute, Manila Chapter"; chairman of the Philippine Chapter of the Chinese Scouts; legal advisor to the Chinese Consulate-General in the Philippines and advisor of the "Head Organization; China Aero Institute"; recreation: member of the Wack Wack Golf and Country Club of Manila; address: China Bank Building, Manila, P.I.



Kao Yi-han

高一涵

KAO YI-HAN, Government official; born at Luan, Anhwei, 1885; B.A. in Political Science from the Meiji University, Japan; professor at the

National Peking University; professor and dean of the Political Science Department of the Chungkuo University, Peiping; professor and dean of the School of Social Sciences of the China National Institute, Woosung, Shanghai; professor at the Chungshan University, Wuchang; director of the Bureau of Compilation and Translation of the Political Department of the Military Affairs Commission; now, member of the Control Yuan and recently appointed Supervisory Commissioner of the Yuan for the Hunan-Hupeh Control Area; author of "A History of the Political Thought of Europe," "An Outline of Political Science," "A History of the Chinese Imperial Censorship System," "A History of the Chinese Cabinet System," and contributing editor to *The New Youth Magazine*, *The Weekly Critic* and other periodicals; address: Control Yuan, Nanking.

Kao Yun-kun

高雲崑字次章

KAO YUN-KUN, railway official.
(See Page 205, 4th Edition).



Keng Po-chao

耿伯釗

KENG PAO-CHAO, Government official; born at Anlo, Hupeh, 1884; received his early education at his home town and later attended the Japanese Military Officers' Academy in Tokyo, specializing in cavalry; after graduation, he was appointed military secretary to Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1911; chief of staff to the Headquarters of Nanking Garrison Forces, 1912; on several occasions, he served as political and military adviser to the President of China; after resignation of Dr. Sun from the provisional presidency, he received the title of General; when the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces arrived in Hankow in 1926, he was appointed director of the Hupeh Telegraph Administration and later director of the 1st Special District of Hankow (former German Concession at Hankow); appointed military counsellor of the National Government with the rank of Major-General, 1929; member of the Party and Administrative Affairs Committee and concurrently director of the Political Affairs Bureau of the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Red Forces in Hupeh, Honan and Anhwei, 1931; counsellor of the Nanchang Provisional Headquarters of the President of the Military Affairs

Commission, 1933; now member of the committee for the custody of the funds for peace preservation in Hupeh; c/o Hupeh Provincial Government, Wuchang.

Prince Khalachin

貢桑諾爾布字樂亭

PRINCE KHALACHIN, Mongolian and Government official.

(See Page 217, 4th Edition).



Eugene Ye-bing Kiang (Kiang I-ping)

江一平

EUGENE YE-BING KIANG, legal practitioner; native of Chekiang; born at Kaifeng, Honan, Dec. 25, 1898; B.A. Fudan University, 1922; LL.B. Soochow University Law School, 1923; LL.D. (Hon.) Fudan University, 1935; private law practice in Shanghai since 1924; professor, Soochow University Law School, 1928-32; member of the Shanghai Municipal Council, since 1934; member of the Executive Committee, Shanghai Chinese Ratepayers Association, 1929-30; member, Shanghai Municipal Council Watch Committee, Health Committee and Ricksha Investigation Committee, 1933; member of Standing Committee, Shanghai Bar Association, 1931-32; member, Board of Trustees, Fudan University since 1931; director of Dah-Hoo Commercial and Savings Bank, 1933-34; representative, National Legal Conference, 1922; president, National Students' Union, 1921-22; editor-in-chief, *China Law Review*, 1922-23; married on Jan. 1, 1931 at Shanghai Miss Yu Dah-han, daughter of Yu Ya-ching, well-known shipping magnate and leading public figure in Shanghai; participated in numerous legal cases of national importance and is acting as legal advisor to many Government organs and leading Chinese and foreign firms; member of the following clubs: Union Club, Medium Club, International Recreation Club, etc.; address: 149 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

KO CHENG-TING, Government official and revolutionary worker; native of Kweichow; born in 1902; studied at Kweiyang, capital of Kweichow, during the time of "May 4 Student Movement" of 1917; when the Kweichow Provincial Student Association was formed, he was elected President of the Association; because of his student and revolutionary activities, he incurred the ill-will of



Ko Cheng-ting
谷正鼎

the militarists and had to leave China in 1922 for Germany where he studied political economy at Berlin University; he organised a Chinese Students' Association in Germany; in 1924, when the Kuomintang was reorganised, he was elected a member of the Standing Committee of the Branch Party Headquarters in Germany; when the "May 30 Affair," occurred in Shanghai in 1925, he made vigorous efforts in the anti-Imperialism Movement in Europe and toured various parts of Germany on an anti-Imperialism publicity campaign; when the "World's Anti-Imperialism Alliance" met at Brussels, he was appointed a Chinese delegate to the conference; in the fall of 1925 he was graduated from Berlin University and proceeded to Soviet Russia where he entered the Sunyatsen University at Moscow to do research in Soviet Revolutionary theories and to study political and economic reconstruction after the Revolution; at that time, communist influence was dominating in Moscow and practically all Chinese students in the University were Communists; he got together a group of faithful Kuomintang comrades and launched a counter-campaign against the Communists; because of his activities, he was greatly hated by the Communists and threatened with arrest; in the winter of 1926, he completed his courses in the University and secretly returned to China; when he arrived back in China in Dec., 1928, he was appointed Director of the Political Department with the rank of Lt.-Gen., in the Headquarters of the 26th Nationalist Army; in Feb. 1928, he was appointed a secretary of the Publicity Department of the Central Party Headquarters and concurrently member of the Mass Training Committee of the C. E. C.; later he was appointed Director of the Peiping Special District Party Headquarters and concurrently member of its Standing Committee; in Nov., 1931, he was elected a delegate to the 4th National Party Congress at Canton; in Feb., 1933, he was made a counsellor to the Executive Yuan; in March of the same year, was appointed a counsellor to the Ministry of Railways; in August, was transferred to the post as Director of the Administrative Affairs Department of the same Ministry, which position he now retains; in Sept. was elected member of the Executive Committee of the Nan-

king Special District Party Headquarters and in June, 1933, elected by the same Party Headquarters as a delegate to the 5th National Party Congress; regarded as a leading spirit of Young China; address: Ministry of Railways, Nanking.



Ko Tse-han (Ko Chih-han)
遇之翰字親宸

KO TSE-HAN, Government official; born in Anhui, 1887; was graduated from the Hanyang Military Academy in 1912; started his military career as a corporal in the 16th Mixed Brigade; director of the salt transportation office at Tsangteh, Hunan; director of provincial stamp tax bureau, Honan; director of Peking Octroi; vice-Minister of Finance; Director-General of the Salt Administration; counsellor to the Directorate-General for the North-western Frontier Defense; director of the finance bureau of Chahar; director of industrial bureau of Chahar; director of the Chahar reclamation office; president of the Northwestern Bank; financial director of the 2nd Kuominchun Army; member of Shensi Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Finance; member of the Chahar Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Civil Affairs; address: Chahar Provincial Government, Kalgan, Chahar.

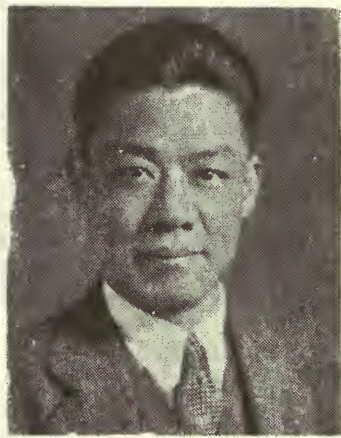
Gen. Ko Ching-en
葛敬思字湛侯

GEN. KO CHING-EN, Government official; born at Kashing, Chekiang, 1888; graduate of Japanese Imperial Military College at Tokyo; chief staff officer to the Commander of 1st Division of Chekiang Army; Chief of Staff to the Field Headquarters of the Nationalist Commander-in-Chief at Hsuechow; Chief of Staff Office of the Headquarters of the Nationalist Commander-in-Chief; associate director of Administration Department of the National Military Disbandment and Reorganization Commission; member of the National Reorganization Commission; Mayor of Tsingtao Municipality; member of the National Reconstruction Commission; Department Chief of the General Staff; now, Director of Aviation Administration of the Ministry of War; address: Aviation Administration Bureau, Ministry of War, Nanking.

Kungchen Koo (Ko Kung-chen)

戈公振

KUNGCHEN KO, journalist. Deceased, 1891-1935.
(See Page 206, 4th Edition).



Robert Tschou-kwang Kah (Ko Tsu-kuang)
葛祖贖字楚彝

ROBERT TSCHOU-KWANG KAH, Consular official; born in Ningpo, Chekiang, on Jan. 21, 1894; graduated from Hangchow Christian College, Hangchow, 1913; studied at Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio, U.S.A., 1915-19, from which school he received the degree of B.A.; went to France in 1919 and served as a secretary of Y.M.C.A., Chinese Labor Corps, France; served in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking, in 1920; was appointed Consul-Eleve, Consulate General of China, Ottawa, Canada in 1923; served as Assistant Chief, Bureau of Intelligence and Publicity, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking, in 1925; adviser to the Ministry of War, Peking in 1926; from 1929 to 1933, served in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking, as Section Chief of the Telegram Office, Section Chief of the Business Office, Assistant Director of the Department of General Affairs, Expert attached to the Commission for the Rendition of Weihaiwei, Expert attached to the Commission for the Rendition of the Mixed Court in the International Settlement, Shanghai; appointed Consul General at Chicago, Ill., U.S.A., in 1933, which post he still retains; address: Chinese Consulate General, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

KU CHA-YEN, Government official and civil engineer; born at Wusih, Kiangsu, 1894; attended the Universite Aurore at Shanghai and was graduated from the Engineering Department of the University; pursued advanced studies at the Ecole Poly-Technique, Paris, specialising in municipal construction; since his return to China, he has successively served as engineer in the China Development Company, staff member of the supplies department of the Peiping-Hankow Railway; member of the Office of the Director-General of Lung-Hai Railway, and later member of the Engineering Department; municipal expert of the Public Works Bureau of the Nanking Municipal Government; technical expert and inspector of the Construction Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Government; director of the



Ku Cha-yen

顧在挺字子用

Bureau of Public Works at Changshu, Kiangsu and concurrently director of Office for the Dredging of the Paimouho River; author of the following books: "Municipal Construction," "Practical Methods of Road Construction," "Rural Roads Construction," "Methods of Park Laying"; a voluminous writer on subjects of civil engineering and frequent contributor to the *Good Roads Monthly* of the National Good Roads Association; last known address: Public Works Bureau, City Government, Changsu, Kiangsu.



Gen. Ku Chu-tung

顧祝同字墨三

GEN. KU CHU-TUNG, army officer; born at Lien-shui, Kiangsu; graduate of Paoting Military Officers' College; instructor at the Whampoa Military Cadets' Academy; Commander of 1st Division of the 1st Army of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army; member of Kiangsu Provincial Government; member of the National Army Disbandment and Reorganization Commission of the National Government; Commander of the 2nd Division of the reorganized National Army; Commander-in-chief of the 16th Route Army of the Anti-Rebel Forces; Commander of the 1st Division of the National Guards; Chairman of Kiangsu Provincial Government, 1931-33; Political Vice-Minister of War, since 1934;

Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Route of the Communist-suppression Forces, 1933-34; member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang since 1931; Pacification Commissioner of Kiangsi, 1934-35; now Pacification Commissioner of Szechuan; address: Headquarters of the Pacification Commissioner of Szechuen, Chengtu, Szechuan.



Ku Jen-fa

卓仁發

KU JEN-FA, retired Government official; native of Hupeh; graduate of the Japanese Military Officers' College, Tokyo; has successively served as army instructor, battalion commander of infantry and artillery, regimental commander of artillery, brigadier-commander of artillery and chief-commander of artillery (of Shansi Army); chief-of-staff to the Commander-in-Chief of the Third Group Army (Gen. Yen Hsi-shan); associate director of troop disbandment for the Third Troop Disbandment District; chief-of-staff to the Headquarters of the Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Navy and Air Force (General Yen Hsi-shan) and concurrently director of Military Affairs Department of the Headquarters; councillor to the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Navy and Air Force; military councillor to the National Government; inspector of administrative affairs for the 3rd District of Hupeh Province; Commissioner for Civil Affairs of Kiangsu Provincial Government, which post he resigned in 1934 due to family trouble; he has since been living in retirement.

KU MENG-YU, ex-Minister of Railways; born in Chihli, 1888; studied at Peking and later attended Berlin University, Germany, specialising in economics, from which he was graduated; professor and later dean of the department of economics of the Peking Government University, 1922-25; joined the Kuomintang and became prominent member of the Left Wing under the leadership of Wang Ching-wei; elected member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, 1926; chief of the publicity department of the Central Party Headquarters of Kuomintang, 1927; member of the Nationalist Government at Wuhan and concurrently Minister of Education, 1927; after the split of the Nanking



Ku Meng-yu

顧孟餘

and Wuhan factions, he resigned from all his posts and went abroad; participated in the Northern Military Coalition at Peiping, 1930; for which he was expelled from the Kuomintang by the Nanking Government, but was restored to his membership on the Central Executive Committee in Dec., 1931; Minister of Railways of the National Government, March 1931 to Dec. 1935; appointed Minister of Communications, Dec. 1935, but declined the appointment; member of the Central Political Council and State Council.



Vi-tsing Koo (Ku Wei-ching)

顧惟精字心一

VI-TSING KOO, electric engineer and university professor; born at Wusih, Kiangsu, 1888; was graduated from Nanyang College, Shanghai, 1907; studied electrical engineering at the University of Illinois, U.S.A., graduating with B.Sc. degree; studied hydraulic engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he received his M.Sc. degree; was also given the M.Sc. degree by Harvard University; appointed professor by the Nanking Conservancy College at Nanking, 1916; professor of Nanyang University, Shanghai, 1917; chief engineer of the Yu Foong cotton mill at Chengchow, Honan, 1919-22; director of the business and radio-engineering department of the Chiao-

Tung University, Peking, 1922; dean of the Nanyang University, Shanghai, 1923-25; concurrently, he was also chief engineer of the Yao Ming Lighting Plant at Wusih.



Dr. Vi-kyuin Wellington Koo (Ku Wei-chun)

顧維鈞字少川

DR. VI-KYUIN WELLINGTON KOO, Chinese Minister to France; diplomat; born at Shanghai in 1888; studied at the Anglo-Chinese College, Shanghai, 1899-1900; Yu Tsai School, 1900-01; St. John's University, 1901-04 and while there, was editor of *The Dragon*; went to America and studied at Cook Academy, 1904-05; studied liberal arts at Columbia University, 1905-08 and political science, 1908-12, specializing in international law and diplomacy; author of "The Status of Aliens in China;" received his A.B. degree in 1908; M.A. degree, 1909; Ph.D., 1912; LL.D. (Causa Honoris) from Yale, 1916; LL.D. (Causa Honoris), 1917; he was elected to the American Society of International Law and the American Political Science Association; elected to the Nacoms, the Blue Pencil and Delta Epsilon Rho societies in 1911; recipient of the Philocean Literary Prize, the Columbia-Cornell Debating Medal; member of the varsity debating team, 1906-07; editor of *The Columbia Spectator*, *The Chinese Students' Monthly*, *The Chinese Students' Annual* and manager of *The Columbian* and *The Columbia Monthly*; returned to China in 1912 to take up the appointments of Secretary of the Cabinet and Secretary to the President; secretary and later councillor in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1912-15; Director of the Publicity Office and Vice-Chairman of the Commission to settle international claims arising out of the Revolution, 1911-12; in July, 1915 he was appointed Chinese Minister to Mexico and three months later was transferred as Minister to the United States and Cuba; Chinese plenipotentiary to the Paris Peace Conference, 1919-20, and refused to sign the treaty on account of the unsatisfactory decision of the Conference on the Shantung Question; Chinese delegate to the International Labor Conference, 1919; chief Chinese delegate to the League of Nations, 1920; Chinese Minister to England in 1920; Chinese Representative on the Council of the League of Nations, 1920 and was chairman thereof and ex-officio President of the Assembly, 1921; Chinese plenipotentiary to the Washington Conference, 1921; was given the

rank of Ambassador in Nov., 1921; returned to China in 1922 and was appointed president of the commission for the discussion of financial questions; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1922; President of the Commission to prepare for the Special International Conference on Chinese Tariff, 1922; resigned in November, 1922 and was again appointed Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, in 1923; in January, 1924 he became Minister of Foreign Affairs and later acting Prime Minister; signed the Sino-Russian Convention of 1924, restoring diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R.; upon the resignation of the Cabinet en bloc in October 1924 he retired; appointed Minister of Finance in May, 1926 and set a precedent upon his resignation by publishing a complete statement of the receipts and disbursements during his tenure of office; he again became Minister of Foreign Affairs and Acting Prime Minister in October, 1926 and was appointed concurrently President of the Customs Tariff Commission; he formed his second Cabinet in January, 1927 and was concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs; he resigned his Cabinet in June, 1927; appointed member of the Foreign Affairs Commission and later of its Standing Committee; President of the Commission for the Rehabilitation of Three Eastern Provinces in October, 1931; in November, 1931 he was appointed again Minister of Foreign Affairs; from February to August in 1932 he was Chinese Assessor to the League of Nations Manchurian Commission of Inquiry; in August, 1932 appointed Minister to France with rank of Ambassador and delegate to the 13th Assembly and the Special Assembly of the League of Nations, and Chinese Representative on the Council of the League; Delegate to the Disarmament Conference, 1933; delegate to the London Economic Conference in June, 1933; Chief delegate to the 14th Assembly of the League of Nations, 1934; member of the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague, 1934; he has been on leave in China since September, 1934; address: Chinese Legation, Paris, France or c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking.

Ku Ying-fen

古應芬字襄芹

KU YING-FEN, official. Deceased. (See Page 208, 4th Edition).

KUAN CHUN, Government official; born at Hanyang, Hupeh; acting magistrate of the Mixed Court in the International Settlement, Shanghai in 1903; promoted magistrate of the Kiangyin district in 1907 and held this position until 1911 when he returned to his former office in the Mixed Court during the Revolution, which post he held until the inauguration of the Provisional Court in 1927; he went into retirement in 1927 and in 1929 he was appointed vice-director of the Stamp Tax Bureau of Kiangsu; Mr. Kuan's ancestry may be traced as far back as the famous General Kuan Yu, the God of War of China; for his distinguished services he has been decorated by the Chinese and foreign governments; a pious and learned Buddhist and devotes most of his time to the cause of that religion; he is vice-president of the Pure Karma Buddhist Association of Shanghai, a member of the executive committee



Kuan Chun (Kuan Chiang)

關炯宇炯之

of Buddhist Association for the whole of China and vice-president of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society; address: Stamp Tax Bureau of Kiangsu, Shanghai.

Kuan Hai-ching

關海清字果塵

KUAN HAI-CHING, official. (See Page 209, 4th Edition).



Kuan Keng-lin

關慶麟字穎人

KUAN KENG-LIN, Government official; born at Nan-hai, Kwangtung, 1880; studied at Tung Wen College in Japan and the Government University at Peking; accompanied the Imperial Mission to America and Europe to study constitutional forms of Government; secretary to the Board of War, 1905-06; joined the Board of Communications, 1907; associate director of the Peking-Hankow Railway Administration, 1911; director of the same Railway Administration, 1912-15; secretary of the Ministry of Finance, 1916; director of the railway department of the Ministry of Communications, 1917; chief of the through traffic department of the Ministry, 1918-20; president of the Communications University, 1922; councillor of the Ministry of Railways of the National Government, 1923 to the present; address: Ministry of Railways, Nanking.



Dr. Fong Foo Sec (Kuang Fu-shao)
郎富灼字耀西

DR. FONG FOO SEC, retired editor; born at Sunning, Kwangtung in 1869; son of a farmer; at age of 13, he went to America with other villagers who were employed as railway laborers and got a job in Sacramento at G.\$1 a week on the recommendation of an uncle; studied at night school in order to learn English; he was aided by a Chinese Christian pastor and became a Christian; he joined the Salvation Army and went to San Francisco to become an active worker, 1889-97; entered Pomona College at Pomona, where he did his high school and freshman college work, 1897-1902; studied at the University of California, 1902-05 and received a Bachelor of Letters degree; studied English and education at Columbia University, New York, 1905-06 and received his M.A. and M.E. degrees; on the recommendation of the Chinese Minister at Washington, Liang Chen-tung, he was appointed professor of English in the College of Foreign Languages and Provincial College at Canton in 1906 and held this position one year; went to Peking in 1907 and passed the examinations for his Chin Shih (Doctor of Literature) degree; was appointed to a position in the Ministry of Communications, but having no inclination for official life he left in 1908 and became editor-in-chief of the English editorial department of the Commercial Press, which position he held until January, 1929, when he retired; he is the author of the following textbooks in English: "Language Lessons," "A Classroom Conversation Book," "Elementary Composition," "Intermediate Composition" and "Stories from Shakespeare"; his chief contribution to educational development in China has been the raising of the standard of English books printed by the Commercial Press; Pomona College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1922, he being the third person in the history of the school to receive this degree; he was for several years chairman of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. of China and holds the following positions: member of the management committee of the Institution for Chinese Blind; chairman of the Shanghai Chinese Y.M.C.A.; member of the field board of Shantung Christian University; honorary president of Nanyang Commercial Academy; member of the executive committee of the China Christian Educational Association; member of the board of directors of the Pan-Pacific Association; of the

Chinese Mission to Lepers; first vice-chairman of the National Child Welfare Association; member of the executive committee of the Church of Christ in China; past president of the Shanghai Rotary Club; address: 34 Scott Road, Shanghai.

H. K. Kwong (Kuang Hsu-kun)

郎照堃字伯和

H. K. KWONG (KUANG HSU-KUN), diplomatic official. Deceased (1892-1984).

(See Page 211, 4th Edition).



K. L. Kwong (Kuang Kuan-ling)

郎光林

K. L. KWONG, former consular official; native of Kwangtung; born in Australia, 1897; returned to China when twelve years of age and took up Chinese education in Hongkong, Shanghai and Hangchow; finished his secondary education at a Middle School in Hangchow, 1914; went to the United States in the same year, first studying at Wooster College, Ohio, then transferred to Columbia, from which he was graduated in 1917; went to England after America joined the World War and was attached to the Canadian Forces as a Y.M.C.A. secretary; then proceeded to France and joined the British Forces as a Y.M.C.A. secretary with the Chinese Labor Corps; returned to America after the Armistice and studied at Harvard University, graduating in 1921 with degree of M.B.A. (Master of Business Administration); married in the same year and for twelve months toured the world, studying conditions; on return to China in 1922, became acting English editor of the Commercial Press during the absence of Dr. Fong Sec. and at the same time served as English secretary to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai; after about a year with the Commercial Press, became professor of the College of Commerce of the National Southeastern University and also of the Tse Chi University, Shanghai; joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government in 1928, when the Government was established in Nanking, taking charge of its publicity and intelligence office at Shanghai; promoted a section chief in the Ministry 1929; appointed by the Government to accompany the American Journalist Party of the Carnegie Foundation in China, 1929; also in the same year served as a member of the delegation appointed

by the Government to participate in the rendition of Weihaiwei; promoted chief of the personnel section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1930; same year appointed Second Secretary to China's League of Nations' Office in Geneva, but did not take up the post; appointed Chinese Consul-General in the Philippine Islands, Nov. 1930 which position he held until June 19, 1934, when he was transferred to be Consul-General of San Francisco; he was recalled in April of 1935 for duties at the Ministry; now managing director of Nanking Municipal Electric Power Company; address: Nanking Municipal Electric Power Company, Nanking.



K. Y. Kwong (Kuang Sun-mow)

郎孫謀字星池

K. Y. KWONG, retired railway engineer; born at Canton, Kwangtung, 1863; was one of the first group of Chinese students sent to America by the Manchu government to receive modern education, where he attended the following schools: Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., 1887-80; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1880-82; returned to China in 1922 before graduation; joined the Kaiping Mining Co., Tangshan, as assistant engineer, 1882-86; assistant engineer on the Peking-Mukden Railway, 1886-1900; assistant engineer on the Pinghsiang-Chuchow Railway, 1901-03; resident engineer of the Peking-Mukden Railway, 1903-05; district engineer of the Peking-Kalgan Railway, 1905-06; chief engineer of the Canton-Hankow Railway, 1906; chief engineer of the Canton-Hankow Railway, 1906; chief engineer of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway 1911-16; chief engineer of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, 1917-19; shop superintendent of the Peking-Hankow and Peking-Suiyuan Railway, 1920-21; chief engineer of the Peiping-Suiyuan and consulting engineer of the Peking-Hankow Railways, 1921-22; retired to private life since May, 1922; he was for a time president of the Association of Chinese and American Engineers and also of the Chinese Engineers Association; address: c/o Association of Chinese and American Engineers, Nanchitsu, Peiping.

EDWARD Y. K. KWONG, university professor and writer; born at Canton in 1902; educated in Tsing Hua College, University of Southern California, Pomona College (B.A. 1925), University of Pennsylvania, Pierce School of Business Administration (Philadelphia), and Columbia University (M.S. in Business Administration, 1928); re-



Edward Y. K. Kwong (Kuang Yao-kun)

鄺耀坤

turned to China in June, 1928; successively secretary to the National Bureau of Registration, Bureau of Trade Marks, Nanking City Planning Bureau and the Ministry of Health; former instructor of English in the Central Military Academy, Nanking; contributing editor of *The China Critic*, Shanghai; address: *The China Critic*, 749 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai.

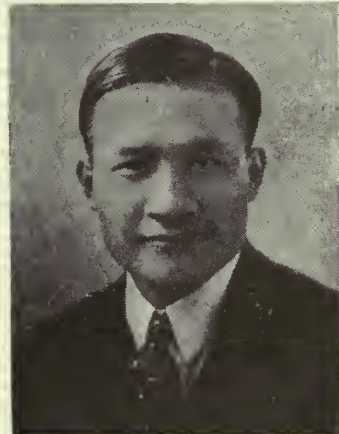
the University of Chicago until 1931, when he returned to China; after his return, he was the director of libraries, Northeastern University, Mukden, and is now the director of libraries, National Central University, Nanking; at the same time he is the professor of library science in the same University; author of *Bibliographical and Administrative Problems Arising from the Incorporation of Chinese Books in American Libraries*; address: The National Central University Library, Nanking.



Paul Kwei (Kuei Chih-ting)

桂質廷

PAUL KWEI, university professor; born at Shasi, Hupeh, January 9, 1895; received his education at St. John's University, 1909-12; Tsing Hua College, 1913; Yale University (A.B.), 1917; Cornell University (M.S.), 1920; Princeton University (Ph.D.), 1925; University of Chicago, 1917-18; he has held the following positions: secretary to Tsing Hua College, 1913-14; Y.M.C.A. secretary with Chinese laborers in France, 1918-19; teacher in physics in the pre-medical school of the Peking Union Medical College, 1920-22; head of the department of physics at Yale College in China, 1922-27; China Medical Board Fellow in physics, Princeton University, 1923-26; professor of physics, Northeastern University, Mukden, 1927-28; head of the department of physics, Shanghai College, 1928 to present time; address: Department of physics, Shanghai College, Shanghai.



C. B. Kwei

桂質伯

C. B. KWEI, library expert and writer, M.Sc. (Columbia), Ph.D. (Chicago); born at Wuchang, Hupeh, 1900; was graduated from the Central China University; went to America as curator of the Chinese Collection, Columbia University, New York City, and representative of China to attend the 50th Anniversary of the American Library Association, held at Philadelphia, 1926; while in New York he was the editor-in-chief of the *Chinese Student Bulletin*, and for one time was the treasurer of the Chinese Students' Club; was elected member of the New York Library Club; contributed articles to the *China Weekly Review* (Shanghai), *Library Journal* (New York City), *Librarian and Book World* (London), *Bulletin on Scientific Relations of the League of Nations* (Geneva), etc.; from 1928 to 1930, he catalogued the Gest Chinese Research Library, Montreal, Canada; then he did advanced work in

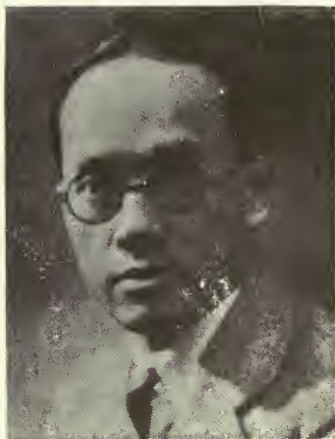
CHUNG-GI KWEI, Government official and university professor; born at Kueichi, Kiangsi, 1900; received preliminary education in his native province; went to U.S.A. at age 17; studied economics at Ohio Wesleyan University; after graduation, entered the graduate school of Columbia University, majoring in political science and at the same time made a research fellow of the National Institute of Public Administration Bureau of Municipal Research, New York, receiving M.A. degree from the former and diploma from the latter upon graduation in 1925; organized the May 30 Incident Support Society in America and did much to make known the real situation of the Incident to the American public; returned to China, 1925 and was appointed professor and later dean of the political science department of the National Kwangtung University; came



Chung-gi Kwei (Kuei Chung-chi)

桂崇基

to Shanghai and became professor of political science of Fuhtan University; member of the committee on education of the Central Political Council; was appointed president of the National Political Science University, but did not accept; professor of the Central University, Nanking; member of Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang; director of the compilation bureau of the Examination Yuan of the National Government, 1928 to the present; address: Compilation Bureau, Examination Yuan, Nanking.



Kwei Chung-shu (Kuei Chung-shu)

桂中樞

KWEI CHUNG-SHU, journalist and businessman; born in Kai Hsien, Szechuan, 1897; graduated from Tsinghua College, 1919; B.A. Lawrence College, 1920; B. J. University of Wisconsin, 1921; LL.B., Comparative Law School of China, 1933; Chinese and English editor of various college publications at Tsinghua; field worker in Y.M.C.A. North China Flood Relief, 1917; assistant boy scout master, 1918-19; organized boy scout movement in Shansi at request of Governor Yen Hsi-Shan, 1919; English secretary, National Students' Federation, 1919; associate editor, *Far Eastern Republic*, San Francisco, 1919-20; representative in America, bureau of public information, 1919; assistant, Hunter press bureau, 1920; reporter, *The Wisconsin State*

Journal, Madison, Wis. 1921; first Chinese admitted to Sigma Delta Chi, National Journalistic Fraternity in America, 1920; associate editor, *The China Advocate*, Washington, D. C., 1921-22; contributed to *The New York Times*, *The New York Evening Post* and other papers on and during the Washington Disarmament Conference, 1921-22; associated with exchange department, *Milwaukee Journal*, 1922; editor-in-chief, *The Chinese Students Monthly*, New York, 1922-25; manager, Shanghai office, Government Bureau of Economic Information, 1926-28; managing editor, *The China Critic*, Shanghai, 1927-32; Contributor to *The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury* since 1931; Editor-in-Chief, *The China Critic* since 1932; technical expert, Chinese Assessor's Office, the League Commission of Inquiry, 1932; Editor-in-Chief, *China's Year Book* (now in preparation); now editorial writer, *The China Press*, 1935; author, "Plain Speaking on Japan," Commercial Press, Shanghai; business connection: assistant to treasurer, Peacock Motion Picture Corporation, New York, 1922-25; assistant sales manager, Odeon Theatre Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A., Shanghai, 1925-30; sales manager, Paramount Films of China, Inc., Shanghai, 1930-32; Assistant Vice-President, American Asiatic Underwriters, Federal Inc., U.S.A. since 1932; address: c/o *The China Critic*, 749 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai.



Kuei Fu

貴 福

KUEI FU, vice Tutung of Hulunber (the Barga District); born at Hulunber, Heilungkiang; brother of Sheng Fu, formerly vice Tutung of Hulunber; he is loyal to the Central Government of China and has demonstrated his loyalty on many occasions; during 1914 and 1915, local leaders of Hulunber declared independence of China, it was he who persuaded them to cancel the independence; later in 1919, when Hulunber proclaimed autonomy, he was instrumental for its abolition in the interests of the Central Government; in 1929, when the youths of Hulunber staged an uprising, he preserved the order of the district; during the Sino-Russian War 1929; when Hulunber fell into the hands of the Russians he rendered a great service in the maintenance of peace and order of the district and finally was responsible for its recovery; address: care of Tutung's office, Hulunber, Hailar District, Heilungkiang Province.

Kung Chao-yen

孔照炎字希伯

KUNG CHAO-YEN, judicial official.
(See Page 215, 4th Edition).



Dr. H. H. Kung (Kung Hsiang-hsi)

孔祥熙字庸之

DR. H. H. KUNG, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, concurrently Minister of Finance and Governor of the Central Bank of China, is one of China's foremost leaders to-day. He was born of a prominent family in Taiiku, Shansi, in 1881, and is a direct descendant of Confucius of the 75th generation. Following the Boxer Rebellion when the movement for modern reform swept over China, Dr. Kung went to the United States to pursue modern education. He graduated from Oberlin College in 1906 and received the degree of M.A. from Yale University in 1907. Dr. Kung started his career as an educator. Upon his return to China, he established the Oberlin-Shansi Memorial College in his native city as an affiliated institution of his Alma Mater in Oberlin. In recognition of his valuable services to this institution and of his leadership in the educational and industrial circles in China, his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1926. Dr. Kung participated in the Revolution of 1911 which overthrew the Manchu regime, being in command of the volunteers of Shansi. Following the establishment of the Republic, he served for a number of years as High Adviser to General Yen Hsi-shan, then Governor of Shansi, during which period he was largely instrumental in introducing many modern reforms in his native province, particularly in education and road construction. Following the Washington Conference, Dr. Kung was appointed Director of the Industrial Department of the Shantung Rehabilitation Commission. Upon the conclusion of this important mission, he was appointed Resident Director of Sino-Russian Negotiations. Dr. Kung was closely associated with the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. When Dr. Sun set up his military government at Canton, Dr. Kung became Commissioner of Finance of Kwangtung Province and concurrently Minister of Industry of the Nationalist Government, and at one time also acting Minister of Finance. He was also a member of the Central Political Council of the Kuomintang.

Upon the establishment of the National Government at Nanking in 1927, Dr. Kung was singled out to serve as the first Minister of Industry, Labor and Commerce. In 1930 when this Ministry and the Ministry of Mining and Agriculture were amalgamated into the Ministry of Industry, he became Minister of the same. During this period he served concurrently as a member in many important organizations under the Government including the following: National Reconstruction Commission, Foreign Affairs Commission, National Famine Relief Commission, National Capital Planning Commission, Foreign and Domestic Debt Consolidation Commission, State Council, Central Executive Committee and Central Political Council of the Kuomintang. In 1932, Dr. Kung resigned from the Ministry of Industry and was appointed Special Industrial Commissioner of the National Government to Europe and America. Upon his return to China in 1933, Dr. Kung was appointed Governor of the Central Bank of China; in November of the same year, he became Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Minister of Finance. Aside from shouldering these heavy responsibilities, he is at present also a member of the Central Executive Committee and Central Political Council of the Kuomintang, member of the National Defence Commission, Standing Committee of the National Economic Council, Overseas Affairs Commission and National Commission on Aeronautical Affairs, as well as Chairman of the National River Conservancy Commission and the Yellow River Flood Relief Commission. In performing these various important public duties, Dr. Kung has brought to the fore his splendid qualities as a national leader, particularly his keen political insight, energetic executive ability, insistence on sound finance, emphasis on concrete, constructive action, and above all, deep concern over the people's problems. As Minister of Finance, he has taken upon himself the difficult task of rationalizing the tax burden of the people, the rehabilitation of rural economy, the freedom of trade and industry from harmful taxes, and particularly the centralizing and strengthening of the national fiscal and economic structure; and now he is struggling courageously and steadfastly to bring the country through the most acute stage of worldwide economic depression. These qualities and efforts have won him the support and confidence of both Chinese and foreigners. In fact, he is one of the few leaders known to have no political enemy. While serving in various public capacities, Dr. Kung has right along maintained many and varied interests in business and industry as well as in education and philanthropy. A born businessman and banker, true to the famed genius of his native province, he is the successful owner of a number of private firms and promoter of several industrial enterprises. Ever since the founding of the Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Schools some 28 years ago, he had served as President until four years ago when he became Honorary President, owing to the pressure of his duties with the Government. He is also the founder and chairman of the National Child Welfare Association of China, chairman of the Pan-Pacific Association of China, the Shanghai Medical Centre, Inter-Provincial Drouth Relief Association, Board of Managers of Yenching University and Cheeloow University, besides lending his support, financial and otherwise, to a number of other cultural and civic organizations. Address: Ministry of Finance, Nanking.



Madame H. H. Kung (Kung Soong Eling)

孔宋雋齡

MADAME H. H. KUNG, né Eling Soong, is the eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. K. T. Soong, well-known in Chinese business circles. She is the wife of Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Minister of Finance, and is the sister of Madame Sun Yat-sen, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Dr. T. V. Soong, and T. L. Soong and T. A. Soong. At an early age, Madame Kung went to the United States to pursue her studies and was graduated from the Wesleyan College of Georgia. She was the first Chinese woman to be sent by her parents to study in America, which bespeaks her parents' foresight and ideals in giving high, modern education to China's womanhood. Her beautiful command of English makes it almost her second mother-tongue. A woman of rare intellect and great vitality, Madame Kung is counted among the foremost leaders in China's modern womanhood. She is one of the few who have the larger views of the affairs of China and the world, and is to-day helping in an important though quiet way in the reconstruction of the nation. Her opinion is widely sought and highly respected by the leaders of the country. Yet, despite all this, she is a most unassuming and congenial character. Madame Kung has a large circle of friends both in China and abroad. A gracious hostess, she entertains generously at their home on Route de Sieyes, Shanghai, where many internationally known personages have enjoyed her hospitality. Yet, notwithstanding her position, she leads a very simple private life. Like her parents, Madame Kung is a follower of the Christian faith. Believing in the social application of Christian principles, she takes great interest in and contributes generously though often anonymously to Christian works. When the Apostolic Faith Mission Church in Chapei, originally built by her mother, was burned during the Sino-Japanese War in Shanghai, she undertook to rebuild it in memory of her mother. Madame Kung is the charming and devoted mother of four children, two boys and two girls. In spite of the demand on her time for social obligations and other activities, she devotes much time and energy to the bringing up of her children.

SHIANG-YUNG KUNG, river conservancy worker and Government official; born at Chufu, Shantung, 1889;



Shiang-yung Kung (Kung Hsiang-yung)

孔祥榕

was graduated from the Imperial College of Languages, Peking; served successively as Director-General of the National Income Tax Bureau under the Ministry of Finance of the Peking Government; advisor to the Supervisor's Office for the Puyang Section of the Yellow River Conservancy Work; Director of the Yungting River Flood Relief Administration Bureau; Director of the Yungting River Flood Prevention Service Station and head of its Dredging Station; member of the Yangtze River Commission under the Ministry of Communications and concurrently head of its General Affairs Department as well as member of the technical committee attached to it; chief accountant of the Treasurer's Department of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company; Head of the Business Department of the Hankow Bureau of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities under the Ministry of Industry; member of the National Flood Relief Commission; member of the Technical Committee of the River Conservancy Work under the Ministry of Interior; member of the Yellow River Commission; now, he is holding the following posts: member of the National Yellow River Flood Relief Commission and General Supervisor as well as Director of the Engineering Department for labor relief work; executive member of the Yellow River Flood Relief Funds Administration Commission and member of the Standing Committee of the River Conservancy Commission under the National Economic Council; author of the following books: "Methods for the Conservancy Work of the Yungting River" and "A Compilation of the Official Correspondences Relating to the National Income Tax Administration;" address: c/o National Economic Council, Nanking.

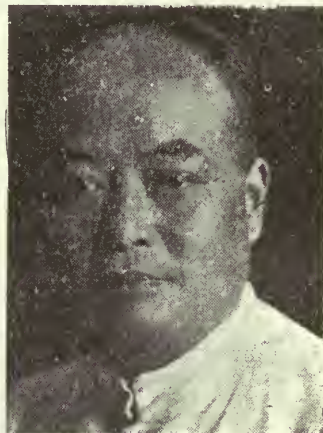
KUNG TEH-PAI, journalist; born at Lushin district, Kiangsi, 1891; went to Japan in 1913, where he stayed for three years, devoting himself to the study of Japanese Affairs; in the meantime, he also served as correspondent for the *Shanghai Journal of Commerce* and the *Peking-Tientsin Times*; following his return from Japan, he was made a member of the Chinese Delegation to the Washington Conference, after which he was appointed editor-in-chief of the *National Diplomatic Review*; founder and chief editor of the *Ta Tung Evening News*—an anti-communist



Kung Teh-pai

龔德柏

organ in Peking; editor of the *Shun Pao* in Shanghai, 1928; Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Hunan; now editor of a daily newspaper in Nanking; author of the following books: "The Truth About the Nishihara Loans," "Exposure of Japan's Schemes in China," "The Secret Diplomatic History of Japan's Encroachment on China," and "The Murder of Chang Tso-lin by the Japanese Government."



Z. U. Kwauk (Kuo Chen-en)

郭承恩字柏良

Z. U. KWAIK, retired Government official; born at Chowyang near Swatow, Kwangtung, April 18, 1884; entered St. John's College, Shanghai at eleven and was graduated in 1903; following graduation, he taught English at the Kiangnan Arsenal School in Shanghai; later became a master in the Shanghai Municipal Public School for Chinese; teacher of English and natural science at St. John's College, 1906-10; went to England in 1910 and entered Sheffield University, studying electrical and mechanical engineering and graduating from both courses in 1913; won first prizes in workshop practice, tool design, electric laboratory work, efficiency engineering during his three years in the University, etc.; joined River Don Works of Messrs. Vickers and the Phoenix Works of Messrs. Steel, Peech & Tozer as student engineer; travelled extensively in England and U.S.A.,

visited chief iron and steel plants of the two countries in 1915; returned to China in the same year; served as chief of the Engineering Department of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works of the Han-Yeh-Ping Co., 1915-23 and was appointed engineer-in-chief and assistant superintendent of the Tayeh Works of the Han-Yeh-Ping Co., 1923; joined the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways as district engineer to look after the district between Shanghai and Hangchow, 1925 and did much to maintain the line in good and serviceable condition during the years of civil warfare, 1925-27; appointed director of the Shanghai Arsenal by the National Government at Nanking, 1929 and continued to serve in this capacity until August, 1931, when he was made managing director of the S.-N. Railway and S.-H.-N. Railway; elected member of the Board of Directors for the Reorganization of the Peiping-Hankow Railway, April, 1931; Director of the Central Mint, 1932-33; director of the Hwa Yih Bank in Shanghai since 1933; is fond of outdoor life and rifle range practice; his hobbies are beerraising and collection of carvings.



Kuo Chung-hsi (Kuo Chung-hsi)

郭崇熙

KWO CHUNG-HSI, railway official; born in Chihli, 1891; educated in North China Union Academy and Tientsin Anglo-Chinese College; served as assistant traffic inspector of Peking-Mukden Railway, Tientsin District, 1916; transferred to Chinese Eastern Railway as transportation inspector in the Inter-Allied Technical Board, 1920; sent to Canada to study railroading on Canadian Pacific Railway by the Ministry of Communications in 1921; proceeded to United States and Europe to study railway systems in 1923; upon return to China, became traffic inspector and acting assistant traffic manager of Peking-Mukden Railway; appointed assistant general manager of Chinese Eastern Railway, 1925, and has been in that position up to date; in 1927, went to Europe as head of the Commercial and Industrial Delegation composed of members of Harbin General Chamber of Commerce, Oil Mills Association and the Bankers' Association, organized under the auspices of Chinese Eastern Railway; was delegated to attend the International Railway Conference held in Paris, 1928; appointed adviser to the Bureau of Sino-Russian Conference, Mukden; attended the 8th Manchuria-Japan Through Traffic Conference at

Seoul, representing Chinese Eastern Railway, 1929; last known address: Chinese Eastern Railway Administration, Harbin.



Kuo Chung-hsiu

谷鍾秀字九峯

KUO CHUNG-HSIU retired Government official; born at Ting-hsien, Chihli, 1874; was graduated from Waseda University in Japan, 1901; secretary to the Governor of Chihli; after the outbreak of the 1911 Revolution, he represented the Chihli Provincial Assembly at Nanking and was later made member of the National Council there; member of the Lower House of the Parliament, 1913; upon dissolution of the Parliament by Yuan Shih-kai, he was proscribed and fled to Shanghai, where he started two papers—*The True Opinion* and *Chung Hwa Hsing Pao*—against Yuan's monarchical movement; upon the outbreak of the Yunnan Revolt under the leadership of Tsao Ao, he was appointed official representative for the revolutionary organization at Shanghai; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in Tuan Chi-jui's Cabinet and concurrently Director-General of the National Conservancy Bureau, 1916-17; resumed his seat in Parliament, 1922; has been living in retirement since 1922.



Kuo Fu-mien

郭福綿

KUO FU-MIEN, railway official; born at Aigun, Heilungkiang, 1887; educated in Chinese schools in Manchuria; after a long official career, he joined the Chinese Eastern Railway as a member of its board of directors and acting president of the same board in 1930; president of the revision committee of the C.E.R. Board, 1931; last known address: C.E.R. Board Office, Harbin.



Kuo Hsin-sung

郭心崧字仲岳

KUO HSIN-SUNG, Director-General of Posts; born at Pingyang, Chekiang, 1896; graduate in Economics of the Tokyo Imperial University, Japan, 1924; professor and head of the Department of Economics of the Chungshan University at Canton and member of the Financial Readjustment Committee of the Ministry of Finance, 1926-28; counsellor to the Examination Yuan, member of the Examination Committee for the examination of Magistrates in Chekiang Province, member of the Examination Committee for Higher Civil Service of the National Government, professor at the Central Political Institute in Nanking 1928-30; head of the Department of Economics, later acting principal of the Law School and chief secretary of the National Central University, Nanking, 1931; Director of Department of Higher Education of the Ministry of Education, 1932; counsellor to the Ministry of Communications since winter 1932; now Director-General of Posts of the Ministry of Communications; address: Directorate-General of Posts, Post Office Building, Shanghai.

Zing-yang Kuo (Kuo Jen-yuen)

郭任遠

ZING-YANG KUO, university president; native of Kwangtung; born in Straits Settlements; studied at Fuhtan University, Shanghai; did research work in psychology at Columbia University, from which he was graduated; professor of psychology and for a time acting president of Fuhtan University; professor of psychology of the Chekiang National University, Hangchow, 1930; president of the same University since 1931; given LL.D. degree by Fuhtan University, Oct. 1935; author of several books on psychology; address: Chekiang University, Hangchow.



Kwok Loh (Kuo Loh)
郭樂

KWOK LOH, business man; born at Chung-shan, Kwangtung; managing director of the Wing On Cotton Mills at Shanghai; co-managing-director of the Wing On Department Store, the Wing On Life Insurance Co., the Wing On Land and Investment Co., and is also in control of many other commercial and industrial enterprises with total assets of more than \$40,000,000 which enable him to carry on his businesses on a grand scale without financial handicaps; he has his office at the 5th floor of the Wing On Department Store, Nanking Road, Shanghai.

Kuo Mo-jo
郭沫若

KUO MO-JO, novelist; born in Szechuen, 1887; studied literature in Japan and Germany; engaged in journalistic work and was editor of the *The Flood*; author of many noted novels and satires and translator of Goethe's "Die Leiden des Jungen Werthers"; participated in the 1926 Revolution and was appointed director of the political training department of the Nationalist Headquarters, 1926-27; wrote articles attacking Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and was ordered to be arrested by the Nanking Government, 1927; he is now living in Japan.

Kwok Bew (Kuo Plao)
郭標

KWOK BEW (KUO PAIO), merchant and mint director. Deceased (1868-1935).
(See Page 220, 4th Edition).

P. W. KUO, banker and retired university president; born at Shanghai, Kiangsu, 1880; attended the Lowrie Institute, Shanghai, 1893-96; instructor of the same institute, 1896-97; was in the customs and postal services at Shanghai, Kashing and Hangchow, 1897-1906; went to America in 1906; studied science at the University of Wooster, receiving Ph. B. degree in 1911; attended Columbia University specializing in education and received M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in 1912 and 1914 respectively (his doctoral



P. W. Kuo (Kuo Ping-wen)
郭秉文宇鴻聲

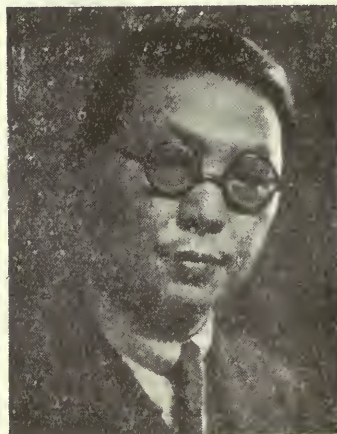
dissertation being "Chinese System of Public Education"; was also given diploma in education, Teachers' College, Columbia, 1914; during his academic years in America, he served at different times as editor-in-chief of the *Chinese Student's Monthly* (1908-09), editor of the *Wooster Voice* (1909-10), general secretary of the Chinese Students' Alliance (1911-12), elected to Phi Delta in 1912 and to Tau Sigma 1913; was awarded the Livingston Fellowship in education, Teachers' College, Columbia, 1912-13; returned to China, 1914; editor at the Commercial Press, Shanghai, 1914-15; dean of the Government Teachers' College, Nanking, 1915; president of the Lowrie Institute and also of the Chekiang Provincial College, 1916; chairman of the Educational Commission to Japan and the Philippine Islands, 1917; re-joined the Commercial Press as an editor and a director, 1917; President of the Government Teachers' College, Nanking, 1918; adviser to the Military Governor of Kiangsu, 1917-18; chairman of the Educational Mission to Europe and America to study post-war educational problems, 1916; President of the Southeastern Government University, Nanking, 1922-25; member of the National educational sinking funds commission, 1923; elected vice-chairman of the World Federation of Educational Associations, 1926; visited America in 1930; director of the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Ministry of Industry 1931; general secretary of the China Institute of Foreign Relations at Shanghai, since 1932; managing director of the Ta Hwa Trading Corporation since 1932; managing director of the Shanghai Trust Company, since 1934; address: Shanghai Trust Company, 190 Peking Road, Shanghai.

KUO SHAO-TSUNG, salt official; born at Peking in 1898, though his native province is Shantung; received his Chinese education under a private tutor and later attended Union Medical College, Peking; joined the Salt Gabelle in 1917 and served in the Salt Gabelle in Peking for six years and was subsequently stationed in Kiangsu,



Kuo Shao-tsung
郭劭泉宇亦屏

Chekiang and Yunnan provinces; he is at present Inspector of salt revenues of Chwanpei; decorated as Chevalier of the Order of Leopold (Belgium) for his part in securing the release of Belgian Catholic priests from bandits; address: Inspectorate of Salt Revenue, San-tai, North Szechuan.



Quo Tai-chi (Kuo Tai-chi)
郭泰祺宇復初

QUO TAI-CHI, Chinese Ambassador to Great Britain; born at Kwang-tsi, Hupei in 1888; studied under his father; subsequently at Wuchang 1903-04; sent to the United States as a Government student in 1904 and studied at Easthampton High School and Willeson Seminary, Massachusetts, 1905-08; University of Pennsylvania 1908-11, graduated B.S. in Political Science; Phi Beta Kappa; editor "The Pennsylvanian"; returned to China March 1912; secretary to Vice-President, subsequently President of Republic, General Li Yuan-hung, 1912-17; concurrently counsellor Wai-chiaoou 1916-17; resigned posts after Tuchun Rebellion, 1917, and became secretary to President Sun Yat-sen when he established the Constitutional Government in 1917 at Canton; sent as a member of the Special Commission to the United States by the Constitutional Government, 1918; technical delegate, Paris Peace Conference, 1919; Counsellor to Dr. Sun Yat-sen and chief of Publicity Bureau, President's Office,

1921-22; chief of Political Department of Kwangtung Provincial Government under Dr. Wu Ting-fang's governorship, 1922; Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Canton, 1923-24; President, National Wuchang Commercial University, 1925-26; Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Shanghai, and concurrently Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs and for a time Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, 1927-28; Member of Legislative Yuan, 1928-30; appointed Minister to Rome, 1929, but did not assume post; member of the Foreign Relations Commission, 1932; Political Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs and chief delegate to the Shanghai Armistice negotiations for the cessation of hostilities and withdrawal of the Japanese troops, 1932; Minister to Great Britain, 1932-35; promoted the first Chinese Ambassador to Great Britain, summer of 1935; delegate to the 13th and the 14th Assemblies and the Special Assembly of the League of Nations, 1932 and 1933; delegate to the Disarmament Conference and the World Economic and Monetary Conference, 1933; representative on the League Council and First Delegate to the 15th Assembly of the League of Nations, 1934; address: Chinese Embassy, London, England.



Quo Tai-tsing (Kuo Tai-tseng)

郭泰禎

QUO TAI-TSING; Government official; born at Wusueh, Hupeh, 1899; after receiving his preliminary education in the Preparatory Department of Nanyang College, Shanghai, he went to America for higher education, at the same time, acting as Secretary to the Delegate of Kuomintang to the Washington Conference, 1921; held a scholarship from Nanyang Brothers' Tobacco Co. to America, and studied at the University of Pennsylvania 1921-25, graduating with B.S. degree; took graduate course in Finance, New York University, and completed the work for M.B.A. degree 1926; upon his return to China, Aug. 1926, he joined the National Government in Hankow as Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; appointed Commissioner for Foreign Affairs for Anhwei Province in March, 1927, and in July of the same year, was appointed concurrently Superintendent of Customs and Director of the Surtax Bureau at Wuhu; during his tenure of office as Superintendent, he caused the removal of a Commissioner of Customs owing to the latter's unfaithfulness to service; attended the National Finance Conference in July, 1928; resigned from the three foregoing posts in Nov., 1928, and joined the Ministry of Foreign

Affairs as member of the Treaty Commission, 1928-31; after the Tsinan Incident and in the spring 1929, he was sent to assist in the taking-over of Tsinan and concurrently advisor on Foreign Affairs to Shantung Provincial Government 1929-30; associate Director and acting Director of the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs before he came to Hankow in March, 1932, as Director of the Municipal Bureau of the Special District No. 3 of Hankow (Sino-British), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which post he has since held; he is now also managing director of the *Hankow Herald* in Hankow; address: S.A.D. No. 3, Hankow.



T. W. Kwok (Kuo Teh-hua)

郭德華

T. W. KWOK, Government official; native of Canton, Kwangtung; born March 20, 1901; B.A. University of Washington, U.S.A.; M.A. Harvard University, U.S.A.; Research Certificate, Cambridge University, England; professor of History and Political Science, and Dean, China National Institute, Woosung Forts; Secretary, Bureau of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu, 1927; Chief of General Affairs Division, Bureau of Foreign Affairs; Chief du Protocol and Chief Secretary, Bureau of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu, 1928-29; in charge of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu, 1928; Counsellor of the 26th Army; concurrently Counsellor, Shanghai Woosung Garrison Headquarters since 1928; Chinese Secretary, Whangpoo Conservancy Board since 1928; Secretary, Ministry of Finance, 1930; Secretary and Chief of the Publicity Section of the National Flood Relief Commission; Secretary, Ministry for Foreign Affairs; Advisor, 19th Route Army, 1932; Member of the Chinese Delegation to the Armistice Conference, Shanghai, 1932; Chinese Delegate to the Military Sub-committee, Armistice Conference, Shanghai, 1932; Commissioner of the Commission for the Re-establishment of Control of the Evacuated Areas, Shanghai; member Foreign Relations Commission, Ministry for Foreign Affairs; member of the Preparatory Committee of the National Economic Council; Counsellor of the Executive Yuan; Secretary of the National Economic Council; member of the Sericulture Improvement Commission, N.E.C.; author of "History of the Beginnings of the Idea of Sovereignty with Emphasis on Jean Bodin"; address: c/o National Economic Council, Nanjing; or 1162 Ave. Joffre, Shanghai.



James T. Kuo (Kuo Teng)

郭騰

JAMES T. KUO, medical officer; born at Foochow, Fukien, 1894; received his primary education under private tutors; studied at the Normal Middle School at Foochow, graduating in 1911; studied English at the Foochow Y.M.C.A. School 1912-25; later, attended the Medical College of Fukien Christian University and was graduated in 1920 with M.D. degree; after graduation, he served at the Soochow Hospital for several years; then he went to Peking and joined the Peking Union Medical College; appointed a Chinese Medical Officer by the Shanghai Municipal Council in charge successively of the Indian Police Hospital, the Chinese Police Hospital, and the Municipal Isolation Hospital, 1924; was granted long leave by the Council and dispatched to England to study tropical diseases and public health administration in the Liverpool Medical Institute, 1931; address: The Municipal Isolation Hospital, 41 Range Road, Shanghai.



Kwok Thin-yu (Kuo Tien-ju)

郭天如

KWOK THIN-YU, insurance business man; born at Fanyu, Kwangtung, 1881; Chief Agent for the China United Assurance Society, Ltd., for Dutch East Indies, and also Agent for the Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, New York, for Java; President of the Central Comite, Fonds Roode-Kruis Tiengkok (Central Committee of the

Chinese Red Cross) at Batavia and also Honorary Treasurer of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Batavia; President of the Kwong Siau Hwee Kwan (Cantonese Society), Batavia; an enthusiastic worker in public welfare works and charitable causes; address: 19 Asemka, Batavia, Java; residence address: 81, Prinsenslaan, Batavia, Java.



T. C. KUOH (Kuo Tse-chi)
郭則濟字青原

T. C. KUOH, consular official; born at Foochow, Fukien; was graduated from the Wucheng School in Nanking, Law College and the Tientsin New Learning Institute; served in the War and Interior Affairs Departments under the Manchu regime; from 1913-20, he was successively chancellor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, interpreter in the Secretariat of the Senate and member of the Investigation Committee of the National Wine and Tobacco Taxes Administration; Consul of the Chinese Consulate in Nagasaki, Japan, 1920-27; Consul of the Chinese Consulate, Sourabaya, Java, since 1928; address: Chinese Consulate, Sourabaya, Java.

Kuo Tsi-yun
郭則澐

KUO TSI-YUN, official.
(See Page 223, 4th Edition).

KUO WEI-PAI, Government official; born at Lichwan, Kiangsi, 1901; B.A. Peking Government Teachers' College, 1922; lecturer, National Kwangtung University, Canton, 1922-24; chief, Secretariat Division, and concurrently secretary, Young Men's Department, Central Kuomintang Executive Committee, 1924-26; Editor-in-Chief, *Young China Morning Post*, San Francisco, 1926; M.A. in Political Science, Columbia University, 1927; J.S.D. New York University, 1930; lecturer, National Normal University, Peiping, 1930-31; member, Planning Committee of Extraordinary Convention, Central Kuomintang Executive Committee, 1931; professor, School of Law, Sun Yat-Sen University, Canton, 1931-32; chief, General Affairs Department, Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry; member, China Commission, International Exposition, Chicago, 1932-34; now, Vice-Director, Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry; member,



Kuo Wei-pai
郭威白

Commercial Treaty Commission, Ministry of Industry; Managing Director, The Nation Monthly Association; author of "Comparative Study of Constitutions", "War-time International Law", "The Diplomacies of World's Powers", etc.; address: Bureau of Foreign Trade, 1040 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.



Kwo Yee-ming (Kuo Yi-ming)
郭義民

KWO YEE-MING, consular official; native of Shantung; born at Changchung, Kirin in 1883; studied Chinese literature in his younger days, and at the age of twenty, after completing his middle school education, he went abroad to Japan studying economics at the Tokyo Imperial University, where he was graduated with the degree of Master in Economics at the age of 30; returned to China and served as the Dean of the College of Law, Kirin; secretary to the Salt Commissioner of Manchuria; diplomatic secretary at the Provincial Office, Mukden; in 1925, he compiled the new History of Salt Taxation Law of the Three Eastern Provinces; after the establishment of the National Government, he went to Nanking and became a secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs till 1932, when he was appointed Consul-General at Yokohama, address: Chinese Consulate General, Yokohama, Japan.



Y. K. Kuo (Kuo Yun-kuan)
郭雲觀字閔時

Y. K. KUO, judge and professor; born at Yu-Huan Hsien, Chekiang, 1889; studied at the Fuhtan College, Shanghai, 1906-10; graduated from the Law Department of the National Peiyang University with LL.B. degree in 1915; passed the diplomatic and consular service examinations in 1916; sent by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to take post graduate studies on International Law and Diplomacy at Columbia University, New York, in 1917; in 1919, he was appointed associate secretary to the Chinese Delegation to the Peace Conference at Paris; in 1920, member of the Law Codification Commission and concurrently member of the Peace Treaty Discussion Commission and of the Extraterritoriality Discussion Commission; in March, 1921, secretary to Dr. Wang Chung-hui, the Chinese member of the Commission to study the proposals for the amendment of the League Covenant; and in September, 1921-22, technical expert to the Chinese Delegation to the League of Nations, and senior secretary to the Chinese Delegation to the Washington Conference; 1922-25, judge of the Supreme Court of China; 1926-32, professor of civil law and jurisprudence, Yenching University, Peiping; 1928, acting vice-President, same institution; 1930-32, chairman, Department of Jurisprudence; May-November 1932, counsellor, Ministry of Judicial Administration; President, the District Court for the First Special Area in Shanghai, since November, 1932; given LL.D. degree by the Fuhtan University, Shanghai, Oct., 1935; address: The District Court for the First Special Area of Shanghai, North Chekiang Road, Shanghai.

LAI LIEN, journalist and Government official; native of Fukien; born at Changsha, Hunan, 1900; received his early education at the College of Yale-in-China, Changsha, Hunan; went to the United States in 1919 for advanced education where he attended the University of Illinois and Cornell University, graduating with B.S. degree in 1923 and M.M.E. degree respectively; editor of the *Shingwah Daily News* (Chinese) in Toronto, Canada and editor of *Young China* (English), in U.S.A.; returned to China in 1926; since then, he has held the following posts: Instructor at the Whampoa Military Academy, chief secretary of



Lai Lien
賴 連

the Political Department of the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army at Canton, engineer and director of General Affairs Department of the Shanghai Arsenal Works, Editor-in-Chief of the *Chin Pao*, Nanking, professor of the Central Political Institute and Associate Professor of the Central University, Nanking; member of the Examination Commission, Examination Yuan of the National Government, member of the Executive Committee of the Nanking Special District Party Headquarters and concurrently director of its publicity department; editor-in-chief of the *Central Daily News*, Nanking; Commissioner of Finance of Nanking; Secretary-General of the Municipality of Nanking, which post he recently resigned; now chief secretary of the Lienyunkang Harbor Administration; address: Lienyunkang Harbor Administration, Haichow, Kiangsu.

K. K. Lan (Lan Chien-chu)

藍建樞字季北

K. K. LAN (Lan Chien-chu), Naval officer.

(See Page 224, 4th Edition).



Lan Hsiang-heng
藍象亨字德尊

LAN HSIANG-HENG, radio equipment manufacturer; born at Chengtu, Szechuen, 1907; was graduated from the Shanghai-Woosung Radio Engineering College; chief operator of the radio station of the Ministry of Communications, Nanking, 1928; assistant radio-engineer of the National Reconstruction Commission, Nanking; organised the China Electric Engineering Association at Moulmein Road, Shanghai, engaged in the manufacture of radio outfits; proprietor of the Chien Wah Electric Radio Supply Co., Shanghai; address: 393 Avenue Foch, Shanghai.

Lan Kung-wu

藍公武字志光

LAN KUNG-WU, journalist and retired M.P. Deceased.

(See page 224, 4th Edition).

Lao Chih-chang

勞之常字遵五

LAO CHIH-CHANG, official.

(See Page 225, 4th Edition).



Ginarn Lo (Lao Ching-an)

勞敬安

GINARN LO, banker; native of Kwangtung; born at Shanghai, 1893; was educated at St. John's University and Nanyang College, Shanghai, 1913; studied engineering at Lehigh and New York Universities, U.S.A.; Yangtze Trading Co., Hankow, and was sent back to America in 1919 as representative of the Company to sell wood oil for the firm; secretary of the Chinese delegation to the International Red Cross Conference held at Geneva, Switzerland, 1920; joined the Bank of Canton, 1921; appointed New York agent of the bank to open an office there, 1921-22; secretary of the foreign department at the head office of the Bank at Canton, 1922; assistant manager of the exchange department of the Shanghai office of the Bank, since 1923; last known address: c/o Bank of Canton, Kiangsi Road, Shanghai.



Lo King-kee (Lao Nien-tsu)

勞念祖字敬修

LO KING-KEE, merchant; born at Canton, Kwangtung, 1863; came to Shanghai at age of 13 to join Messrs. Reiss & Co.; appointed general comprador of the Company, 1905; member of the executive committee of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, since 1911; superintendent of the Bank of Canton; director and treasurer of the China National Sugar Refining Co., member of the committee of the Shanghai Fire and Marine Insurance Co., member of the board of directors of the Nanyang Brothers' Tobacco Co., the Sincere Co., and M. Y. San Co.; Chinese delegate to the International Red Cross Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, 1920; a philanthropist and contributor to charitable institutions; adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, Peking; now, member of the Supervisory Committee of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai and director of the Nanyang Brothers' Tobacco Co.; address: Nanyang Brothers' Tobacco Co., Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

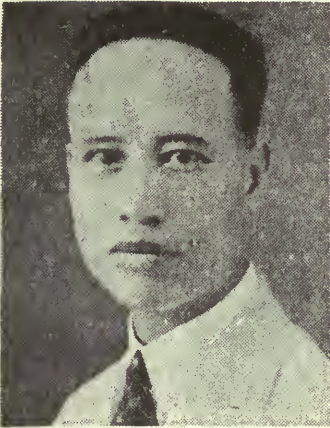


Lei Cheng

雷 震

LEI CHENG, Government official; born at Changhsin, Chekiang, 1896; graduate of the Law College of Japanese Imperial University at Tokyo with LL.B. degree and research fellow of the Graduate School of the University, specializing in constitutional law; principal of the 3rd Provincial Middle

School of Chekiang; compiler of the Law Drafting Bureau of the National Government; professor of the Central University; instructor of the Central Military Academy, Nanking; compiler of the Examination Yuan of National Government; secretary of the Ministry of Personnel Selection of the Examination Yuan; member of the Executive Committee of the Special District Party Headquarters of Nanking and concurrently chief secretary of the committee; now, director of Administrative Affairs Department of the Ministry of Education and concurrently member of Standing Committee of the Executive Committee of the Special District Party Headquarters of Nanking; author of "Studies of the Three People's Principles," and "Reforms of the Existing Administrative Organization"; address: Administrative Affairs Department, Ministry of Education, Nanking.



Binann P. Louis (Lei Pei-hung)

雷沛鴻字賓南

BINNAN P. LOUIS, Government official; born at Nanning, Kwangsi, 1888; passed the literary examinations under the Manchu regime; joined the revolutionary movement under Dr. Sun Yat-sen at an early age; went to Peking to study, 1909; later, proceeded to Europe and America for higher education, majoring in political science at Oberlin and Harvard Universities; while in America, he was a member of the editorial staff of the *Chinese Students' Monthly* and was active in promoting the "Work and Study" movement among Chinese students abroad; returned to China in 1921 and was appointed head of the educational department of Kwangsi Province; served as member of the educational commission of Kwangtung and was sent to the Philippine Islands to study the educational system there; upon his return to China, he was appointed dean of the senior high school of Chi-Nan University at Shanghai; was sent by the Chinese Government to investigate conditions among the overseas Chinese living in the South Seas Islands, 1925; appointed Commissioner of Education of Kwangsi province in 1926 and assisted in the establishment of several girls' normal schools and also the Kwangsi University; travelled to the South Seas and Europe soliciting funds for the support of Kwangsi University, 1928; now member of the Kwangsi Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Education; address: Department of Education, Kwangsi Provincial Government, Nanning, Kwangsi.



Lei Yin

雷殷

LEI YIN, Government official; born at Nanning, Kwangsi 1887; studied in the College of Law of Kwangsi and graduated from the Tokyo Law College in Japan, 1911; participated in the first Revolution, 1911; elected chairman of Kwangsi Provincial Assembly, 1912; joined the second Revolution against Yuan Shih-kai's attempt to crown himself, 1916; served as Taoyin of Tien Nan Tao and later Tao-yin of Kweiling, Kwangsi, 1917-21; senator of Peking Parliament and concurrently member of the Constitution Drafting Committee, 1922-24; president of the Republican University at Peking and later President of College of Law at Harbin, 1924-28; was engaged in reclamation work in the Three Eastern Provinces 1926-31 and more than 30,000 acres of land had been reclaimed and made productive; in the meantime, he made a special study of the economic and diplomatic problems in Manchuria; editor of *The Chinese Eastern Railway Economic Monthly* and *Semi-monthly* 1929-31; member and concurrently Commissioner of Civil Affairs of Kwangsi Provincial Government, since 1932; author of "The Problems of Chinese Eastern Railway," "The Manchurian Problem," and "The Cause of the World War"; address: Kwangsi Provincial Government, Nanning, Kwangsi.

JUWAN USANG LY, university president; born at Namhoi, Kwangtung in 1888; received his early education at the New Youth School, Kwengchow Fu High School and Liang-Kwang Academy; received a partial Tsinghua scholarship and a Kwangtung provincial scholarship; went to America and received a B.C.S. degree from New York University and a B.S. degree from Haverford College; he also attended Columbia University, the University of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts Agricultural College and George Washington University; after finishing his education he was a Chinese Government research fellow at the Library of Congress and later an assistant at the Dupont National Bank, Washington, D.C.; returned to China and was manager of the Industrial and Commercial Bank at Hongkong, 1921-22; chief of division on commerce and industry of Kwangtung Provincial Economic Research Bureau, 1922; acting manager of the Chinese Merchants Bank, Ltd., Canton, 1922-23; member of Canton Municipality 1921; director of the Hongkong Y.M.C.A., 1921-22;



Juwan Usang Ly (Li Chao-kuan)

黎照寰字曜生

toured the world studying city government, 1923-25; lectured on applied economics at the China National Institute, 1925-26; chief of the Kwangtung Bureau of Navigation and managing director of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, 1926; Director of Railways in the Nationalist Ministry of Communications; 1926-27; toured the world with the Chinese Nationalist Economic and Political Mission, 1928, after which he was appointed counselor to and later vice-Minister of the Ministry of Railways at Nanking; President of Chiao Tung University, Shanghai, since 1930; author: "Dr. Sun Yat-sen and China," "The Question of the Hour" and "An Economic Interpretation of the Increase of Bandits in China" as well as newspaper and magazine articles; life member, Science Society (China); address: Chiao Tung University, Zi-ka-wei, Shanghai.



Luther C. S. Li (Li Chao-min)

李兆民字路德

LUTHER C. S. LI, Christian worker, professor and editor; born at Sinhua, Hunan, March 1, 1888; was graduated from the Government Law School in Yunnan and the Union Lutheran Theological Seminary in Hupeh; served as a judge in the High Court of Yunnan, 1910; chief-of-staff and commissary to the Revolutionary Army in Yunnan, 1912; principal of Taohwalun Middle School, Yiyang, Hunan; taught at the

Lutheran Theological Seminary, Hupeh and the Nanking Theological Seminary, Nanking and the Customs College, Shanghai; editor of the *Lutheran Weekly* and of the *Shining Light* published by the Christian Literature Society, 1918-28; one of the commentators on the new commentaries of the New Testament of the Christian Literature Society; assisted Dr. Donald MacGillivray in writing "New Commentaries on the Gospel of St. Matthew and St. John"; professor of philosophy, religion, law, and Chinese Literature at Soochow University, 1931-33; now, acting head and professor of the Chinese Department at Fukien Christian University, Foochow, Fukien; author of "The Problems of the Home in Changing China," "The Essence of Christianity," "The Practical Life," "The Teaching of Christ," "Students' General Introduction to the New Testament," "Commentaries on Epistle of St. James and Galatians," "The History of Chinese Philosophy," and a collection of Essays of Chinese Literature and Criticism for Students; address: Fukien Christian University, Foochow, Fukien, China.



Li Chen-nan
李振南

LI CHEN-NAN, economist and banker; born in Paoking, Hunan, 1898; received B.A. from the College of Yale-in-China, Changsha, 1921; taught at Yale-in-China, 1921-24; went to U.S.A. in 1924; received M. A. from Yale University, 1926 and Ph.D. from the same institution, 1927; winner of a Sterling fellowship and the first prize of an essay contest on personal observations of industrial relations at the Ford plants; in 1929, served as statistician on the economic research staff of General Motors Corporation, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.; in 1930 joined the Standard Statistics Company in New York City and from 1930 to 1934 was director of the Division of Economic Studies of the Company's Research Department; returned to China in December, 1934 and upon his arrival in Shanghai, joined the Bank of China as assistant to the General Manager and associate director of the Research Department; author of two text books entitled "The Essentials of English Grammar Taught by the Inductive Method" and "Sentence Analysis and Diagram," (published in 1924 by the Commercial Press) and of many articles on economic and financial subjects appearing in standard publications; his latest contribution to the literature of economic measurements is

entitled "The Summation Method in Fitting Parabolic Curves and Calculating Linear and Curvilinear Correlation Co-efficients on a Scatter-Diagram," published by the *Journal of American Statistical Association*, December, 1934; address: Bank of China, 50, Hankow Road, Shanghai.



Lee Tsung-ching (Li Cheng-ching)

李維慶字正卿

LEE TSUNG-CHING, merchant; born at Ningpo, Chekiang, 1878; was graduated from the Anglo-Chinese College, Shanghai; compradore of Siemssen & Co., Tientsin, 1903-05; compradore of Rousseau & Co., Tientsin, 1908; co-promoter and Chinese manager of the American Trading Co., Tientsin, 1910; at the same time, he also held the compradorestship of Fearon, Daniel & Co., Tientsin, for three years; organised the Tientsin office of the San Peh Steam Navigation Co., of which he has been manager, since 1917; concurrently, he held at different times the posts of manager of the Tientsin office of the Industrial Development Bank of China and manager of the China-American Trading Co.; served for ten years as a director of the Chekiang provincial guild, Tientsin and one of founders of the Chekiang School, Tientsin; last known address: 153 Parkes Road, Tientsin.

LI CHAI-SUM, retired Government official; born at Chang-wu, Kwangsi, 1886; attended the Kwangtung Military Academy and was latter graduated from the Military College of Peking; participated in the 1911 Revolution and served as chief-of-staff to the 22nd division of the Revolutionary Forces; chief-of-staff to the 1st division of Kwangtung Army, 1921; assisted Dr. Sun Yat-sen in defeating Chen Chiun-ming (who then rebelled against Dr. Sun's Government), 1924; defence commissioner of Wuchow, Kwangsi, 1924; Commander of the 4th Revolutionary Army, 1924; suppressed the "Peasant-labor Uprising" in Tungkiang, Kwangtung, 1927; Commander of the 8th Route Revolutionary Army, Chief-of-Staff to the Headquarters of the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces and Chairman of the Canton Division of the Central Political Council, 1928; member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang and of the Central Political Council at Nanking, 1927-28; State Councillor and Chief of General Staff of the National Government, 1928; was relieved of all his posts on account of his implication



Li Chai-sum (Li Chi-shen)

李濟深字任潮

in the revolt of the Kwangsi faction in Wuhan against the Nationalist Government, 1928; enforced residence in Nanking, 1928-29; pardoned in 1931; Inspector-General of Military Training, 1932-33; played a leading part in the Fukien Independence Movement, 1933-34 and was Chairman of the "People's Government" in Foochow; was again relieved of all his posts by the National Government and expelled from the Kuomintang; he has been living in retirement since the collapse of the Independence Movement.

Li Ching-lin

李景林字芳岑

LI CHING-LIN, Army officer.
(See Page 229, 4th Edition)



Frank W. Chinglun Lee (Li Ching-lun)

李錦綸

FRANK W. CHINGLUN LEE, diplomatic official; born in New York City in 1884 of Cantonese parentage; educated in the public schools of New York City, New York University and the University of Chicago; returned to China in 1906 and engaged in educational work and studied Chinese until 1911; division head in the Bureau of Foreign Affairs at Canton, 1911-18; exiled with other

Kuomintang members, 1914-17; secretary to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, 1917; chief of the political department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Military Government) at Canton, 1918-20; Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and concurrently Superintendent of Customs, 1920-22; professor of political science and history at Shanghai College, 1922-27; chief of the political department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government, 1927; representative of the National Government in the United States, 1927; councillor in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1928; delegate from China to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, 1928; appointed Minister to Mexico in November, 1928; Political Vice-Minister and later acting Minister, 1929-31; Minister to Poland and Czechoslovakia, since 1933; address: Chinese Legation, Warsaw, Poland.



T. M. LI (LI CHING-mao)

李清茂

T. M. LI, physician; native of Kwangtung; born in Honolulu in 1884; studied at Oahu College, Honolulu, 1898-1902; and at St. John's University, Shanghai, 1902-07, where he graduated in medicine; went to the United States in June 1907 and for two years, studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was awarded the Frederick Packard prize for proficiency in clinical medicine and graduated with M.D. in 1909; returned to China in August 1909 and joined the University Medical School at Canton, where he remained until 1913; physician-in-charge of the Hunan Red Cross Hospital, 1913-14; visited America in 1915 and studied at the Philadelphia Polyclinic Hospital and College for Graduates of Medicine in ophthalmology in 1915; later worked under Prof. de Schwenitz of the University of Pennsylvania for a year; returned to China, 1916 and became a member of the Red Cross Hospital of Shanghai for a brief period of time; he joined the Peking Union Medical College, where he was connected with the Eye Department until the spring of 1927 when he was appointed visiting professor of ophthalmology to the St. John's Medical School for one year; in 1922-23, he did research and postgraduate work in Boston and in New York; since 1927 he has been practising in Shanghai, limiting his practice to ophthalmology; address: 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.



POY G. LEE, R. A. (LI CHING-pel)

李錦沛

POY G. LEE, R. A., architect; born at New York City, U.S.A., Jan. 14, 1900, of Cantonese parentage; attended Dewitt Clinton High School 1913-17, Pratt Institute 1917-20, Massachusetts Institute of Technology summer 1921, Columbia University 1922-23, completing Beaux Arts Institute work 1919-23; passed the University of the State of New York licence for registered architect 1923; employed in the offices of Murphy McGill & Hamlin Archts., J. F. Jackson Archt., and Ludlow & Peabody Archts., working on the Yenching University, New Jersey & Passic Y.M.C.A. Buildings, John's Mansville 28 story building, New York and Times Annex Buildings of 20 stories, respectively; came to China for the Y.M.C.A. Building Bureau for China, Nov. 1923 in association with A. Q. Adamson, director; completed the following Y.M.C.A.'s in China; Shanghai Foreign, Shanghai Navy, Changsha, Paoting, Tsinan, Nanking, Ningpo, Shanghai National Committee Building, Nanchang, Chengtu, Foochow, Amoy, during the period of 1923 to 1927; started his own practice in April, 1927; became associate architect to Y. C. Lu during the period of his illness, 1928; upon Lu's death in March, 1929, was entrusted by the respective Committees to finish up the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum, Nanking, and the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall, Canton, 1929-30; chartered member of the Society of Chinese Architects, secretary and treasurer 1927-29, president 1930; handled the following work 1927-30: The Nantao Christian Institute, The Mary Farnham Girls School, the Frenchtown Shanghai Chinese Y.M.C.A. 11 story Building, the National Y.M.C.A. Headquarters 8 story Building, Shanghai; Huchow Isolation Hospital, Cantonese Guild Girls School, Shanghai; Hangchow Power Plant; Central University—College of Commerce, Kiangwan; Wuhan University, Wuchang; Cantonese Baptist Church, Shanghai; Capital Theatre, Nanking; and the Shanghai Quarantine Station; New Capital Theatre, Nanking; Lingnan School, Shanghai; Quarantine Station, Amoy. Changchow General Hospital, Changchow; elected President, Society of Chinese Architects, 1936; address: 349 Kiangse Road.



LI CHING-po

李靜波

LI CHING-PO, business man; born at Lanhsien, Chihli, 1889; educated in Hui Wen Academy, Lanhsien and the Y.M.C.A. School, Tientsin; travelled over the world after completion of his studies; for the past twenty years, he was connected successively with the Chinese Post Office, British American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd., Standard Oil Co., Fu Chung Corporation at Tientsin; now, manager of the American Food Products Co., Tientsin; address: 52 Tau Road, British Concession, Tientsin.



LI CHING-tsai

李敬齋

LI CHING-TSAI, Government official; born at Ju-nan, Honan, 1890; was graduated from the school of architecture of Michigan University with B.Sc. degree; president of the Mining College, Tsiao-Tso, Honan; president of the Chung Chow University, Kaifeng; member of the Honan Provincial Government and concurrently president of Honan University, Kaifeng; address: Honan Provincial Government, Kaifeng, Honan.

MISS LI CHIU-CHUN, artist; born at Shanghai, 1900; studied fine arts in China and France; member of the committee of the National Arts Exhibition held by the Ministry of



Miss Li Chlu-chun

李秋君

Education; general secretary of the Sino-Japanese Joint Arts Exhibition; attended the Centennial Celebration Exhibition of the National Independence of Belgium at Bruxelles; member of the Arts Research Committee of the Ministry of Education; member of the Committee of the Chinese Arts Exhibition held at Paris, France; now, lecturer at Shanghai Fine Arts College and professor of the National Arts College and director of the Arts Research Institute, Shanghai; in 1933 she contributed \$50,000 toward the establishment of the Art Museum at Shanghai; address: 80 Carter Road, Shanghai.



Li Chuan-shih (Li Ch'uan-shih)

李權時宇雨生

LI CHUAN-SHIH, college professor; born at Chinghai, Chekiang in 1895; after receiving his early education in his native district, he attended Tsinghua College at Peking, from which he was graduated in 1918; while in college he was editor of the *Tsing-hua Weekly* and president of the College Confucian Association; went to America and studied at Beloit College, Wisconsin, 1918-20 and received his A.B. degree; received his M.A. degree from the University of Chicago in 1921 and his Ph.D. in 1922, his thesis being on "Central and Local Finance of China"; returned to China and became professor of economics and commerce at Fudan

University, Shanghai; appointed dean of the school of commerce at Fudan in 1924 which position he still holds; attended the National Financial Conference and Likin Abolition Conference in 1927; director of the Chinese Economic Society, 1927-34; attended the Second National Educational Conference and the National Industrial and Commercial Conference in 1930; appointed Professor of Economics and Director of the Section on Social Economics of Institute for Research of Chiao-tung University 1930-31; appointed Auditor of the Ministry of Audit by the National Government of China, 1931-32; Editor-in-Chief of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, published by the Chinese Economic Society, 1929-33; Editor-in-Chief of the *Banker's Weekly*, published by the Shanghai Bankers' Association, 1934; attended the Second National Financial Conference, May 1934; author of "Principles of Business Economics" and "Business Statistics" in English; in Chinese he has written "Outline of Chinese Economic Problems," "A Short History of Chinese Economic Thought," "The A. B. C. of Economics," "The A. B. C. of Public Finance," "Principles of Economics," "Commercial Policies," "The Business Cycle," "The Native Banks of Shanghai," "The Outline of Economics," "Free Trade and Protection," "A History of Inheritance Tax System," "The Value of Money," "Economic Essays," "Principles of Public Finance, Vol. I," "Business Administration," "Business Education"; address: Fudan University, Shanghai.



Li Chung-kung

李仲公

LI CHUNG-KUNG, Government official; born in Kweichow, in 1891; member of the Kuomintang Party; after graduation from the National Law College at Peking in 1918, he went to Japan to study political science for several years; on his return to China in 1916, he participated in the Anti-Yuan Shih-kai movement, representing the Kweichow military leaders to solicit support of the Szechuen army in organizing a revolutionary force to bring about the downfall of Yuan Shih-kai; in 1924, he went to Canton to join the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement; during and after the campaign, he held many important positions in the National Government, namely, chief secretary of the First Army Corps Headquarters and concurrently chief secretary of the Bandit Suppression Commission in the East River district, Kwangtung; Swatow

customs superintendent and commissioner of foreign affairs; chief secretary to the Generalissimo of the National Revolutionary Army; party representative of the 21st Route Army Corps; member of the Kiangai Provisional Political Commission; chief secretary of the Kuomintang Party Headquarters; chief secretary of the plenary session of the Third Central Executive Committee; chief secretary of the military disbandment conference of the National Revolutionary Army; assistant director of the China National Aviation Corporation; chairman of the Yangtse River conservancy commission; chairman of the reorganization commission of the Hanyang, Tayeh and Pinshiang Iron Works and Mining Company; member of the Kweichow Provincial Government and concurrently director of the department of civil affairs; vice-Minister of Communications and concurrently general-manager of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company at Shanghai, 1928-30; member of the Legislative Yuan, since 1933; member and concurrently Commissioner of Finance of the Kweichow Provincial Government 1935, which posts he held for only a few months; address: Legislative Yuan, Nanjing.



Herbert Chung-tao Lee (Li Chung-tao)

李中道

HERBERT CHUNG-TAO LEE, lawyer; born at Soochow, Kiangsu, April 29, 1900; was graduated from the middle school of Nanyang College in 1918, after which he went to Japan to study Japanese language and literature for one year; studied law at the Comparative Law School of China 1920-24; elected to the Phi Tau Phi Society; went to America and entered the University of Michigan, from which he received his LL.M. degree in 1925; studied political science and economics at Michigan until he entered Northwestern University, Chicago in 1926; received his J. D. degree from Northwestern in 1927, his thesis being on "The Progress and Present Condition of Codification and Law Reform in China"; returned to China in 1927 and for one term was instructor and proctor at the Chekiang Provincial Middle School No. 4 at Ningpo; he resigned this position to engage in law practice in Shanghai; he is correspondent in China for the *International Student*, organ of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association; address 64 Peking Road, Shanghai.



Li Fan-yi
李范一

LI FAN-YI, Government official; born at Yincheng, Hupeh, 1890; graduate of Columbia University; Director of the Communications Department of the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army, Navy and Air Force; President of the National Chiao Tung University; President of the School of Army Communication attached to the Military Affairs Commission; Director of the Radio Administration and of the Radio Manufactory of the National Reconstruction Commission; Commissioner of Reconstruction of the Anhwei Provincial Government; Commissioner of Education of the Shensi Provincial Government; Director of the Department of Telegraphic Administration of the Ministry of Communications; Commissioner of Reconstruction of the Hupeh Provincial Government, which post he resigned, spring 1935; last known address: Department of Reconstruction, Hupeh Provincial Government, Wuchang.



Li Fang
李芳

LI FANG, consular official; born at Huangpi, Hupeh, in 1895; received his early education in his native town and then studied at Griffith John College and Boone University; when the 1911 Revolution broke out in Wuchang he joined the Revolutionary

Army as a cadet and was sent to the Military College at Wuchang for two years; went to England and France and studied economics and political science, 1913-19; when the World War broke out he joined the Allied Army as technical officer; returned to China in 1918 and entered the government service in Peking; joined the Nationalist Government at Canton in 1923 and was made secretary-general and chief of the transportation department and the Commissariat attached to the 2nd Army Corps which took part in the northern expedition; after the capture of Wuhan and the establishment of the Nationalist Government he retired from the military service and was appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Hunan; in 1929 he took part in the expedition against the Kwangsi Clique in Wuhan, after which he was promoted Superintendent of Customs at Hankow and concurrently Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Hupeh; he held the latter office until it was abolished and was then appointed as special inspecting Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for the Central China provinces; manager of the *Hankow Herald*, Hankow; Chinese Consul-General at Novo Sibirsk, U.S.S.R., which post he resigned Oct. 1935.



Li Fu-lin
李福林字登同

LI FU-LIN, retired military officer, born at Fanyu, Kwangtung, 1877; received his early education in Singapore and returned to Canton in 1909 to engage in business; joined the Chung Hsin Hui (predecessor of Kuomintang) while still young and later became active in Kuomintang party affairs; appointed defense commissioner of Waichow, Kwangtung, 1918; commander of Canton Garrison Forces, 1920; vice-Commander of Kwangtung 3rd Army against Chen Chiung-ming, 1922; chief of the police administration of Canton and concurrently Mayor of Canton 1924; commander of the 5th army of the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces in command of Kwangtung, 1926; was responsible for the suppression of the communist revolt at Canton, 1927; now member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang; address: c/o Central Party Headquarters, Nanking.



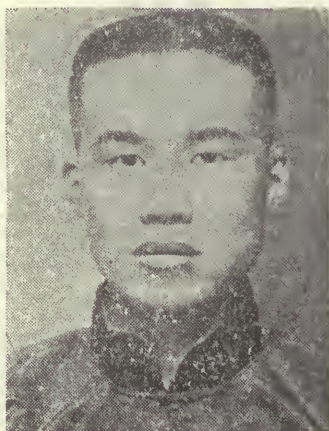
Handel Lee (Li Han-ta)
李漢鐸

HANDEL LEE, pastor and district superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Nanking; born at Kianglingchen, near Nanking, Kiangsu, 1886; was graduated from the University of Nanking, 1912, and the Nanking Theological Seminary, 1916; appointed to the pastorate of M. E. Church, Wuhu, Anhwei; graduated from the School of Theology of Boston University, with S.T.B. degree in 1922; graduated from Drew Theological Seminary with M.Th. degree in 1923; while at Drew, served as the Chinese secretary in the Board of Foreign Missions, New York City; appointed to the pastorate of Central M. E. Church since 1923; appointed to the Superintendency of Ling Wan District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, since 1927; was elected delegate to the General Conference which was held in Kansas City, Nov. 1928; delegate to the Eastern Asia Central Conference three or four times; was elected to the presidency of Nanking Theological Seminary in 1931; was again elected delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church which was held in Atlantic City, N.J. in 1932; graduated from Drew University with Ph.D. degree in 1933; and received D.D. degree from Boston University in 1933; address: Nanking Theological Seminary, Nanking, China.



Samuel Han-yuan Li (Li Han-yuen)
李漢元字西林

SAMUEL HAN-YUAN LI, party affairs worker; born at Hsiang-yang, Hupeh, 1889; received his early education in Shansi, where his father was an official under the Manchu regime; entered the Boone University Middle School in 1913 and was graduated in 1917; after graduation, he joined the Post Office at Tai-yuan, Shansi 1917-22; resumed his studies at Boone University (now Central China University), where he received his B.A. degree and a certificate of the Boone library school in 1926; appointed dean of the Chinese department of Boone Middle School, 1926-27; joined the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement in 1927 and active as a party worker; teacher of English of the Hupeh 1st Provincial Middle School, Wuchang, 1928-29; joined the bureau of public safety, Tientsin, 1929, as chief of the special commission and in this capacity, was largely responsible for the settlement of the Elbrook Strike at Tientsin which occurred in Aug. 1929.



G. H. LI (Li Hao)

李鶴字敬齋

G. H. LI, Government official; born at Lunan, Honan, 1889; was graduated from the Hunan College in 1910; received his advanced education in America, where he studied architecture at the University of Michigan, graduating with B.S.A. degree in 1917; was engaged in educational and architectural work in Hunan for a time after his return; principal of the Government preparatory school at Kaifeng which was later organized into the Chung Chow University, Honan; president of the Fu Chong College of Mines at Chaochow for three years; dean and architect for the building of Chung Chow University; assistant architect to Shattuck and Hussey at the laying of foundations of the Peking Union Medical College, 1917-18; now member of the Honan Provincial Government; author of a plan to establish an independent educational fund for Honan and contributor of articles to papers on architectural subjects; last known address: Honan Provincial Government, Kaifeng.

LI HSIEH, water conservancy expert and Government official; born at Puchang, Shensi, February 5, 1882; attended Peking University, Technische Hochschule zu Berlin und Technische Hochschule zu Danzig; served as professor for 9 years in the



LI HSIEH

李協字儀社

National Water Conservancy College, Nanking; chief of the Water Conservancy Bureau of Shensi; chairman of the North China River Commission, Tientsin; chief engineer of the National Huai River Commission, Nanking; Commissioner of the Provincial Reconstruction Department of Shensi; chief engineer of the Weipei (Shensi) Irrigation Work, Shensi; at present director of the Shensi Provincial Water Conservancy Bureau and Chairman of the Yellow River Conservancy Commission under the National Economic Council; author of "The Method of Least Squares," "The Nomography," "Practical Differential and Integral Calculus," (all written in Chinese and published by the Commercial Press); "Die Wasserbau-geschichte in China," published by the Verein Deutscher Ingenieure, Berlin; and reports on the Weipei irrigation work both in English, Chinese, and German; "Hydraulic Engineering" (in Chinese unpublished); address: Shensi Provincial Water Conservancy Bureau, Sian, Shensi.



LI KENG-YUAN

李根源字印泉

LI KENG-YUAN, retired Government official; born at Tengyueh, Yunnan, 1878; was graduated from the Japanese Military Cadets' Academy in Tokyo, specializing in infantry; joined the revolutionary movement in 1911 and declared independence of Yunnan, Oct.

1911; elected vice-Tutuh of Yunnan, 1911; member of the Parliament, 1913-14; participated in the Yunnan uprising against Yuan Shih-kai's monarchical movement, 1915-16; Civil Governor of Shensi, 1916-17; served as adviser to the Military Government of South China, 1918-19; resumed his seat in the Parliament, 1922; director-general of the Government aeronautic bureau, 1922; made a member of College of Marshals, 1922; acting Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, 1922; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, 1922-23; and acting Prime Minister, 1923; retired from Government service since 1923 and is now living in Soochow, Kiangsu.



W. H. LI (Li Kuo-chieh)

李國杰字偉侯

W. H. LI, retired Government official; born at Ho-fel, Anhwei, 1881; eldest grandson of Marquis Li Hung-chang; inherited the title of Marquis from his grandfather; made assistant chamberlain, commanding the Palace guard, 1901; later, senior councillor of the board of agriculture, works and commerce; Chinese Minister to Belgium, 1910-12 and rendered financial assistance to the Chinese students studying in Belgium during the 1911 Revolution when the government allowance was discontinued; member of the advisory council of the President, 1914; since 1924, he has been living in retirement in Shanghai, taking special interest in the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, which was established by his grandfather and of which he was chairman of the board of directors for many years; he was also connected at different times with a number of other industrial enterprises in Shanghai; due to complications which developed owing to his attempt to negotiate a loan of \$30,000,000 for the Company with a foreign realty concern in Shanghai in 1932, he was relieved of all his connections with the Company by an order of the Government.

K. C. LI, mining engineer and economist; born at Changsha, Hunan in September, 1892; received his early education in the Changsha schools after which he studied mining in the Hunan Technical Institute; he then went to England and completed his course for a mining engineer degree in the Royal School of Mines (Imperial College), London; on returning to China he became actively associated with the mining industry of Hunan and became



K. C. Li (Li Kuo-ching)

李國欽字炳麟

successively, Secretary of the Hunan Mining Board, General Manager of the Kiangwah Government Tin Mines, General Manager of the Hsiao Ku San Government Mines—the largest of its kind in China—and co-director of the Hunan Mining Board; he organized the Wah Chang Trading Corp., the largest import and export Chinese firm in New York and has since been its president; he was once representative of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and also Ministry of Finance; he is well-known as a mathematician and has written books on algebra, trigonometry and calculus which are used as text books in China; he is also known as a student of Chinese literature; during the World War he actively served the American and Canadian Governments in furnishing raw materials from China and South America, for which he received letters of appreciation from the Allied Governments; he was decorated by the Chinese Government and is often consulted by his Government on national affairs; he is a member of the Lawyers' Club, Lotus Club, Downtown Athletic Club, all of New York; Hempstead Yacht Club of Glen Cove, L. I.; he is President of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in New York, Governor of the Commodity Exchange, a member of American Institute of Mining Engineers and a member of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America; in 1927 he was appointed as a Chief Delegate to the Economic Conference of the League of Nations; in 1931, Delegate to the Conference of the International Chamber of Commerce at Washington; address: Wah Chang Trading Corporation, New York City, N.Y., U.S.A.

LI KUO-YUN, retired Government official; born at Ho-fei, Anhwei, 1878; grand nephew of Li Hung-chang and second son of former Premier Li Ching-hsi; vice-chairman of the provincial advisory council of Anhwei and member of the Imperial Advisory Council, Peking; upon the establishment of the Republic, he was successively Civil Governor of Kwangtung,



Li Kuo-yun

李國筠字斐君

1914-15; councillor of the National Advisory Council (created by Yuan Shih-kai to act as a legislature), 1915; director-general of the bureau of economic research, 1920.



Li Lieh-chun

李烈鈞字協和

LI LIEH-CHUN, retired Government official; born at Wuning, Kiangsi, 1881; was graduated from the Kiangsi Military Academy and the Tokyo Military Cadets' College in Japan; while in Japan, he joined the Tung Ming Hui (first revolutionary society organized by Dr. Sun Yat-sen); returned to China in 1910 and was appointed Tutuh (military commissioner) of Kiangsi; participated in the 1911 Revolution at Wuchang and was appointed Military Governor of Kiangsi; fled to Japan after an unsuccessful revolt against Yuan Shih-kai 1913; travelled to Europe while a refugee and stayed at Singapore and Penang for a time; chief-of-staff to the Southern Constitutional Government at Canton, 1919; commander of Kiangsi Army in Kwangtung and later Civil Governor of Kiangsi, 1920; chief of general staff of the Canton Government and a commander in the Northern Expeditionary Army, 1921; chief of general staff to Feng Yu-hsiang's Army, 1925; accompanied Chiang Kai-shek in the Northern Punitive Expedition and upon the capture of Kiangsi, he was appointed Chairman of the Kiangsi

Provincial Government, 1926; State Councillor, acting Chairman of the Central Government and Chairman of Overseas Affairs Commission, 1927-28; member of the Central Supervisory Committee of Kuomintang, 1930; member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, member of the Military Affairs Commission, State Councillor of the National Government and member of the National Defence Council, 1932-34; he is now living in retirement in Shanghai.



James H. Lee (Li Ju-hsiung)

厲汝熊字樹雄

JAMES H. LEE, business man; born at Ningpo, Chekiang in 1891; great grandson of the late Bai Wha Shan Jen, one of China's famous poets; brother of General Z. Y. Lee, one of the foremost aviators in China; his education was confined principally to the study of Chinese literature; left school when quite young and entered business in Shanghai in 1912 and since then has devoted his energy largely to the development of commerce and industry; in 1915, he was appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce as one of its trade commissioners to the United States and while there, visited a number of large cities, attended the Panama Exhibition and studied several famous industrial plants; since his return he has held many responsible positions, such as General Manager of Kiangsu Land Investment Company, Managing Director of Wah Foo Commercial Bank of China, President of Wuhu Telephone Company, special inspector of the Government Currency Bureau for Shanghai, advisor to the Governor of Chekiang, Director of the Chartered Stock and Produce Exchange of Shanghai, General Manager of the Union Bank of China, Chairman of the Union Club in Shanghai, vice-Chairman of the Telephone Association of the Province of Chekiang, Director of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, etc.; in 1919 he organized a telephone plant in his native city, Ningpo, which is now the best private telephone plant in the province, and also established the light plant of Tanyang and telephone plant of Wuhu; in 1920, realizing the necessity of having an organization to promote the industrial and commercial enterprises in China, he formed Foong Sheng Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation, of which he became vice-President and assistant General Manager and later the Managing Director of the firm, which post he still holds; in 1927 he visited Europe

to study the recent development of modern architecture and on his return to Shanghai he put his new ideas into effect by adding four stories to his Bubbling Well Apartments at the corner of Bubbling Well and Seymour Roads and two stories to the Lee Building on Avenue Edward VII; he is now President of the Ningpo Telephone Company, Director of the Hangchow Power Co., director of the Shaohsing Power Co., General Manager of the Wah Hsin Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Director of Tai Shan Insurance Co., Director of the Han Yeh Ping Iron and Coal Company, Director of the Commercial Bank of China, Chinese Manager of Italian Bank for China, Director of the Wei Chung Commercial and Savings Bank, Director of the China Engineers, Director of the United Office of China Press, China Times, China Evening News and Shun Shih News Agency, Chairman of the Shanghai Insurance Association, Chairman of the Chin Shan Beach Estate, member of the Rate Assessment Committee, S.M.C., committee member of the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, Executive Committee of the Shanghai Property Owners' Association, etc.; he has also dealt extensively in real estate and owns and manages many residential and office buildings in Shanghai; beside his business activities he is also connected with many social institutions, being a member of Ningpo Guild, American Club, Shanghai Bankers' Club, Shanghai Navigation and Transportation Club, Huxi Club of which he serves on the executive committee, Shanghai Tennis Club, of which he is president; he is married and has a son, Freddy Lee, now studying in St. Stephen's College at Hongkong; address: 160 Ave. Edward VII, Shanghai.



Li Mau-chi (Li Mao-chih)

李茂之

LI MAU-CHI, retired Government official; born at Canton, Kwangtung, 1883; secretary to the President's Office of the Provisional Government at Nanking, 1911; senator of the first Parliament 1913-14; assisted Tong Shao-yi in organizing the Gold Star Insurance Company in Shanghai, 1914; co-founder of the *Ching I Magazine* at Shanghai; resumed his seat in the Parliament 1916-17; joined the Southern Military Government at Canton, 1917; salt commissioner for Kwangtung and Kwangsi, 1918-19; special commissioner of finance for Kwangtung, 1920; entered the Peking Parliament for the third time, 1922; chief auditor of the Provincial Bank of Kwangtung.



Li Ming

李銘字韻蓀

LI MING, banker; born at Shaohsing, Chekiang, 1889; received his early education at a middle school in Shaohsing and the Wayland Academy in Hangchow; studied commerce at the Yamaguchi Commercial College in Japan; returned to China shortly before the outbreak of the Revolution in 1911 and served as financial advisor to the Commissioner of Finance of the Chekiang Provincial Government; is now chairman of the Board of Directors and general manager of the Chekiang Industrial Bank, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China, (which post he held until spring of 1935), chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the Central Bank of China, director of the Bank of Communications and the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, chairman of the National Loans Sinking Fund Commission, director and member of the Investment Committee of the International Investment Trust Company and the Yangtze Finance Company, member of the Board of Advisors of the Shanghai Power Company and director of the Far East Power Corporation of New York; committee member, Shanghai Municipal Council; recognized as a leading financier in China, being responsible for the establishment of the Shanghai Bankers' Association, of which he once served as Chairman; address: Chekiang Industrial Bank, 14 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

LI MING-CHUNG, retired army officer; born at Shenchiu, Honan, 1888; graduate of a military academy in the Three Eastern Provinces and served in the army under the Manchu regime; joined the revolutionary forces under Feng Yu-hsiang, 1911 and was appointed a regimental commander upon establishment of the Republic; opposed Yuan Shih-kai's monarchical movement and also assisted in the overthrow of Chang Hsun's attempt to restore monarchy 1917; assisted Feng Yu-hsiang in the occupation of Peking following defeat of Wu Pei-fu by Chang Tao-lin, 1924; Tutung (Military Governor) of Suiyuan District and Military Governor of



Li Ming-chun

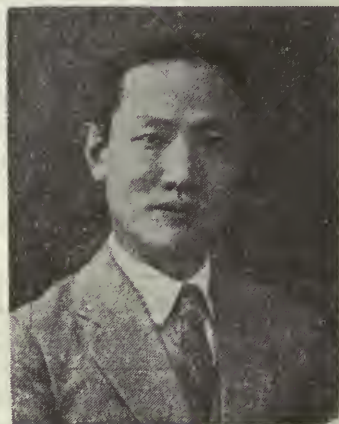
李鳴鍾字曉東

Kansu with the rank of full-general, 1924; delegate of Feng Yu-hsiang to the Nationalist Government at Nanking, 1927; travelled to Europe, 1929-30 and returned to China, October 1930; is now living in retirement in Tientsin.

Gen. Li Ming-yang

李明揚字帥廣

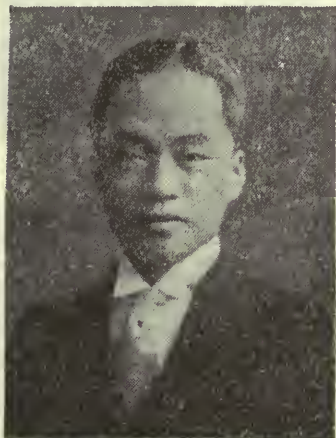
GEN. LI MING-YANG, Government official; born at Hsiao-hsien, Kiangsu, 1892; studied military science at Berlin, Germany; Commander of 10th Regiment of Kiangsi Army; Commander of Kiangsi Army; Commander of Kiangsi Forts; Commander-in-Chief of Kiangsi Forces stationed in Kwangtung; Commander of 1st Division of Nationalist Revolutionary Army; vice-Commander of the 31st Nationalist Army; Commander of 2nd Nationalist Division and concurrently of 6th Brigade of the Division; member of Military Council of the National Government; member of Kiangsu Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Kiangsu Provincial Peace Preservation Bureau; last known address: Kiangsu Provincial Peace Preservation Bureau, Chinkiang, Kiangsu.



Li Ming-yen

李明炎

LI MING-YEN, consular official; born in 1901 in the Wu Feng district of Hupeh; after receiving his early training in his native district he entered the University of China, Peking, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Commerce in 1923; chief editor, *Great Evening Post*, Peking 1923; sectional chief in the Municipal Government at Chengchow, Honan, 1927; director of Lung-Hai Railway, 1928; secretary and later chief of the business management section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1929-30; appointed vice Consul-General to Australia early in 1930; address: Chinese Consulate-General, Sydney, Australia.



Lee Neng-kung (Li Neng-keng)

李能授字英根

N. K. LEE, consular official; born in Paoking, Hunan, 1904; educated in the College of Yale-in-China, Changsha, Hunan; went to Peking in 1923 where he studied law and economics at Yenching University until 1926; left for Europe in the same year for advance education, studying international law in the Université de Paris 1927-29; while in France, he was one of the members and once a chairman of the Association des Hautes Etudes Internationales; did research work in England, Belgium and Switzerland; returned to China in 1931; was appointed counsellor to the Headquarters of Pacification Commissioner of Kiangsu and concurrently instructor of political science in the Central Military Academy in Nanking; resigned from the above posts, and joined the Chinese Legation in Tokyo as an attaché which post he still holds; he is now preparing two books entitled "A Dairy of My Two Years in Japan" and "Diplomacy and its Practical Guide"; address: Chinese Embassy, Tokyo, Japan.

LI PEI-CHI, army officer; born at Sienhsien, Hopei; joined the Revolutionary movement when still young and saw military service during the first Revolution at Wuhan in 1911; later he became chief-of-staff in the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army at Shanhaikwan; in 1916 he went to Shansi and was appointed commander of a division by Yen Hsi-shan; later, when Yen was in command of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army in North China, he was appointed commander of the Northwest; in April 1928 he carried on a successful



Li Pei-chi

李培基

campaign in Suiyuan province and as a reward he was promoted a General and appointed concurrently acting Tutung of Suiyuan and Chairman of Suiyuan Provisional Government; later he was appointed member of the Hopei Provincial Government and his army was reorganized as the 32nd Central Division; Chairman of Suiyuan Provincial Government, 1929; he is now living in retirement.



Baen E. Lee (Li Pei-en)

李培恩

BAEN E. LEE, college president; born at Hangchow, Chekiang, May 31, 1889; after finishing his studies at Hangchow Christian College in the winter of 1909, he taught at Shanghai College and various middle schools from 1909-11; employed in Chinese Postal Service from 1911-17; studied at the Comparative Law School of China at Shanghai from 1917-20, during which time he was also employed in the editorial department of the Commercial Press; went to America and attended the University of Chicago for post graduate work, 1920-21, receiving his M.A. degree in Commerce and Administration; studied business administration at New York University and received the degree of M. of business administration, 1921-22, at the same time also taking courses at Columbia University; returned to China in the fall of 1922 and joined the Commercial Press, Shanghai, as dean of the

correspondence school of business and English editor of the editorial department; remained with the Commercial Press until 1929 and during the period 1922-29, he was at various times, in addition to his regular work, lecturer at the College of Commerce of Southeastern University (now Central University), professor of banking and foreign trade at Chinan Institute at Chenju and director of the department of commerce and professor of accounting at Chihitze University, Shanghai; appointed head of the department of commerce of Shanghai College in 1929 and in the fall of that year, was made president of Hangchow Christian College which position he still holds; he is author of numerous articles in English and Chinese published in magazines and daily papers, and also of the following books, published by the Commercial Press of Shanghai: "Modern Advertising," "Handbook of Commerce," "Salesmanship," "Office Management," "Three Principles—English Reader," etc. all in English, and a few similar works in Chinese; address: Hangchow Christian College, Hangchow.

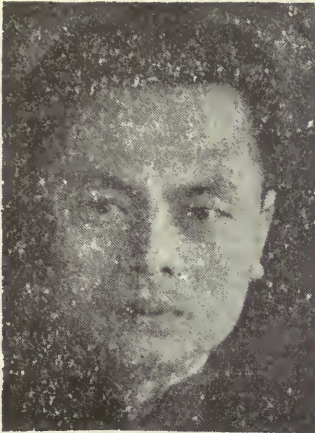


P. T. Lee (Li Pei-tien)

李培天

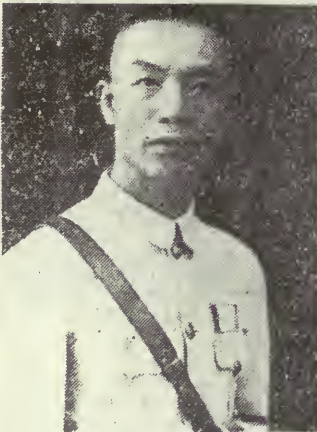
LEE PEI TIEN (P. T. LEE), Government official; born in Yunnan, 1894; after receiving his preliminary education in China, he went to Japan where he was graduated from the Meiji University with B.A. degree; since his return to China he has successively served as dean of the National College of Law at Peking, councillor of the Headquarters of the Commander-in-chief of Navy, Army and Air Forces; he is now director of the Nanking Office of the Yunnan Provincial Government, member of the Commission on Mongolian and Thibetan Affairs of the National Government, member of the supervisory committee of the Nanking Special District Party Headquarters, and president of the Wen Hwa College at Kiangwan, Shanghai; address: 13 Chin Chuan Yuan Heng, Nanking.

LI PIN-HENG, Government official; born at Hwauning, Anhwei, 1897; LL. B. Sorbonne University, Paris; Secretary, International Intellectual Union; Executive Member, K. M. T. District Headquarters in France; Director, Department of Labor, Ministry of Industries since January 1932; Chief of the National Factory Inspection



Li Pin-heng
李平衡

Bureau, Ministry of Industries, since 1933; Chairman, Editorial Commission of Chinese Labour Year-Book, since October 1932; Director of *China Labor Monthly*, since April 1932; member of the Governing Body, International Labor Organization, since 1934; address: c/o Ministry of Industries, Nanking.



Gen. Li Ping-hsien

李品仙字鶴靈

GEN. LI PING-HSIEN, army officer; born at Changwu, Kwangsi, 1893; received his training at Paoting Military Officers' Academy; served in the army in various capacities and trained troops in Hunan before 1926; when the Nationalist Revolutionary Army launched its Northern Punitive Expedition in 1926, he was appointed Commander of the 3rd Division of the 8th Revolutionary Army and was responsible for the capture of Changsha (Capital of Hunan), Yochow and the Wuhan Cities in Hupeh, fighting the famous battle of Tingszechiao, near Wuchang; in 1927, he was appointed Commander of the 5th Revolutionary Army and concurrently Garrison Commander of Wuhan Cities, member of the Hupeh Provincial Government and member of the Military Affairs Commission; in these capacities, he was responsible for the suppression of the Communists who were then active in Wuchang and Hankow; in 1928, he was promoted Commander-in-

Chief of the 12th Route Revolutionary Army and marched his troops northward, pacifying Peking and Tientsin and suppressing the remnants of the Chihli-Shantung Army west of the Luan River; when the Wuhan-Nanking split occurred in the spring of 1929, he was in command of the vanguard troops of the 4th Group Army (under command of Gen. Li Tsung-jen) and in this capacity, maintained peace and order in North China; shortly afterward, his father died and he retired from military life; in 1930, he was appointed Chief-of-Staff of the 4th Group Army, member of the National Military Affairs Commission and Commander of the 8th Army; Border Defense Commissioner of Kwangsi with headquarters at Lungchow, 1931-35; now Chief-of-Staff of the Kwangsi Army; address: Headquarters of the Kwangsi Army, Nanning, Kwangsi.



Li Po-kwai (Li Po-kuei)

李葆葵

LI PO-KWAI, merchant; born at Sun Wui, Kwangtung in 1872; president of the Po Leung Kuk, Hongkong, 1915; a Justice of Peace, Hongkong, 1916; adviser to the Tung Hwa Hospital, Hongkong, 1918; member of the River Controlling Committee, Hongkong, 1919; chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and of the District Watchmen's Committee, Hongkong, 1923; president of the Confucian Society, Hongkong, and headed the movement for opening some 30 free schools for the society; formerly an adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, Peking; address: 114 Winglok Street, Hongkong.

LI PU-CHING, university professor; born at Chingshan, Hupeh, 1877; received his preliminary modern education at Wuchang Academy where he studied for four years and was a classmate of the late Gen. Huang Hsing, noted revolutionary leader; was sent by the Hupeh Viceroy to Japan where he studied pedagogy in a normal college in Tokyo; upon his return to China, he successively served as principal of Mingteh and Chingcheng Middle Schools in Changsha and at the same time was secretly engaged in revolutionary activities; participated in the First Revolution at Wuchang, 1911; appointed compiler in the Ministry of Education of the Peking Government, but resigned as a protest against Yuan Shih-kai's Monarchical Movement; super-



Li Pu-ching

李步青字廉方

intendent of the Wuchang Normal University, Hupeh; Commissioner of Education for Honan; dean of Wuchang Normal University; now, principal of School of Arts of Honan Provincial University and concurrently professor of education at the same University; author of various books and articles on primary and secondary education; address: Arts School, Honan Provincial University, Kaifeng, Honan.



Li Shan-jen

李尚仁

LI SHAN-JEN, Government official; born at Su Hsien, Shansi in 1884; student at Shansi University, 1902-05, after which he went to Japan and studied at Ching Wei College and was graduated in 1908; returned to China and taught in the Shansi Higher Agricultural College; he again went to Japan in 1912 and studied at the High Industrial College of Nagoya; returned to China in 1917 and since then has held the following positions: teacher, Shansi High Commercial College; teacher, Shansi First Girls Normal School; secretary, Shansi Police Administration; sectional chief, Shansi Civil Governor's Office; co-director, Shansi Epidemics Prevention Office; president, Provincial First "A" Grade Industrial School; president, Provincial Government Industrial College of Shansi; member, Shansi Provincial Assembly; Shansi delegate to the Na-

tional Educational Conference; vice-president, Shansi Educational Association; Shansi delegate to the 9th and the 10th National Educational Convention, 1923-24; chief of the Political Department in the headquarters of the Garrison Commander of Peiping and Tientsin; director, Financial Bureau of the Tientsin Municipal Government, 1928; member of the Shansi Provincial Government and concurrently director of Department of Industry and Commerce, 1928 to the present; address: Shansi Provincial Government, Taiyuan, Shansi.

Li Shao-gen

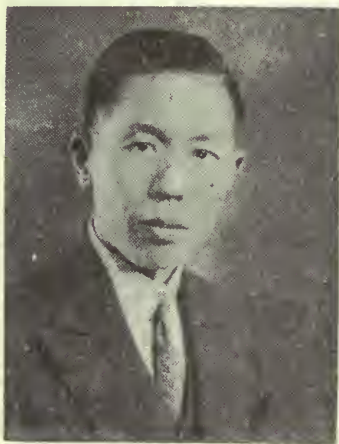
李紹庚

LI SHAO-GEN, railway official.
(See Page 242, 4th Edition).

Li Sheng-to

李盛鐸字木齋

LI SHENG-TO, official.
(See Page 243, 4th Edition).



Li Sheng-wu

李聖五

LI SHENG-WU, B.A., LL.B., Government official; born at Taian, Shantung, March 24, 1900; graduate of the National University, Peking; did research work in International Law in the Graduate School of the Japanese Imperial University, Tokyo, 1923-25; further research work in International Law and Common Law at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford University, England, 1926-30; editor of the Commercial Press, Shanghai; professor of law at Chinan University and Fudan University, Shanghai; editor-in-chief of the *Central Daily News*, Nanking; advisory secretary to the Central Political Council, Nanking; councillor of the Executive Yuan of the National Government, Nanking; editor-in-chief of the *Eastern Miscellany* (a monthly magazine published by the Commercial Press); director of General Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which post he resigned December 1935; author of "A Treatise on International Law (In II Vols.); "International Law as Applied to Civil War" (in English); "Elements of Political Science" (all published by the Commercial Press, Shanghai).



Miss Li Shi-shan

李峙山

MISS LI SHI-SHAN, party affairs worker and editor; born at Yen-shan, Chihli, 1896; was graduated from the First Normal School for Girls of Chihli province, 1918; became a member of the Kuomintang in 1923; editor of the *Women's Star Weekly* at Tientsin and concurrently principal of a school for adult females at Tientsin; founder and editor of the *Tientsin Women's Daily*, 1926 which was sealed by order of Gen. Wu Pei-fu in the winter of the same year; proctor of the school for girls of the Hsianghsan Children's Home at Peiping; member of the standing committee of the Shanghai Special District Party Headquarters and concurrently director of the Women's Department, 1927; editor of a women's bi-monthly first published at Shanghai and later at Nankiang, 1929; now, secretary of the training department of the Central Party Headquarters; attended the National People's Congress at Nanking as a representative of the Hopei Provincial Party Headquarters, 1931; married to Chen Hsiao-chin and has two daughters; address: Training Department, Central Party Headquarters, Nanking.



Admiral S. K. Lee (Li Shih-cha)

李世甲字凱濤

ADMIRAL S. K. LEE, Vice-Minister of Navy; born in Fukien, 1894; was graduated from the Chefoo Chinese Naval College, April, 1911; served as midshipman on Training Ship "Tung-

Chi." 1911-12; entered Naval Tactical College for Officers at Nanking Nov. 1914 and after receiving diploma, was promoted junior lieutenant on Cruiser "Hai-Yung," April 1915; detached to study submarine navigation in U.S.A., finishing the course in October, 1916; acting torpedo officer on Cruiser "Hai-Chi," March 1917; appointed member of the Commission to take charge of the German ships in Chinese Waters; appointed torpedo officer on Cruiser "Hai-Yung," May, same year; promoted Flag Lieutenant to the Commander of the 1st Squadron and member of the Commission for Confiscating the Austrian merchant ships, Aug. 1917; senior lieutenant attached to the Commodore's staff at Vladivostok, August, 1918; Chinese Government representative to the Czechoslovak Army in the Western Front Headquarters, Siberia, Oct. 1918; Lieut.-Comd. and instructor of Cadets at Nanking Training Station, 1919; instructor on training ship "Tung-Chi" 1920-22; transferred to Peking as Aide-de-Camp to the Minister of Navy, Aug. 1922; promoted Commander and concurrently staff officer to the Port Commissioner of Mamoi and captain of the Naval Barrack, Dec. 1922; flag commander of the Training Squadron, Sept. 1923; Captain of Destroyer "Yu-Chang," April 1924; Captain of R.C.S. "Chu-Tung," Oct. 1924; advisor to the Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Army 1927; Captain of Training Ship "Tung-Chi" and chief inspector of the construction of warships at Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, 1928; appointed Director of the Administrative Affairs Department of the Ministry of Navy with rank of Rear-Admiral, June 1929, and concurrently Administrative Vice-Minister of Navy, since 1931; address: Ministry of Navy, Nanking.



Li Shih-hao

李思浩字鄒侯

LI SHIH-HAO, retired Government official; born at Tze-chi, Chekiang, 1880; served in the board of revenues before the 1911 Revolution; chief Chinese inspector of the Salt Gabelle, 1916; director-general of the Bank of China, 1917; vice-Minister of Finance, 1917; Minister of Finance and concurrently director-general of the Salt Administration and director-general of the currency reform bureau, 1919-20; was ordered to be arrested for his membership of the Anfu Club, 1920; took refuge in the Legation Quarters for two years, but was pardoned in 1923 by President Li Yuan-hung; re-appointed Minister of Finance, 1924; he was with Chang Hsiao-liang, 1930; now he is living in retirement.



LI SHIH-TSENG

李石曾

LI SHIH-TSENG, veteran revolutionist and Kuomintang leader; born at Kaoyang, Chihli, 1882; member of Tung Ming Hui; received his advanced education in France and in association with Chang Ching-kiang, Wu Tsi-hui and other revolutionary leaders, established the first Chinese bean-curd factory in Paris for the purpose of raising funds for the Revolution; principal of the law school of the Peking Government University, 1919; elected member of the Central Supervisory Committee of Kuomintang 1924 and 1928; president of the Franco-Chinese University, Peking, 1925; member of the Central Political Council, 1926; chairman of the Peiping Division of the Central Political Council, 1928; president of the Peiping Government University, 1928; now, he is still serving as a member of the Central Supervisory Committee of Kuomintang, but has declined acceptance of any governmental appointment; address: Central Supervisory Committee of Kuomintang, Nanking.



LI SHU-CHENG

李書城字小澗

LI SHU-CHENG, Government official; born at Chien-hsien, Hupeh, 1873; studied in Japan first at the Normal College and later at the Military Cadets' Academy in Tokyo, graduating in 1908; a member of the Tung Ming Hui; returned to China in 1909 and

was appointed director of the Military Academy attached to the headquarters of the Kwangsi Army; participated in the 1911 Revolution and was made chief staff officer to Huang Hsin, then commander of the Hanyang Defense; secretary to the President of the Nanking Provisional Government, 1912; accompanied Huang Hsin to America, 1914-16; military adviser to President Li Yuan-hung, 1916; joined the Southern Military Government and was appointed director-general for the defense of Western Hunan; director-general of alien subjects repatriation bureau, 1919; made a member of the College of Marshals by the Peking Government, 1920; re-appointed adviser to Li Yuan-hung, 1922; councillor of the Cabinet, 1922; member of the Hupeh Provincial Government, since 1933; address: Hupeh Provincial Government, Wuchang, Hupeh.



LI SHOU-HOUA (LI SHU-HUA)

李書華字潤章

LI SHOU-HOUA, vice-President of the National University of Peiping; born at Changli, Chihli, 1889; studied in the University of Toulouse (France) 1915-19, and in the University of Paris 1919-22; receiving "Ingenieur Agricole" 1918, Toulouse; "Licencie es-Sciences Physiques" 1919, Paris; travelled in England 1919 and in Germany 1920; prepared thesis for Doctor degree in Professor Jean Perrin's Physical Research Laboratory, Sorbonne, Paris 1920-22, receiving "Docteur es-Sciences Physiques," 1922, Paris; returned to China and became Professor of Physics in the National University of Peking 1922-30; concurrently Dean of Physics Department of the same University 1925-26; acting Rector of the Franco-Chinese University, Peking, 1925-27, Vice-Chancellor of the Peiping National University 1928-29 and acting Chancellor of the same university, 1929; member of the Legislative Yuan, National Government, 1930-32; Political Vice-Minister of Education 1930-31; Minister of Education, 1931; Trustee of the Board for Administration of the Indemnity Funds Remitted by the British Government, since 1931; and Chairman of Education sub-committee for this Board since 1932; member of the Commission des Oeuvres Franco-Chinoises, 1934;

member of the Council of the Peiping Palace Museum, 1934; Vice-President of the National University of Peiping since 1929; President of the Chinese Astronomical Society 1932-33; President of the Chinese Physical Society since 1932; author of "La Permeabilité Selective des Membranes Polarisées," "La Création des Variétés Nouvelles Agricoles et horticoles" (all in French); and "Atomic Theory" (in Chinese); address: Tsun-shu Hutung, 23 Pa-Mien Tsao City East, Peiping.



Shun-ching Lee (Li Shun-ching)

李順卿字幹臣

SHUN-CHING LEE, university professor; born in Shantung Province, 1892 and received his early education in Tsingtao; was graduated from the University of Nanking in 1919 with a degree of B.Sc. and passed the Tsing Hua Fellowship examination in 1919; he entered Yale U., specializing in forestry and got his M.F. degree in 1921; he then was transferred to the University of Chicago and specialized in botany; elected a member of Sigma Xi fraternity in 1922; received a Ph.D. degree with honor from the University of Chicago in 1923; on his return to China he was appointed head of the Department of Biology of the Peiping National Normal U., Peiping, which position he held until 1934 and asked a leave of absence for a year to take up the deanship of the College of Agriculture of the Anhwei University, Anhwei; address: 10 Hui-Hui-Jen, West City, Peiping.

LI SU-mai

李修梅字夢仙

LI SU-MAI, judge.

(See Page 235, 4th Edition).

LI TAO-CHI, merchant, born at Fengyang, Anhwei in 1890; senator in the 1st Parliament; high advisor of Anhwei Tuchun Headquarters; director of Peking Chen Tai School; director of National Industrial Bank of China; director of Yen Yeh Commercial Bank; director of Yu Tsien Leather Co., Ltd., Tientsin; director of Tan Hua Match Co., Ltd.; director general of Anhwei Pu Yeh Coal Co.; director of Chung Hsin Coal Co., Yehhsien, Shantung; director of Kinchen Bank; general-manager of



Li Tao-chi

倪道杰字幼丹

Tientsin Tai Cheng Paint Co., Ltd.; general director of Tientsin Shou Foong Flour Co., Ltd.; and general manager of Tientsin Yu Yuan Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.; address: Yu Yuan Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Tientsin, Hopei.



Tao Nan Lee (Li Tao-nan)

李道南

TAO NAN LEE, banker; born at Nanking, Kiangsu on August 14, 1896; received his early education at Nanking University; went to America in 1914 to study accounting and finance at the University of Illinois and was graduated in 1917; took a postgraduate course at New York University, 1917-18; returned to China in 1918 and for two years taught accounting at Nankai University, Tientsin; sub-manager of the Sino-Italian Bank, Shanghai, 1920-22; dean and professor of accounting and finance at Shanghai College of Commerce, Southeastern University (now Central University), 1922-25; associated with the China Land and Investment Company, 1922-29; sub-manager of the Manufacturers Bank of China, November, 1929-32; manager of the Canton Branch of the Bank of Communications, since 1934; address: Canton Branch, Bank of Communications, Canton.



Lee Tuh-yuan (Li Teh-Yueh)

李德燭

LEE TUH-YUEH, banker; born at Shaohsing, Chekiang, 1903; graduate, China National Institute at Woosung with the degree of B.Com.; chief accountant, Bank of China, London Agency, since its inauguration, November 1929; promoted Co-Agent in March 1932; Hon. Commercial Adviser of the Chinese Consulate General, London; substitute delegate of the Chinese Delegation to the World Economic Conference 1933; elected as an Associate of the Institute of Bankers, London, in October 1933 and Fellow of the Royal Economic Society, London; address: London Agency, Bank of China, London.



Tehyin Li (Li teh-yn)

厲德寅

TEHYIN Y. LI, economist and university professor; born in Tungyang, Chekiang, on October 10, 1903; after graduating from the National Southeastern University, Nanking, in 1925, he taught mathematics for five years in middle schools and universities, and also took part in revolutionary activities; in 1929, he published his *Freshman Mathematics*, which was the result of his teaching experience; in 1930, he went to America to study economic statistics and received M.A. in 1931 and Ph.D. in 1934; returned to China by way of Europe where he studied the economic conditions of the various countries; since return he has been professor of economics at the National Central University; address: Central University, Nanking.



T. H. Lee (Li Teng-hui)

李登輝字騰飛

T. H. LEE, university president; native of Fukien; born in 1872; received his early education in Java and at the age of 14 began his English education in the Anglo-Chinese School, Singapore; went to America and studied at Ohio Wesleyan University, 1891-97; was graduated from Yale University in 1899; returned to the Straits Settlements and taught in the Anglo-Chinese School, 1899-1901; went to Batavia and founded an English school at Batavia in connection with Kang Yu-wei's reform movement; came to Shanghai in 1905 and promoted the World Chinese Students' Federation of which he was chairman until 1915; helped found Fuh Tan University of which he was first dean; he later became president, which position he still holds; editor of the *Republican Advocate*, Shanghai, and editor of the English department of the Chung Hwa Book Company, 1912-13; honorary member, Chung Hwa Guild of Batavia (1906); fellow of the American Geographical Society (1915); honorary president of the Huai River Conservancy (1922); honorary Litt.D., St. John's University, Shanghai (1919); he took an active part in the Student Movement in 1918; chairman of the League of Public Organizations to protest against the treaty affecting Chinese rights and oppose China's signature to the Peace Conference at Versailles; during the Washington Conference he was chairman of the People's National Diplomatic Federation representing 180 organizations all over China; he has held the following honorary positions: chairman, Overseas Chinese Association; vice-chairman, World Chinese Students' Federation; director, Pan-Pacific Union; director, Christian Educational Association of China; director, Amoy University; chairman, National Anti-Opium Association; member, National Government Opium-Suppression Commission; member, Diplomatic Commission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; address: Fuh Tan University, Kiangwan, Shanghai.

DR. LI TI-TSUN, Director of Intelligence and Publicity Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; born at Hwangmei, Hupeh, 1901; graduate, Tsing Hua College, Peking, 1923; studied Political Science and Economics in Chicago, Harvard, and Wisconsin Universities, 1923-29; elected Jubilee



Dr. Li Ti-tsun (Li Ti-chun)

李迪俊字滌鏡

Prizeman and Phi Beta Kappa, University of Wisconsin, 1925; received doctorate in Political Science from the University of Wisconsin, Feb. 1929; served as editor of the *Chinese Students Monthly* and the *Chinese Students Quarterly* at various times while studying in U.S.A. and also frequent contributor to the *Nation* and other well-known American periodicals; toured through Europe, March-June, 1929, and returned to China in July of the same year; joined the Intelligence and Publicity Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as chief of the Second Section, September, 1929; promoted Assistant Director of the Department, November, 1931; appointed Director of the same Department, February, 1933; also taught in the Central Political Academy and the National Central University, Nanking, as Professor of Political Science, September, 1929-June, 1931; co-founder and editor, the *Current Events Monthly*, the *Current Events Year Book*, the *Foreign Affairs Review*, etc.; address: The Intelligence and Publicity Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking.

Li Tiao-sheng

李調生字嘉獎

LI TIAO-SHENG, former Vice-Minister of Finance; born at Changchow, Kiangsu; was graduated from the Hunan Provincial Law School; joined the Tungmenghui before the 1911 Revolution; director of Stamp Tax Bureau of Kwangtung Provincial Government; director of Stamp Tax Bureau of Kiangsu; Commissioner of Finance in the Wuhan Nationalist Government; vice-Minister of Finance, 1929-33; last known address: Ministry of Finance, Nanking.

LI TIEN-LU, university professor; born 1886; received his college training at the Peking Methodist University, from which he received an A.B. degree in 1908; instructor in English at Peking Methodist University before going to America for advanced education; received his A.M. degree from Vanderbilt University in 1914 and Ph.D. from the same school in 1916; attended Washington Conference as secretary of the Chinese delegation;



Li T'ien-lu

李天祿字福田

president of the Peking Academy 1922-23; dean of the School of Arts of Shantung Christian University 1923-27 when he was appointed vice-president of that institution; president of the University, 1929-30; dean of the Nanking Theological Seminary since 1930; author of *Congressional Policy in Respect to Chinese Immigration*, which was published in America; address: Nanking Theological Seminary, Nanking.



Dr. Ting-an Li (Li Ting-an)

李廷安

TING-AN LI, public health commissioner; born in 1899; native of Chung-shan, Kwangtung; took primary school education in Chung-shan and Hongkong 1905-1913; studied in Canton Christian College, Canton, 1914-1920; completed the premedical course in the Canton Christian College with honors 1920; studied in Peking Union Medical College, Peking, 1920-1926; and graduated from the Peking Union Medical College with honor and M.D. degree, 1926; assistant in Public Health, Peking Union Medical College, 1927; studied in Harvard University, U.S.A., 1927-1929; Dr. P. H. (Harvard) 1929; Divisional Chief, Bureau of Public Health, City Government of Greater Shanghai 1929; associate in Public Health, Peking Union Medical College 1930; promoted to be assistant professor 1931; member of Technical Committee

of the National Epidemic Prevention Bureau, 1931; Chairman of Council on Public Health, Chinese Medical Association, 1931-33; Commissioner, Bureau of Public Health, City Government of Greater Shanghai, since 1932; member of Committee on health education, Ministry of Education, 1933; author of "School Health Syllabus," "Health Education" and a number of articles on Public Health; address: Bureau of Public Health, New Civic Center, Shanghai.

Li Ting-hsin

李鼎新字承梅

LI TING-HSIN, Naval officer.
(See Page 248, 4th Edition).



Dr. T. D. Lee (Li Ting-tung)

李廷棟

DR. TING D. LEE, overseas Chinese physician, writer, lecturer and welfare worker; born at Fatshan, Kwangtung 1898; received early education from private tutors in his home town; went to America for higher education at the age of sixteen; graduate of Ashbury College, Wilmore, Kentucky, with B.A. degree, 1920; graduate of Northwestern University, School of Medicine, Chicago, with M.D. degree, 1925; while serving his internship at George Washington University Hospital at Washington, D. C., he took up post-graduate work in Pathology; returned to Canton in 1926, joining the teaching staff of Kwong Hua Medical College at Canton as professor of pathology and internal medicine and as director of the Kwong Hua Hospital clinical laboratory for two years; made his second trip to America in 1928 and since then has been practising medicine and surgery in Portland, Oregon; meanwhile, interesting himself in various civic and patriotic activities of the local Chinese community; holds the position of clinical instructor in Oregon University Medical School, being the first and only Chinese who ever held such a position in the said university; member of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association of Portland; his wit and humor attract large audiences to his lectures in America, especially on subjects pertaining to the Sino-Japanese controversy in 1931-32; organized with other Chinese leaders of Portland the Portland Chinese Patriotic Society and the Chinese Aeronautic Association and School of America,

1931; contributor of articles on subjects of medicine, sanitation and current topics to the *Chinese Medical Journal*, the *American Medical Journal* and the *San Francisco Chinese Dailies*; is well known in America among both overseas Chinese and Americans, especially along the Pacific coast; address: 301-2 Gordon Bldg., Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.

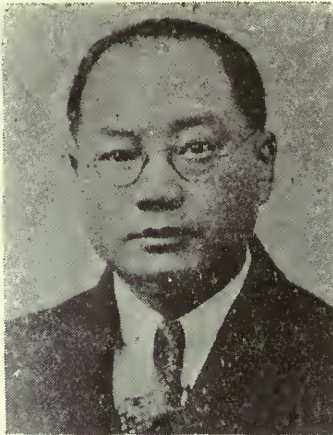


Lee Tso-yu (Li Tsu-yu)

李祖虞字夢騷

LEE TSO-YU, jurist and Government official; native of Changchow, Kiangsu, but born at Hangchow, Chekiang, 1884; graduated from the department of political science and economics of Waseda University, Japan; upon returning to China in 1908, he became an instructor at the Law School of Hupeh; secretary in the Civil Affairs Department of Chekiang 1911; presiding judge of the Peking High Court 1912; judge of the Supreme Court 1914; in recognition of his meritorious services he was promoted presiding judge of the Supreme Court and concurrently member of the Disciplinary Commission of Judicial Officials and instructor of law at the Law Institute in Peking, 1918; went to England, Germany, and other European countries to study judicial administration and investigate economic and financial conditions 1921; upon returning to China he resigned all governmental positions and became an attorney-at-law Shanghai 1922, when he initiated a movement for the rendition of the Shanghai Mixed Court; Chairman of the Shanghai Bar Association and member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese Ratepayers Association at Shanghai; appointed member of the Fukien Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Civil Affairs of Fukien 1934; which post he held for about a year; author of "A Study on Finance" and "General Principles of Obligations in Civil Law"; he is now again practicing law in Shanghai.

LI TCHUIN, diplomatic official; born at Meih sien, Kwangtung 1891; studied during his youth at the China National Institute and Nanyang College in Shanghai and the Customs College at Peking; upon establishment of the Republic in 1921, he was appointed a secretary in the Office of the President; later he was sent by the Government to study in England and France; appointed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs superintendent of Chinese laborers in



Li Tchuin (Li Tsulin)

李駿字顯章

France in 1917; appointed Vice-Consul at the Chinese Consulate-General in Paris, 1919; promoted 2nd class secretary of the Chinese Legation in Paris, 1922; Consul-General at Singapore 1927; Consul-General in Canada 1929; Consul-General at Paris, 1933; promoted Minister Plenipotentiary to Peru, March, 1934, which post he now retains; address: Chinese Legation, Lima, Peru.



Li Tsung-jen

李宗仁字德鄰

LI TSUNG-JEN, army commander; born at Kweilin, Kwangsi, 1890; was graduated from Kweilin Military Academy at Kweilin; joined the army and after several years of service became a divisional commander; commander of the 7th army of the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces and was responsible for the capture of Kiukiang, Kiangsi, 1926; member of the Military Council and commander of the 3rd Route Northern Expeditionary Army which saved the Nationalist Capital, Nanking, from being captured by Sun Chuan-fang during the decisive battle of Lungtan near Chinkiang, Kiangsu, 1927; chairman of the Wuhan Division of the Central Political Council and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the 4th Group Army in control of Hunan and Hupeh, 1928; State Councillor, 1928; Commander of the Hu-Tang-Chiu-Kuo-Chun (The army

for Party Protection and National Salvation), 1929; now, Commander of the Kwangsi Provincial Forces and concurrently member of the Southwest Political Council at Canton; address: Kwangsi Army Headquarters, Nanning, Kwangsi.



Li Tsung-tung

李宗桐字玄伯

LI TSUNG-TUNG, retired Government official; born at Peking, 1895; nephew of Li Shih-tseng, noted member of the Central Supervisory Committee of Kuomintang; went to France in 1913 and was graduated from University of Paris; professor of Peking National University, 1921; later professor of Peking Normal University; professor and dean of Franco-Chinese University Peking; established magazine "En Avant" protesting against the maladministration of the former Peking Government, and in 1924 was ordered to be arrested by the authorities; director of national registration bureau, Nanking, 1927; counsellor to the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining; member of Peiping Political Council; director of Kailan Mining Administration, concurrently serving as secretary of Museum of Imperial Palace and member of the Commission for the Preservation of Imperial Antiques, Peiping; he is now living in retirement; address: c/o Chekiaiche, Route Ferguson, Shanghai.

GEN. LI TU, retired Commander of Kirin Self-Defense Force in opposition to the Japanese Invasion of Manchuria; born at Yi-hsien, Liaoning, 1880; started his military career as an army scribe under the Manchu regime; received military training at Fengtien Military Academy, graduating in 1906; joined an army corps in Fengtien as a training instructor; served in various capacities in the Army during the early years of the Republic; was commissioned to campaign against a Mongolian Bandit Force in Mongolia in 1917 and succeeded in suppressing it; appointed a battalion Commander in Fengtien Army, 1919; Chief-of-Staff to the Defense Commissioner of Kirin and Changchun, 1920; Acting Director of the Kirin Arsenal, 1922 and concurrently Commander of 56th Regiment; Commander of the Garrison Force of Kirin, 1923 and in the following year, concurrently commander of the Martial Law Forces of Changchun; Commander of 10th Brigade of Fengtien Infantry Force, 1925; Defense Commissioner of Ilan District



Gen. Li Tu

李杜

and concurrently Commander of 24th Independent Brigade of Fengtien Army, 1926; served as Field-Commander of Chinese Forces operating along the valleys of the Sungari River during the Sino-Russian War in 1929; promoted to the rank of Major-General for meritorious services in the War; after the outbreak of the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in Sept. 1931, he was proclaimed Commander-in-Chief of the Self-Defense Forces of Kirin Province in opposition to the Japanese aggression in Manchuria; he held out for a considerable time against the Japanese occupation of Kirin, but his opposition finally collapsed and he was forced to take refuge in Russia, where he remained for three months and returned to China in 1933 by way of Europe, while his troops were repatriated into Sinkiang; he has since been residing in Shanghai.



Li Tung-wha (Li Tung-hua)

李桐華

LI TUNG-WHA, acting deputy Commissioner of Chinese Maritime Customs service, Chefoo; born at Fuyang, Anhwei, on 3rd January, 1897; received his education at Wesley College, Wuchang, 1909-14, and at Customs College, 1915-19; appointed assistant in Tientsin Customs, 1920; transferred to Shanghai Customs, 1921; assistant to revenue chief accountant in the Inspectorate General of Customs, Peking, 1922-23; secretary to Commissioner of Customs, Lungchingsun,

1924-26; re-appointed to Tientsin post 1927, and promoted acting deputy Commissioner in October, 1930; Acting Deputy Commissioner, Wenchow, 1932; Acting Deputy Commissioner in Charge of Lungkow Customs, Lungkow, 1933; Acting Deputy Commissioner, Chefoo Customs, Chefoo, since 1934; address: Customs House, Chefoo.



Li Wen-hao

李文浩字淵如

LI WEN-HAO, Government official; born at Yungsin, Kiangsi, 1892; was graduated from the Kiangsi Law College; upon leaving college, he entered the government service and successively served as army commissariat, customs superintendent, bank manager and etc.; he now holds the following posts: managing-director of the Chung Yuan Coal Co., at Tsiao-tso in Honan, vice-director of Honan Provincial Farmer and Labor Bank at Kaifeng and administrative member of the Honan Provincial Government; address: Chung Yuan Co., Tsiao-tso, Honan.



John Ylubbong Lee (Li Yao-pang)

李耀邦

JOHN YIUBONG LEE, scientist and Government official; born at Canton, Kwangtung, Dec. 9, 1884; went to the United States in 1896; studied at a public school in Chicago; graduated from the Morgan Park Academy in Illinois, and the University of Chicago with B.S. degree in 1907; after graduation, he was appointed research

assistant and later instructor in the physics department of the University of Chicago, receiving Ph.D. degree in 1915, having devised a method for the production of extremely minute spheres which made possible the first really accurate measurement of the electric charge of an electron by professor R.A. Millikan; elected to membership in Sigma Xi in 1909; elected "Fellow" of the American Physical Society and also "Fellow" of the American Association for the advancement of science; spent the years 1916-17 in scientific instrument factories and research laboratories; returned to China in 1917; joined the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A.'s of China as head of its science laboratory and education department; was among the first to take up radio broadcasting as an educational proposition in China; served as professor of physics in Southeastern University, Nanking, in 1919; and also as technical adviser to the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association etc.; was sent by the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce in 1920 as a delegate to attend the foreign trade convention in America and to study industrial conditions in America and Europe; appointed associate general secretary of the National Committee of Y.M.C.A. in 1921-30; was one of the original members of the National Christian Council and a member of its executive committee of the Council on Health Education, since 1922; chosen a member of the board of trustees of Shanghai College in 1927; appointed technical expert of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor and director of research in the Shanghai Bureau of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities in September 1930; address: National Committee of China, Y.M.C.A., 131 Museum Road, Shanghai.



Gen. Li Yen-lien

李延年字吉甫

GEN. LI YEN-LIEN, army officer; born at Kwang Liao, Shantung, 1902; was graduated in the first class of the Whampoa Cadets' Academy in Canton; served in the Training Corps of the Academy and took part in the First East River Campaign against Chen Chiun-ming and the Campaign against Kwangsi Militarists at Canton, 1925; participated in the Shameen Incident in the same year; fought in the second East River Campaign; upon launching of the Northern Punitive Expedition in 1926, he was appointed a battalion commander in the First Army and

participated in the battles at Wuchang and Nanchang; promoted vice-commander of the 4th regiment and fought along the Shanghai-Hangchow Line in advance to Shanghai, 1927; appointed commander of the 5th regiment of the First Army and fought against Sun Chuan-fang's Forces at Lungtan on Shanghai-Nanking Line, Haichow, Pengpu and Hauchow on the Tientsin-Pukow Line; promoted Major-General for meritorious services, 1927; campaigned against Chang Chung-chang's remnants at Hanchwang and Taitan on the Tainpu Line and was in defence of Tsinan City when the Tsinan Tragedy occurred on May 3, 1928; promoted vice-commander of the 2nd Division after the Incident and was soon transferred as commander of the 26th Brigade of the 9th Division; participated in the campaign against Kwangsi Faction in Wuhan; fought in punitive expedition against Tang Sheng-chih and Feng Yu-hsiang, 1930; campaigned against the Northern Military Coalition of Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang 1931 and fought at Kweiteh, Chengchow and other important points on the Peiping-Hankow Line; appointed vice-commander of the 2nd Division of the National Guards; transferred as vice-Commander of the 38th Division of the 5th Army, 1932 and fought against the Japanese at Shanghai; in recognition of his meritorious service during the war in Shanghai, he was promoted Commander of the 9th Division; participated in the campaign against the Fukien Independence Movement, 1933-34; since the collapse of the Movement, he has been engaged in Communist-suppression work in Fukien; address: Headquarters of the 9th Division, Changchow, Fukien.



Y. Y. Lee (Li Yi-yu)

李亦倫

Y. Y. LEE, salt official; born at Taishan, Kwangtung, Nov. 30, 1886; went to the United States in 1900 and studied in various public and high schools in the North-west; was graduated from Harvard University in 1912 with A.B. degree; returned to China in 1912, immediately after the Revolution and was sent to the South Sea Islands as a special investigator by Hu Han-min, then Tutuh of Kwangtung, on behalf of the Waichiaopu (Foreign Office); after completing this task, he was appointed by the Waichiaopu (Peking) as deputy of Foreign Affairs at Pakhoi, Kwangtung; joined the Salt Gabelle in 1914, and has continued in this service to the present, having been in charge

of various salt producing and revenue collecting districts such as Haipai, Fukien, Chuanpei, etc.; address: Auditorate of Salt Revenue, Chungking, Szechuen.



Li Ying-lin

李應林

LI YING-LIN, educator and welfare worker; born at Canton, Kwangtung, 1894; was graduated from the Lingnan University Middle School in 1914; student secretary of the Canton Y.M.C.A., 1915; went to America and studied at Oberlin College, graduating in 1920; came back to Canton in 1920 and joined the Canton Y.M.C.A. as associate general-secretary and later acting general-secretary; director of the social survey bureau under the Canton Government, 1926; vice-President of Lingnan University (formerly Canton Christain College), 1927 to the present; in addition to his duties at the said University, he now also serves as adviser to the department of reconstruction of the Kwangtung Provincial Government and chairman of the council of Christain higher education in China; author of many articles on international relations and on social conditions in Canton; address: Lingnan University, Canton.



Li Yuk-tong (Li Yu-tang)

李煜堂

LI YUK-TONG, banker and insurance man; born at Tai-shan, Kwangtung, 1850; went to America when a youth and acquired considerable

business experience there; upon his return to China, he established the King Li Yuen Co., at Hongkong; became interested in insurance business and organised many insurance companies, including the Hong Nin Life Insurance Co., the Lun Yick Fire Insurance and Marine Insurance Co., the Lun Tai Fire and Marine Insurance Co., the Shanghai Fire and Marine Insurance Co., etc.; member of the Kuomintang party and was appointed Commissioner of Finance for Canton shortly after the 1911 Revolution, which position he held for six months; returned to his insurance business and established branches of his companies in various cities in China and in the South Sea Islands; promoter of the Bank of Canton with its head office at Hongkong, of which he has served as chairman of the board of directors and the managing director since its establishment, the bank having branches at Shanghai, Hankow, New York, San Francisco and Bangkok; made an extensive tour in Europe in 1920, investigating foreign banking and insurance systems; following his return, he promoted and organised the Sun Sun Department Store at Shanghai of which he was the managing-director for several years; contributes liberally to charitable work and the cause of education; director of the Kwangtung Hospital at Canton and a director of the Agricultural School of Canton Christain College (now Lingnan University), to which he made the largest contribution; though a man on his eighties, he is still in sound health and active in his business.

Li Yuan

李運宇 譯六

LI YUAN, retired government official.

(See Page 251, 4th Edition).



William Yinson Lee (Li Yuan-hsin)

李元信

WILLIAM YINSON LEE, business man, partner in Associated Life Underwriters, Shanghai, life insurance consultants and agents for several life insurance companies; is also connected with The Tai Ping Insurance Company, Shanghai; and a director of several commercial concerns; born at Sydney, Australia, in 1884, his ancestral home being in Chungshan Hsien, Kwangtung province; eldest son of William R. G. Lee (Lee Yik-fai), merchant of Sydney, Hongkong and Kwangtung; received

his education at Stott's College, Sydney, and under private tutors in Hongkong; came to China in 1903 and joined the law firm of Johnson, Stokes and Master in Hongkong, 1903-09; as representative of an influential group of Hongkong merchants he accompanied Admiral Li Tsun on a visit and survey of Yulinkan, Hainan Island, at that time proposed as a naval base, and also on a survey of the Paracel Islands which lie between Hainan and the Philippines, when these islands were claimed by this expedition on behalf of the Chinese Government, 1909; was engaged in commercial pursuits in Australia, Hongkong and Canton, 1910-22; was co-director of Brewer Laboratories, Worcester, Mass. and Shanghai, 1923-27; he is a life governor of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital in Sydney; member of the Millions Club of New South Wales; holds high Masonic degrees in the New South Wales, the Scottish and several American and the Philippine constitutions; has the distinction of being the youngest Mason ever initiated in the Southern Hemisphere, he being only 18 years and 3 months old at his initiation; is a Royal Arch Mason of the New South Wales, Scottish and American jurisdictions; a member of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; a Knight of Malta and Knight Templar of Edinburgh; Shriner of Aleppo Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Boston; a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, Shanghai Chapter No. 3, etc.; made a tour of the South Sea Islands, Australia, Europe and America, 1922-23 and came to Shanghai in 1924, since which time he has been engaged in commercial pursuits and associated with numerous social activities including the following: founder of the Y's Men's Club of Shanghai, its president, 1924-7 and 1932-3, its chairman of the board of directors for various terms; appointed by the International Association of Y's Men's Clubs in the United States its Regional Director for China, 1931-5; founder and director of the Shanghai Y's Men's Free Baby Clinic, 1927-35; founder and director of the Y.W.C.A. Free Baby Clinic, 1928-32; founder and president of the Chinese Mission to Lepers, 1926-33, director 1934-5; director of the Shanghai Chinese Y.M.C.A., 1924-32; director of the National Committee, Y.M.C.A.'s of China, 1926; director of Shanghai Rotary Club, 1926-3 and on various committees, 1929-35; member of the governing board of the Shanghai Community Church (inter-denominational), 1928-33; director of the National Child Welfare Association of China, 1929-31; director of the Shanghai Dental College, 1930-33; founder member of Amity Lodge, No. 106, A.F. & A.M., Philippine Constitution 1930; director of the Kwangtung Guild and Cantonese Schools in Shanghai since 1929, and the Cantonese Residents' Association since 1934; member of the Shanghai Bankers' Club, Kwangtung Club, Rotary Club, Y's Men's Club, Kiangwan Country Club (resigned), Pan-Pacific Association, China Institute of International Relations, Royal Asiatic Society, Numismatic Society of China, The Connoisseur's Club, Phi Lambda Fraternity, American Returned

Students' Association and various other social organizations; a golf enthusiast, a connoisseur of Chinese art and possessor of a unique collection of antique Chinese porcelain and pictures and ancient Chinese coins; address: Pass. 520, 10 Yu Yuen Road, Shanghai.

Li Yuan-hung

黎元洪字宋卿

LI YUAN-HUNG, ex-President of China.

(See Page 252, 4th Edition).



Li Yung-fang

李榮芳

LI YUNG-FANG, author and university professor; born in Lan Hsien, Chihli, October 29, 1887; received B.A., in 1911, and M.A. in 1913 at Peking University; went to U.S.A. for advanced education; studied in the University of Chicago, 1914-17, summer quarters; after his return, appointed associate professor of Old Testament in Yenching University 1921-28; promoted to be the Dean of the School of Religion, at the same University, 1926-28; he went to England to enter King's College, London University, London, in the winter of 1928; professor in the Department of Biblical Literature and concurrently Head of the Department of Church Administration and Worship, School of Religion, Yenching University, since 1929; author of "The Characters of the Old Testament" "An Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament" "Fragments Excavated in Palestine" and "Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha"; address: Yenching University, Peiping.

Liang Chi-chao

梁啓超

LIANG CHI-CHAO, scholar and reformer.

(See Page 253, 4th Edition).

LIANG HAN-CHAO, Chief Secretary of Legislative Yuan; born at Kaoyao, Kwangtung, 1901; studied at Shanghai College, Shanghai; was graduated from the Canton High Normal College; Secretary of Ministry of Communications; Secretary-General of Central Party Headquarters of the



Liang Han-chao

梁寒操字君默

Kuomintang; Counsellor to the Ministry of Finance, 1927; Secretary and later counsellor to the Ministry of Railways, 1927-31; Director of General Affairs Department of Ministry of Railways, 1931; elected reserve member of the Central Executive Committee, 1931; Chief Secretary of the Legislative Yuan, since Jan. 1933; address: Legislative Yuan, Nanking.



M. T. Liang (Liang Ju-hao)

梁如浩字孟亭

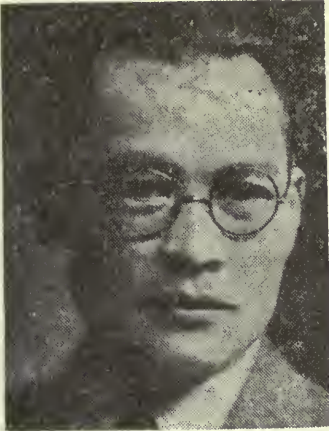
M. T. LIANG, retired Government official; born at Tang-chia, Kwangtung, 1860; was sent to America as a government student, 1874; studied engineering at Steven's Institute of Technology U.S.A. and returned to China in 1881; managing-director of the Shanhaikwan Railway; Customs Taoai of Tientsin, 1907; circuit magistrate of Shanghai, Oct. 1907; chief secretary to the Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, 1908-09; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1912; elected president of the North China International Society of Famine Relief, 1912; high adviser to the Chinese delegation to the Washington Conference, 1921; director-general of the bureau for the rendition of Weihaiwei, 1922; vice-president of the Rotary Club of Tientsin, 1923; chairman of China International Famine Relief Committee, 1923-31; he is now living in retirement at Tientsin.

Lian Lang-hsun

梁潤勳

LIANG LANG-HSUN, retired Government official.

(See Page 254, 4th Edition).



Liang Lei-ya (Liang Lih-ya)

梁烈亞

LIANG LEI-YA, electric engineer; born at Wu-ning, Kwangsi, 1897; director of electrical department, Ministry of Communications, Military Government at Canton, 1920; accompanied the Expeditionary Forces from Canton to Kwangsi, July 1921 and was appointed magistrate of Wu-ning; director of the electrical administration of Kwangsi, 1922; magistrate of Tung Kuan of Kwangtung and concurrently counsellor of the Provincial Government of Kwangtung, 1923; editor of the *Shanghai Independent Weekly*, 1926; civil inspector of districts of Nanhui, Chuansha and Feng Hsien of Kiangsu in connection with the work of improving the administration of these districts and the party organizations, 1927; director of Electrical Administration of Anhwei, 1927-28 and in that capacity, he established a short wave radio station at Wuhu and Anking respectively; transferred to Shantung as director of Electrical Administration and was responsible for the erection of four short wave stations at Tsinan and Tsingtao.



Lone Lianz (Liang Lung)

梁雲字松龍

LONE LIANG, diplomatist, jurist; born in Meihsien, Kwangtung in 1894; received early education at home; attended middle schools at Canton and Tokyo; studied law and economics at the University of London, Cambridge and Aberdeen 1912-21 and obtained degrees of B.A., M.A. and LL.M.; research in Berlin 1921-3; Director of Law School in Canton University and Presiding Judge of the Supreme Court in Canton 1923-5; member of the National Constitution Drafting Commission 1925; President of the Peking School of Law and Political Science and lecturer at Peking University 1926; Judge of the Provisional Court in the Shanghai Settlement, 1927-28; member of the Treaties Commission in the Foreign Office, Nanking, 1928; Councilor of the Chinese Legation at Berlin, 1929-33; at present *Charge de Affaires* at Prague, Czechoslovakia; address: Chinese Legation, Prague, Czechoslovakia.



George Kin Leung (Liang Shi-chien)

梁社乾

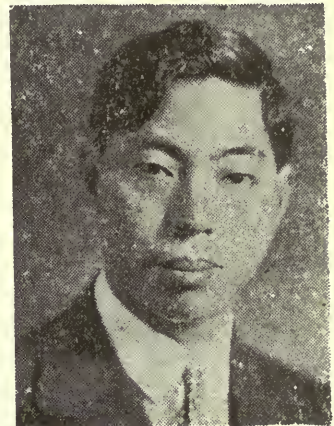
GEORGE KIN LEUNG, critic of the Chinese theatre and short story writer; native of Hsin Hui District, Kwangtung; born in Atlantic City, New Jersey, U.S.A., July 17, 1889; was graduated from the Atlantic City High School in June 1918; studied the work of leading singers, actors, musicians, lecturers and artists in New York City; on his return to China, he has resided in Peiping, Shanghai, Canton, and Hangchow; translated two novelettes from the Chinese into English: *The Lone Swan* and *The True Story of Ah Q*. (published by the Commercial Press, Shanghai); since 1926, he has devoted himself to the Chinese theatre, specializing in the living classic drama of Peking although he has written on various phases such as Cantonese plays, the modern spoken drama, the Chinese talking picture, amusements of the poor, life in Peiping, etc.; the two books: *Mei Lan-fang and Repertoire for the American Tour of Mei Lan-fang*, which were instrumental in introducing the art of the actor to the American public on his tour and which aroused a wide interest in the Chinese theatre, were prepared by him in 1929; his third book *The Chinese Theatre To-day* is now in course of preparation; has contributed articles to *The North-China Daily News* and *The China Journal* (Shanghai), *Pacific Affairs*, *National Geographical Magazine*, and *Asia Magazine* (American), "*The Chinese Actress*" (published in the latter) being quoted by *The Illustrated London News*, *The*

Literary Digest, and translated into Malay in *The Hoakiao*; *The Times* (London) has printed his comments on the theatre and Peiping life; has delivered numerous lectures on the Chinese theatre in Peiping, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hangchow, and Soochow; apart from an unusually complete library on current plays, also scrolls, photographs, rare books, face paintings, newspaper cuttings of the stage, he possesses notes on more than three hundred plays that are covered scene by scene; knows all the leading actors, musicians, playwrights; he is compiling material on the less known beauty spots of Peiping; lives in the famous old garden, the Pan Mou Yuan, situated in 3A Niu P'ai-tsu Hut'ung, inside of Kung Hsien Hut'ung, Peiping.

Liang Shih-i

梁士詒字燕孫

LIANG SHIH-I, Government official.
(See Page 255 4th Edition).



Hubert S. Liang (Liang Shih-shun)

梁士純

HUBERT S. LIANG, social worker and university professor; born at Nanchang, Kiangsi, Aug. 5, 1903; received his early education at Nanchang and Kiukiang in both Government and mission schools; entered William Nast Academy (then known as William Nast College) in 1916 and went to the United States to continue his studies, 1920; he attended the following schools in U.S.A.: Baldwin-Wallace College (Ohio), Depauw University (Indiana), and University of Chicago (Illinois); for a year and a half, he was enrolled as a student in the Ford School of Technology, Michigan; his interest was first in engineering which was later shifted to journalism, publicity and the field of public relations counsel at large; worked in the *Detroit News* from 1926 to 1928 when he returned to China; since his return, he has acted as a special correspondent for the *Detroit News* in Shanghai; appointed secretary of the National Committee of Y.M.C.A.'s of China, spring, 1928; later he became executive secretary of the General Division of the Committee; lectured on journalism in the East China Summer School in Shanghai for two summers, 1928-29 and at the University of Shanghai, 1929-30; lectured on Social Publicity at the Y.M.C.A. Summer School held at Kuling, Kiangsi, summer of 1931; went with Dr. David Z. T. Yui

on a special goodwill mission to the United States in Autumn of 1932 on behalf of Chinese people's organizations in Shanghai; when Dr. Yui broke down in Washington, D.C. in Jan. 1933, he was in charge of the work of the mission; returned to China to confer with leaders of the Government and the people April, 1933 and then went back to the United States to resume the work of the mission; delegate to Norman Harris Institute Conference at Chicago, June, 1933; delegate to Public Affairs Institute Conference at University of Virginia, Virginia, July, 1933; delegate to the 5th Biennial Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations held at Banff, Canada, August 1933; travelled in Europe on way of return to China and arrived at Shanghai, winter, 1933; special correspondent for the *Christian Science Monitor*; special correspondent of *Time Magazine*; now professor at Yenching University, and concurrently dean of the School of Journalism of the same University; author of "Applied Publicity" in Chinese; address: Yenching University, Peiping.



Liang Shu-ming

梁漱溟

LIANG SHU-MING, university professor and social reformer; native of Kweilin, Kwangsi; born at Peking, 1893; did intensive research work in Buddhism and philosophy; served as secretary in the Ministry of Justice of the Peking Government, 1917; taught philosophy in Peking University, 1917-24; founded the Tsaochow High School in Shantung, 1924; refused appointment as a member of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, but accepted appointment as member and concurrently chairman of the Reconstruction Committee of the Canton Branch of the Central Political Council, 1928; Principal of the Kwangtung Provincial 1st Middle School at Canton 1929; founded the Institute of Local Self-Government in Honan and taught at the Institute, 1929-30; chief editor of the *Local Self-Government Monthly* in Peiping, 1929-32; after the Honan Institute was closed, he founded the Shantung Institute of Rural Reconstruction at Tsouping, of which he was head of the Research Department for Rural Reconstruction, 1931 and president, since 1933; devoted himself to the cause of national self-salvation of China; author of "An Introduction to Indian Philosophy," 1919; "Civilization and Philosophy of the Orient and the Occident," 1922; and "Last Chance for the Self-

Salvation Movement of the Chinese People," 1933; address: Institute of Rural Reconstruction, Tsouping, Shantung.



Siuchoh C. Leung (Liang Hsiao-chu)

梁長樹宇小初

SIUCHOH C. LEUNG, religious leader and social worker; born at Fatshan, Kwangtung, May 7, 1889; studied twice in America with Master degrees from Vanderbilt University and the Y.M.C.A. Graduate School; member of Omicron Delta Gamma (American Economic Fraternity); connected with the Canton Y.M.C.A. from 1908-30, and has been its chief executive officer for 12 years; took leading part in numerous movements against licensed gambling, opium smoking, maid-slavery, concubinage and prostitution in Canton; was one time chairman of the Canton Citywide Evangelistic Campaign in 1920; president of the Canton Christian Federation and moderator of the Kwangtung Synod of the Church of Christ in China; attended the meetings of the International Missionary Council in Ratvik, Sweden in 1926, and in Williamstown, Mass., U.S.A., in 1929; studied social and economic conditions in Soviet Russia; was delegate to the World's Student Christian Federation at Nyborg, Denmark in 1926, and at Lake Mohank, N.Y., in 1927; attended the World's conferences of the Y.M.C.A. held in Helsingfors, Finland in 1926 and in Toronto and Cleveland in 1931; Author of "The Emergence of the Labor Problem in China," and the "Psychology of Jesus," at present Acting National General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. of China; address: National Committee of the Y.M.C.A., 131 Museum Road, Shanghai.

Col. Liang Tso-hsun

梁佐勳

COL. LIANG TSO-HSUN, army officer; born at Hainhsin district, Kwangtung, 1896; received his training at Canton and participated in the early revolutionary uprisings; joined the 19th Route Army first as a non-commissioned officer and was soon promoted to the command of a regiment; upon the outbreak of the Shanghai War, he was commander of the 5th Regiment of 60th Division of 19th Route Army and was stationed at Soochow; after extension of the hostilities, his regiment was rushed to Shanghai to defend the North Station which he successfully held against the Japanese attacks for more

than three weeks when the Army finally retired en bloc to Soochow; during the fighting in Chapei, he was responsible for the recapture of the Oriental Library of the Commercial Press; the well-known Chinese machine-gunner "Charlie Chang" belonged to his regiment; after the close of the Shanghai War, he was transferred to Fukien to suppress the Communists in that province; resigned from his post after the collapse of the Independence Movement of the 19th Route Army in Fukien in 1934.



Liang Yuen-ii

梁堇立

YUEN-LI LIANG, Government official; born in 1900 at Sing-Chang, Chekiang; received his preparatory education at Nanyang University, after which he was English editor for the Chung Hwa Book Company; studied for three years at the Comparative Law School, from which he received his LL.B. degree and was elected to Phi Tau Phi, scholastic honor society; studied French and Latin at l'Université l'Aurore; while in the Law School he was for two years editor of the *China Law Review*, 1924-26; assistant editor, *Min Pao*, Peking, 1926; lecturer in political science and English constitutional history, prelegal department, Comparative Law School, 1926-27; chief editor, department of legal publications, Commercial Press, 1926-27; admitted to the Bar, 1927; appointed secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and concurrently chief of the bureau, April, 1927; lecturer on China's international relations, Comparative Law School, 1927-28; appointed secretary to the Ministry of Justice, April, 1928 and in this capacity was detailed to serve on the committee for the revision of the law of nationality, to represent the Ministry in the National Conferences on Education and Finance; appointed judge in the civil division of the Shanghai Provisional Court, Sept. 1928; professor of law at the Comparative Law School teaching international law and Roman law, 1928-29; lecturer in international law at Chih Tze University, Shanghai, 1928-29; appointed secretary at the Chinese Legation, Washington, D.C., May, 1929; served as technical adviser to the Chinese delegation at the 10th Assembly of the League of Nations in Sept., 1929; served as technical adviser to the Chinese delegation at the conference on Codification of International Law at the Hague in March, 1930; Carnegie Teachers Fellow in international law, Harvard Law School, 1930-31; Lecturer on China's inter-

national relations, 1931-32; Technical Adviser to the Chinese Delegation to the Extraordinary Assembly of the League of Nations, 1932; Counsellor of the Executive Yuan, 1933; Senior Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs since 1934; author of "The First Year of the Far Eastern Crisis" and other papers; translator of "The Chinese Supreme Court Decision"; translator into Chinese of Prof. Fenwick's work on International Law; address: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking.



Sze-chun Liao (Liao Shih-cheng)

廖世承字茂如

SZE-CHEN LIAO, university president; born at Kating, Kiangsu, 1893; after his graduation from the Nanyang College Middle School at Shanghai, he entered Tsinghua College at Peking and was sent on a Boxer indemnity scholarship to America, where he attended Brown University and received his Ph.B. and M.A. degrees upon graduation, and Teachers' College, Columbia University; was elected to Sigma XI and awarded James Manning scholarship, 1918; received his Ph.D. degree from Brown University, 1920; upon returning to China, he taught in the High Normal School and later joined National Southeastern University at Nanking as professor of educational psychology and director of the University Middle School; vice-President of Kwang Hua University, Shanghai, since 1930; author of the following books: "Principles of Secondary Education," "Middle School Education in China," "Group Intelligence Tests," (all published by the Commercial Press, Shanghai), "Educational Psychology," (Chung Hua Book Co., Shanghai); he also translated Colvin and Bagley's "Human Behavior" (Chung Hua Book Co.); editor of the secondary education magazine; chairman of the secondary educational committee organised by the Chinese National Association for the Advancement of Education; address: Kwang Hua University, Shanghai.

LIEH WEI, Government official; born at Shao Yang, Hunan; was graduated from the College of Political Science at Tokyo, Japan; he has held the following positions: chief justice of the Kwangsi Local Court; Superintendent of the Changsha Customs Administration; Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Hunan; chief of the Civil Affairs Bureau of Kwangsi



Lieh Wei

栗威字松部

Province; member of the Kwangsi Provincial Government and concurrently director of the Civil Affairs Department; address: Kwangsi Provincial Government, Nanning, Kwangsi.

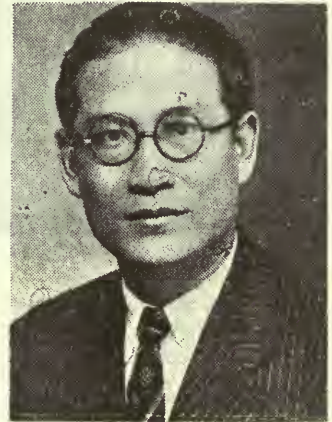


Lien Sing-hai (Lien Shen-hai)

連聲海

LIEN SING-HAI, Government official; born in Hsuen Teh, Kwangtung in 1884; studied in Japan and was graduated in political science and economics from Waseda University in 1916; joined the Tung Meng Hui at age of 20 and took charge of the Cantonese members of that organization in Shanghai in 1910-11; after joining that revolutionary society he became a close follower of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, particularly in Dr. Sun's work in the Straits Settlements before the downfall of the Manchu Dynasty and in Shanghai and Japan after the Second Revolution; upon returning from Japan, he was appointed secretary to the Senate; served as ranking secretary of the Military Government, the Generalissimo's Headquarters and the President's Office 1918-24; chief, bureau of engraving of the Generalissimo's Headquarters and President's Office for several years; upon the reorganization of the National Government he was appointed secretary and later relinquished this position to reorganize the Kwangtung Provincial Government; secretary-general of the Ministry of Communications and early in 1926

secretary-general of the Nationalist Government at Hankow; he also served in the same capacity at Nanking for five months; political vice-Minister of the Ministry of Railways 1929-31; now member of the State Council of the National Government; author of a work on Chinese engraving and co-translator of a number of famous English novels into Chinese; address: c/o National Government, Nanking.



Lin Chao-nan

林超南字標生

LIN CHAO-NAN, judicial official; born at Chieung San, Hainan, Kwangtung, 1894; graduate of Government Law School, Canton, and Law School, Japan; member of the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly; head of Legal Department, Kwangtung Provincial Assembly; high advisor to Kwangtung Provincial Government; Councillor in the Headquarters of the Commander-in-chief of the Kwangtung Army; Commissioner of West River Finance Rehabilitation Office; Councillor in the Generalissimo's Headquarters; Chief of Funds Raising Bureaux of Hsiung San and Suntak districts (Kwangtung); High Procurator of Kwangtung Province; High Procurator of Kwangsi Province; Chief Procurator, Koyui District; Chief Procurator, Chungshai District; Secretary and Councillor in National Government's War Zone Political Committee; Special Commissioner and Investigator to the South Sea Islands; Chief Procurator of First District Court of Fukien High Court; Chief Procurator of Hupeh High Court; President of Kwangsi High Court; Chief Procurator of Kansu High Court, which position he now holds; address: Kansu High Court, Lanchow, Kansu.

LIN CHENG-HSIU, Government official; born at Liao-chung, Liaoning, 1875; when a mere boy, he passed the literary examinations with distinction; after abolition of the examination system, he enrolled in the High Normal College at Mukden where he took a three-year course in mathematics and chemistry and was graduated with honors, being given the degree of Chu-Jen by the Ching Government; after leaving college, he was engaged in educational work for over ten years, having successively served as an instructor in normal colleges, member of the Fengtien Provincial Educational Bureau, inspector of education and president of Liao-Chung School; entered government service and was elected



Lin Cheng-shiu
林成秀字泥塵

member and later vice-president of the Fengtien Provincial Assembly; chief of the Provincial Cadastral Bureau of Mukden and in that capacity, rendered distinguished service in the settlement of many complicated cases pertaining to ownership of lands; served as an adviser to several Civil Governors of Fengtien; assisted the Northeastern Forces in taking over the administration of Hopei after the fall of Yen Hsi-shan and was appointed a member of Hopei Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Reconstruction which positions he held for a considerable time.



Liem Kha-tong (Lin Chia-tung)
林嘉東

LIEM KHA-TONG, overseas Chinese journalist; born at Batang, residency Pekalongan (Java, D.E.I.), August 7, 1905; was graduated from the Dutch Higher Grade School, and Dutch Commercial Evening School, Batavia; editor of the *Malay Business Magazine*; *Reclame & Efficiency Dagang* (Advertising & Efficiency Business Monthly), Batavia; managing director of The Imperial Co., Meester Cornelis; member of the Town Municipality, Meester Cornelis; President of the Hua Chiao Tsing Nien Hui, Batavia; address: 10, Koningin Emmalaan, Meester Cornelis (Batavia, Java, D.E.I.).



Col. Lin Chin
林勁字健民

COL. LIN CHIN, army officer; born at Chungshan, Kwangtung, 1893; graduate of the Paoting Military Officers' College, specializing in infantry tactics; second in command of the 30th Regiment of 10th Division, 1925; chief adjutant officer to the Commander of 24th Division during the Northern Punitive Expedition at Wuchang, 1926 and participated in the battles of Ting-sze-chiao, Wuchang; chief of staff to the Commander of the 26th Division and fought many battles in Kwangtung and Hunan for the suppression of Communists, 1929; director of Nanking Office of the 19th Route Army, 1930 and was soon transferred to the post of Chief Adjutant Officer to the Headquarters of Garrison Commander of Shanghai and Nanking; upon the outbreak of the Japanese Hostilities in Shanghai on Jan. 28, 1931, he was transferred as Chief Adjutant Officer of the Headquarters of the Garrison Commander of Shanghai and Woosung, in which capacity he rendered great service in assisting the 19th Route Army in sending supplies to the front and directing the army communication; last known address: Garrison Headquarters of Shanghai and Woosung, Lunghua, Shanghai.



Ching-jun Lin (Lin Ching-jen)

林景潤

CHING-JUN LIN, university president; born at Hinghwa, Fukien on

March 4, 1898; after receiving his preliminary education in the schools of his native province he attended Fukien Christian College at Foochow, 1916-19; went to America and attended Oberlin College, Ohio, 1919-20; Harvard University, 1920-22; Columbia University, 1922-25; Drew Seminary, New Jersey, 1925-26; on returning to China in 1927 he joined the faculty of Fukien Christian University as lecturer in political science and economics; he was made chairman of the administration commission of the University in 1927 and president of the same institution, since 1928; president of the Fukien Christian Education Association, 1928-34; president of the China Christian Educational Association, 1930-34; author of "The Liaotung Case" and "Open Door Policy"; address: Fukien Christian University, Foochow.



Wilfred Ling (Lin Fang-po)
林芳伯

WILFRED LING, newspaperman; born at Canton, Kwangtung, 1901; received his preliminary education at Hankow; attended the St. John's University Middle School, Shanghai, graduating in 1919; obtained his college education at Boone University, Wuchang and was graduated Cum Laude in 1924; joined the editorial staff of the *Hankow Herald* as a reporter in 1924 and became city editor of the paper in 1925; married Miss Linyin Wei, a Hankow Chinese newspaper correspondent, 1928; Nanking correspondent of the *United Press* and later of the *Reuter's Service*; now correspondent of *Reuters* at Canton; Canton Bureau, *Reuter's Service*, Canton.

LYM FUKYEN, pioneer Chinese aviator; native of Kwangtung Province; first Chinese graduate from the famous Curtiss Aviation School of San Diego, California, U.S.A., graduating in 1913; holder of International Pilot License No. 245; while in America, he flew over many cities and won many trophies for record flights; upon return to China in 1914 he organized the Aviation School in Canton and in 1917 was appointed to a post in the Kwangtung provincial army; in 1928 was appointed to the rank of Colonel in charge of the Technical Department of the Nanking Aviation Bureau; in 1931 was appointed as Brigadier General



Lym Fukyen (Lin Fu-yuan)

林福元

assuming the post as Chief-of-Staff of the Air Force of the First Army Corps stationed in Canton, which position he is still occupying; address: Aviation Division, Headquarters of the 1st Army Corps, Canton.



Lin Hsiang

林襄

LIN HSIANG, educator; born at Shangchen, Honan, 1877; was graduated from the China National Institute at Woosung, Shanghai; instructor in various Government schools in Honan; founder and president for five years of the Honan Provincial Preparatory College for students intending to study abroad; head of the First Section of the Department of Education of Honan and twice acting Commissioner of Education of Honan; now, Director of the Educational Fund Administration Bureau of Honan; has successively served in Honan educational circles for about 30 years and is regarded as one of the most influential educational leaders in that province, nearly all the educational workers now in service in Honan being once his associates or students; address: Honan Educational Fund Administration Bureau, Kaifeng, Honan.

Lin Hsiang

林翔

LIN HSIANG, judicial official.
(See Page 261, 4th Edition)



Y. M. Lin (Lin I-ming)

林逸民

Y. M. LIN, engineer; born at Sun-Wui, Kwangtung in 1896; received his early education at the Canton Christian College (now Lingnan University) and Tangshan Engineering College; received his B.S. degree in engineering from Purdue University, U.S.A., in 1921; commissioner of the public works department of the Canton Municipality, 1923-27; toured Europe and America and studied city planning at Harvard University, 1927-28; on returning to China he was director of the Nanking City Planning Bureau, 1928 and under his direction, the proposed plan of the Capital was made; late in 1929 he was appointed engineer-in-chief of the Hulutao port; he has served at various times as judge of the competitive drawings of the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Auditorium at Canton; member of the Sun Yat-sen Tomb and Park Commission, member of the National Highway Planning Commission of the Ministry of Railways; member of the technical commission of the National Capital Reconstruction Commission; president of the Euro-American Returned Students Association in Canton, 1924-27; president of the Y.M.C.A. at Canton, 1926; director of the Canton Y.M.C.A., 1926 to the present; director of Lingnan University, 1927 to the present; address: Engineering Division, National Capital Reconstruction Commission, 7 Chong Fu Yan, Nanking.

LING KANG-HOU, banker; born at Shanghai, 1875; engaged in early life in educational work for a period of ten years, being promoter of a well-known primary school now affiliated with the Chiao-tung University, Shanghai; held important positions subsequently in political and business circles, including the posts of general manager of the Sin Wah Banking Corporation and the Exchange Bank of China, counsellor to the Government of the Greater Shanghai Municipality, and member of the Executive Committee of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce; is at present secretary-general of the Shanghai Bankers' Association, member and Executive Secretary of the China National



Ling Kang-hou (Lin Kang-hou)

林康侯

Loans Sinking Fund Commission, member of the Board of Supervisors of the Central Bank of China, president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of China, secretary-general of the China National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, member of both the Works and the Chinese Primary Schools Committees of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement of Shanghai; prominent to educational, social and philanthropical work in Shanghai, being a director of a number of universities, hospitals and charitable institutions; address: Bankers' Association, 4 Hongkong Road, Shanghai.



Robert Kho-seng Lim (Lin K'e-sheng)

林可勝

ROBERT KHO-SENG LIM, university professor; son of Lim Boon-keng; educated at Lyon's School, Harrow and George Watson's College, Edinburgh; received the degrees of M.B. and Ch.B. in 1919; Ph.D. degree in 1920; D.Sc. degree in 1924; Goodsir Memorial Fellow (University of Edinburgh) in 1920; Research Fellow at the University of Chicago in 1924; F. R. S. E. lecturer in physiology at the University of Edinburgh 1919-23; professor and head of the department of physiology at Peking Union Medical College from 1924 to the present; editor of the *Chinese Journal of Physiology* in Peking, since 1926; address: Peking Union Medical College, Peiping.



Lin Sen (Lin Shen)

林森字子超

LIN SEN, President of the National Government; born at Foochow, Fukien, 1864; received his education in China and America, where he resided for many years in California; returned to China shortly after the Revolution of 1911 and was elected senator of the first Parliament, 1912-23; joined the Kuomintang while in America and was elected member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang in 1924; after the success of the 1926 Revolution, he was appointed a member of the Chekiang Division of the Central Political Council in 1927 which position he shortly resigned to become a member of the Overseas Affairs Commission in Nanking; member of the State Council of the National Government, since 1928; vice-President of Legislative Yuan, 1928-31; upon the resignation of Hu Han-min from the presidency of the Legislative Yuan in March 1931, he was promoted President; member of the Central Supervisory Committee of Kuomintang since 1929; President of the National Government since 1932; address: National Government House, Nanking.



Lin Shao-nan

林紹楠字顏樹

LIN SHAO-NAN, consular official; born at Ningpo, Chekiang, 1888; received his early education at the International Institute, Shanghai; went to Japan for advanced education and was graduated

from the Meiji University, Tokyo, with B.C.L. degree and the Hosei University with LL.B. degree; participated in the 1911 Revolution and associated with General Chiang Kai-shek, then a major in the 2nd Division of the Shanghai Revolutionary Army; passed the Civil Service Examination for Returned Students in the 4th Year of the Republic and was appointed to various offices in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; under the Nationalist Government he successively held the posts of Superintendent of Customs and Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Nanking, director of the Nanking Surtax Bureau, assistant director of the International Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and acting director of the same department; appointed Consul-General for Formosa in 1930, which position he still holds; address: Chinese Consulate-General, Taihoku, Formosa.



Lin Shih

林實

LIN SHIH, consular official; born at Minhouhsien, Fukien in March, 1883; his early education was in law and political science and later he took up the study of railway administration and was graduated from the Luhan Railway School; joined the Tungmenhui toward the end of the Ching Dynasty and engaged in revolutionary work in the north; member of the staff of Wu Lu-chen, then commander of the Chihli and Shansi forces, 1911-16; chief of the Property Bureau of Revenue Stamp Tax Bureau of Shensi, 1916; commissioner of Industry and director of the Tobacco and Wine Tax Bureau of Shensi, 1917; director of railway department of the Ministry of Communications and concurrently director of the railways built with loans, 1924; director of the railway police bureau and director of the Tatung-Chengtzu Railway, 1924; director of the Pukow-Sinyang Railway and concurrently director of the Lung-Hai and Pien-lo Railways, 1925; Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Honan, 1925; Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Fukien, 1927; councillor of the Ministry of Communications in the Nanking Government and concurrently chairman of the Communications Employees' Affairs Committee and Statutes and Regulations Committee, 1928; acting chief of the postal department of the Ministry of Communications and officiating Director-General of Posts, 1929; councillor of the Ministry of Communications and officiating Director-General of Posts; Consul-General at Paris, since 1934; address: Chinese Consulate-General, Paris, France.



Dr. Kalfred Dip Lum (Lin Tleh)

林壘

KALFRED DIP LUM, Government official and university professor; born in Honolulu, T.H., Dec. 25, 1899; native of Chung-shan, Kwangtung; graduate of Kaiwaena School, Jackson Institute, Iolani College, Honolulu; B.A., University of Hawaii, 1922; M.A., Columbia University, 1923; attended New York University Law School, 1923-25; Ph.D. in government and public law, New York University, 1926; founder and first principal of Min Hon Chinese School, Honolulu, 1917-1922; commissioner of Chinese language schools, Department of Public Instruction, Honolulu, 1922; counsellor and solicitor, Corn Exchange Bank, Chatham Square, New York City, N.Y., 1925-26; instructor and professor of political science, University of Hawaii, 1926-32; on international good-will lecture tour to Japan, China, and the Philippines, 1928; executive secretary of Kuomintang, Hawaii's branch, Honolulu, 1929-32; president of *United Chinese News, Ltd.*, Honolulu, 1930-32; Hawaii's Overseas Chinese delegate to National People's Congress, Nanking, 1931; Hawaii's Kuomintang delegate to Fourth Kuomintang Congress, 1931; visiting professor of political science, Hangchow Christian College, 1931-33; special envoy to inspect Kuomintang and overseas affairs in Hawaii, United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Central and South American countries, 1933; visiting professor of government and international relations, New York University, 1933-34; Hawaii's delegate to Fifth Kuomintang Congress, 1934-35; commissioner of overseas affairs, National Government, Republic of China, since September 1931; and professor and head of the department of public administration, Chiaotong University, since September, 1934; member of Phi Kappa Phi honorary fraternity and various other academic societies; author of "The Evolution of Government in Hawaii," "Outlines of Law," "Methods of Research and Thesis Writing," etc.; Home address: 1020 Pulaa Lane, Honolulu, T.H.; Present address: Commission of Overseas Affairs, Nanking, or Chiaotong University, Shanghai.

LAM CHI HOON, business man; born at Chung Shan, Kwangtung in 1868; received his early education in the schools of his native town and specialized in English; went to Japan and set up an import and export business at Yokohama in 1886 and stayed there until 1908 when he went to Hongkong and opened the Wai Mei



Lam Chi Hoon (Lin Tsi-yuan)

林紫垣

Hong import firm dealing in European dried goods and sundries; in 1914 he was appointed manager for the Sincere Company branch store in Kobe and remained in this position until 1925 when he went to Tientsin and founded the Chung Yuen Co., the first modern department store in North China, and became general manager, which position he still holds; address: Chung Yuen Co., Ltd., Tientsin.



C. E. Lim (Lin Tsung-yang)

林宗揚

C. E. LIM, bacteriologist and hygienist; native of Fukien; born at Penang, Straits Settlements, 1891; matriculated at the University of London in 1911, after which he was awarded the King's scholarship tenable for 5 years at Hongkong University which conferred upon him the M.B., and B.S. degrees in 1916 and elected him as chairman of the University Union; appointed house-physician and house-surgeon to the Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, 1916; took postgraduate studies at the Hongkong Government Bacteriological Institute, 1917; appointed resident medical officer of the model Peking Central Hospital, 1918; was awarded a Rockefeller fellowship from 1919-22 for special study on preparation of the vaccines and serums used in the treatment and prevention of diseases in leading American and European institutions; received D.T.M.

from Liverpool University in 1920 and Dr. P.H. degree from John's Hopkins University in 1921; assistant professor of bacteriology at the Peking Union Medical College and concurrently technical supervisor at the national epidemic prevention bureau, 1927; acting director of the national epidemic prevention bureau 1929; professor of bacteriology and head of the Department of Bacteriology and Immunology at the P.U.M.C., 1930 to date; editor of the *Hongkong University Magazine*, 1914; manager of the *Chinese Students Monthly* in the U.S.A., 1921; and managing editor of the *National Medical Journal of China*, 1928-31; editor of the *Chinese Medical Journal*, since 1932; president of the Chinese Medical Association, 1934-36; writer on public health and immunology and author of "Laboratory Manual in Bacteriology," 1934; address: 55 Tung Tang Tzu Hutung, Peiping.



Jefferson D. H. Lamb (Lin Tung-hai)

林東海字椿賢

JEFFERSON D. H. LAMB, Government official, born in Canton in 1894; educated in Canada and the United States; graduated from Phillips, Vanderbilt, Yale and Lanier Universities with the Degrees of B.A., M.A., Ph.D., and J.D.; member of the Kuomintang; director of the Publicity Department of the Kuomintang in New York; after his return to China, he was first engaged in teaching and was professor in various universities, such as Nanking, Wu-Han and Yenching; author of "The Development of Workmen's Compensation Legislation in the United States and Canada," "The Development of the Agrarian Movement and Agrarian Legislation in China," and "The Development of the Labor Movement and Labor Legislation in China"; member of the Treaty Commission and later Senior Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; adviser to the Ministry of Industries, 1933; member of the Special Mission to Sinkiang and Russia, 1933; counsellor of the Special Mission to Tibet for offering Sacrifices to the late Dalai Lama, 1934; at present councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; address: 41 Huang Li Hsiang, Hansimen, Nanking.

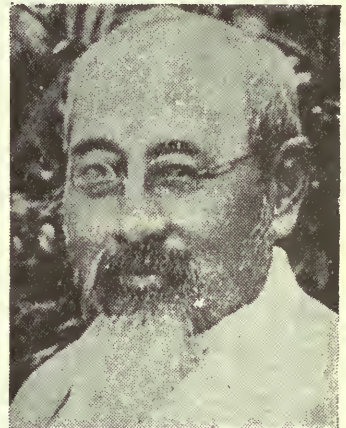
LYNN TONG-SIH, Government official; native of Fukien; graduate, University of Paris; attache to the Chinese Legation, Paris, 1902 and secretary, 1905-09; First Secretary of



Lynn Tong-sih (Lin Tung-shih)

林桐實

the Special Mission sent to Belgium, Denmark, Spain and Sweden, August, 1909; First Secretary to the Chinese Legation, France, 1910; Charge d'Affaires in France 1911; Charge d'Affaires in Portugal, Cuba and Brazil, 1912-17; Adviser on Foreign Affairs to the President, 1918; Assistant-director of the Political Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; received the rank of Ministre Plenipotentiaire 1919; Secretary-General of the National Labor University, 1930; Chief of Protocol and Assistant-Director of the Department of General Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, since 1932; address: General Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking.



Lim Boon-keng (Lin Wen-ching)

林文慶

LIM BOON-KENG, educator and writer; born at Singapore, October 18, 1869, his grandfather being a native of Fukien; won scholarship in Straits Settlements which enabled him to attend the Universities of Edinburgh and Cambridge; was graduated from Edinburgh in 1892 with M.B. and C.M. (first class honors) degrees and while there was elected president of the Royal Medical Society; returned to the Straits in 1893 and in 1895 elected Chinese member of the Legislative Council; started Chinese Cultural Society (Chung Hwa Hwe Kuan) all over Malaya and later the Association for Straits-born Chinese, of which he was president for

many years; made honorary member of the Java Society; in 1911, at the request of the Chinese Government he organized the Hygiene Exhibition at Dresden and took charge of the Hygiene Institute in Peking; was also a delegate to the Italian Exhibition; he was successively adviser to the Ministries of Interior and Foreign Affairs and when the Republic was established Dr. Sun Yat-sen appointed him president of the Board of Health; in Singapore he helped found Chinese banks, assurance companies, plantations and other businesses; vice-president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Singapore; lecturer at King Edward VII Medical College in Straits and Federated Malay States and member Committee on Raffles College, Singapore; president of the University of Amoy; editor-in-Chief of the *Chinese Nation*, Shanghai 1930; he is recipient of the following decorations: Commandership of the Crown of Italy, Albertus Medal of Saxony, Order of the British Empire, Second Class Wen-Hu and Chiao-Ho besides a degree of LL.D. from Hongkong University; he is writer of many articles and author of the following books: "The Chinese Crisis from Within," "Tragedies of Eastern Life," "The New China" and is translator of "The Li Sao"; address: c/o Amoy University, Amoy, Fukien.



Lin Yi-chung

林翼中

LIN YI-CHUNG, Government official; born at Hopu, Kwangtung; graduate of the Canton Normal College; member and secretary of the executive committee of the Party Headquarters attached to the 11th Division of the Nationalist Army; director of the organization department of the Party Headquarters of the Canton Special Municipality; director of Party Affairs of the Canton Special Municipality; member of the executive committee of the Third Session of the Canton Party Headquarters and concurrently director of the publicity department of the same; member of the executive committee of the Fourth Session of the Canton Party Headquarters and concurrently member of the mass training committee of the same; principal of the Provincial Middle School at Lienchow; director of municipal affairs bureau of Taosching Municipality; director of the political affairs department attached to the 11th Division of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army; instructor in political science of the Central Military and Political Academy

at Whampoa; member of the reconstruction committee of the Canton Division of the Central Political Council; chief instructor in political science of the cadets corps of the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the 8th Route Nationalist Revolutionary army; now, member of the Kwangtung Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Civil Affairs, member of the Executive Committee of the Kwangtung Provincial Party Headquarters and member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang; address: Department of Civil Affairs, Kwangtung Provincial Government, Canton.



Lim Glok-keng (Lin Yu-chin)

林玉經

LIM GIOK-KENG, overseas merchant; native of Fukien; born at Poelau Tello, Padang, South Sumatra, 1889; educated at the Malay Government School; worked in various business firms at Padang for 12 years; joined the Singer Sewing Machine Company in 1914, first serving as a managing salesman in Lampong and later as district manager of the Company for the Lampong and Benkoelen territories; left that Company in 1920 and started his own business which later became very successful and opened two branches, one at Semarang and the other at Benkoelen; in addition to his own business at Telok Betong Merk Kim Goan, he is also acting as agent of N.V. Catz Java Trading Company, Batavia; N.V. General Motors, Java, Handel Mij., Tandjong Priok; N.V. Oliefabriek "Archa," Batavia; De Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij and Distributor of The Dunlop Rubber Co., Batavia; he is president of Tionghoa Siang Hwee (Chinese Commercial Society), Telok Betong; advisor to the Chinese Commission on Overseas Affairs in Nanking and to the Chinese Consulate of the Republic of China, Palembang; address: Merk Kim Goan, Telok-Betong, (Lampong), South Sumatra.

V. FONG LAM, engineer; born at Canton, Kwangtung, 1891; went to America in 1909, where he spent five years in Massachusetts Institute of Technology studying naval construction; following his graduation, he worked for three years in the New London Ship and Engine Co., and the New York Shipbuilding Co., to secure practical training; upon returning to



V. Fong Lam (Lin Yun-fang)

林允方

China in 1919, he organized Lam, Glines & Company, with himself as manager (a concern acting as contractor, architect and trader); mean-while, he served as director of the Eastern Hide and Leather Co.; business manager of the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, Shanghai; he is a member of the Rotary Club at Shanghai, associate member of the Institute of Naval Architects of London and of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers of America; he is now in retirement.



Lin Yutang

林語堂

LIN YUTANG, author, philologist and critic; born at Changchow, Amoy, 1895; studied at St. John's University from 1911, graduating in 1916; teacher at Tsing Hua College, 1916-19; associate editor of the "Chinese Social and Political Science Review," 1918; took postgraduate philological studies at Harvard 1919-20, receiving A.M. in absentia in 1921; travelled in France, 1920; studied at Jena, Germany, in the spring of 1921; studied indogermanic philology under Sievers and Streitberg at Leipzig, 1921-23, receiving Dr. Phil. in 1923; returned to China and became professor of English philology at Peking National University, 1923-26; lecturer on philology at Peking National Normal University, 1923-26; dean of Peking National Women's Normal University and head of English depart-

ment, 1926; left Peking with the general exodus of radical professors in 1926; became dean of Arts College of Amoy University and seriously started reforms; became wise and joined the Wuhan Government as secretary of Foreign Affairs Ministry under Eugene Chen in 1927; became managing editor of the "People's Tribune" after the Wuhan-Communist split in July 1927; left politics after the success of the revolutionists and devoted himself exclusively to writing; joined the Academia Sinica (National Research Academy) in 1930 as foreign-language editor and research fellow in philology; contributing editor to the "China Critic" and columnist for the "Little Critic"; first inventor of indexing system for Chinese characters; co-worker on the official romanization system; author of "Philological Essays," "Critical Essays" and other volumes in Chinese; "Kaiming English Books" and "War-Time Essays"; playwright of "Confucius and the Queen of Wei," which precipitated a ministerial investigation at the birthplace of Confucius; founder and editor of *The Analects Fortnightly* (*Lunyü*), a magazine devoted to the promotion of humour in China, since 1932; founder and editor of *This Human World* (*Jenchienshih*), a magazine devoted to the promotion of the familiar style, since 1934; author of "My Country and My People"; address: 43A Edinburgh Road, Shanghai.



C. P. Ling (Ling Cheng-ping)

林振彬字吟秋

C. P. LING, advertising director; born at Foochow, Fukien, 1896; received his early education at the Anglo-Chinese College in his native city; passed the competitive examination given by the Fukien provincial authorities in 1910 and was sent the following year to Tsing Hua College in Peking to study; after graduating from Tsing Hua in 1916, he was sent on a Boxer Indemnity scholarship to the United States for higher education; attended the University of Rochester, New York, and was graduated with highest honors in 1918; he was elected to both Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Upsilon; finished his post-graduate work at Columbia, where he received his M.A. degree and later attended New York University, specializing in psychology and advertising; returned to China in 1922 and has since become one of the leading members of the advertising profession; from 1919 to 1922, he was connected with several advertising agencies in New York and from 1922 to 1926, he served

in the Commercial Press, Ltd. as manager of the China Publicity Company, and as manager of Commercial Press, Hongkew Branch; in 1926, he resigned from the Commercial Press, Ltd., and founded the China Commercial Advertising Agency, of which he is now proprietor and general manager; this agency is now in close touch with over 100 publications in China, and directs the advertising campaigns in this country for a number of well-known manufacturers, both local and abroad; during the past four years, he has been a lecturer on advertising at the Downtown School of Commerce, University of Shanghai; in the years 1931-33, he served as a director of the Bakerite Company, Ltd., Inc., U.S.A.; he is now member of the Shanghai Bankers' Club, American University Club, Pan-Pacific Association and other social organizations; address: China Commercial Advertising Agency, 2 Hongkong Road, Shanghai.



Chi-chun Lin (Ling Chi-chun)

凌其峻

CHI-CHUN LIN, ceramic engineer; born at Shanghai, Kiangsu, 1897; attended Tsinghua College, Peking, 1911-16; the Iowa State College, U.S.A. 1916-17; Ohio State University, 1917-19, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of ceramic engineering; while in America, he worked in the Mosaic Tile, Ohio, 1919-20 and was appointed research ceramic engineer of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y.; upon his return to China in 1921, he investigated the pottery industries at Ishun and Chingteh, Kiangsi, under the auspices of the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai; also made personal visits to some ten different provinces, investigating clay mining, brick and tile manufacture and other ceramic industries; engineer of the Ta Hu Cement Company, Wushih; one of the founders and engineer of the National Pottery Company, Shanghai; he is a member of the American Ceramic Society, the Chinese Society of Chemical Industries, committee on geological survey and provincial bureau of education and industry of Kiangsu; author of several technical papers on pottery engineering.

H. H. LING, railway engineer; born in Canton, 1894; was graduated from Nanyang University (now Chiao Tung University), Shanghai in 1915 with B.Sc. degree in Civil Engineering; went to America, studying Structural



H. H. Ling (Ling Hung-hsun)

凌鴻勛

Engineering and obtaining practical experience in the American Bridge Co.; after returning to China, he entered the Government Railway service as a bridge engineer of the Peking-Hankow Railway, and Technical Expert of the Ministry of Communications; Professor of Structural Engineering, Dean and later President of Nanyang University, Shanghai, 1923-27 and in the latter capacity, he inaugurated the Industrial Research Laboratory from a fund granted by the American Boxer Indemnity Commission; Director of the Wuchow Public Works Department, Kwangsi, 1927-28; Director, Construction Department, Lunghai Railway, completing a section of 72 Km. from Lingpao to Tungkwan in the western section of the line, and later, Director and Engineer-in-Chief of the Tungkwan-Sianfu section (181 Km.) of the Lunghai Railway; now Director and Engineer-in-Chief of the Chuchow-Shaohow Section (450 Km.) of the Canton-Hankow Railway now under construction; a member of the Chinese Institute of Engineers, and a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.



Ling Ping

凌冰字濟東

LING PING, diplomatic official; born at Ku Shih Hsien, Honan, in July, 1894; received his early education at home and then went to Nankai College

at Tientsin where he was graduated in 1912; studied at Leland Stanford University, 1913-16 and received his A.B. degree; elected to Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholastic fraternity; attended Columbia University, 1916-17 and received the degree of Master of Pedagogy; continued his research in pedagogical psychology at Clark University, 1917-19 and received his Ph.D. degree; returned to China and was dean of Nankai University, 1919-22 when he was appointed Commissioner of Education of Honan; after a short time, he resigned and returned to Nankai University; again appointed Commissioner of Education of Honan in 1927 and concurrently member of the executive committee of Honan Provincial Government and president of Chung San University, Kaifeng; appointed vice-president of the treaty revision commission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1928; chief delegate to negotiate with Belgium for the rendition of the Belgian Concession at Tientsin, 1929; Chinese Minister to Cuba, 1929-35; recalled to serve in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, summer, 1935; decorated by the Government of Belgium with the Grand Cross of Leopold II, 1930; author of "Feeble Mindedness and Heredity," "Public Schools and the War" and "Outline of Psychology of Children"—the latter being in Chinese; address: c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking.



D. Y. Lin (Ling Tao-yang)

凌道揚

D. Y. LIN, agricultural and forestry expert, Government official; born at Pao-an, Kwangtung, 1888; graduated from St. John's University, Shanghai, 1909; B.Sc. in agriculture, Massachusetts State College, U.S.A., 1912; M.F. Yale University, 1914; studied German forestry, 1914; secretary and lecturer on conservation, China Famine Relief Committee, 1915; technical expert, Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, Peking, 1917; Professor of forestry, University of Nanking and concurrently Supervisor of reforestation work at Purple Mountain for I Nung Hui, 1918; Commissioner of Forestry for Shantung and concurrently forester in the Ministry of Communications on railroad forestry matters, 1919; technical delegate to the Shantung Negotiations on agricultural and forestry matters, 1922; Director, Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry, Tsingtao, 1923; Dean of Forestry, Peiping University, 1929; Director, Kiangsu Forest Service and concurrently Dean of Forestry, Central University, 1930; Chairman, Chinese

Forestry Association, 1932-34; member, National Agricultural Extension Commission, 1933-34; Chairman, National Forestry Research Committee, 1934; China's delegate to the Fifth Pacific Science Congress, held in Vancouver, B.S., 1933, and was elected chairman of the Standing Committee on Forest Resources of the Pacific Science Council; Director, Forestry Bureau of the Ministry of Industries and concurrently Superintendent of Relief for the Ningshu (Nanking) area since 1931; author of "Elements of Forestry," "Manual of Forestry," "Economic Features of Chinese Agriculture," "Tsingtao Agricultural and Forestry Work," "Ningshu Farm Relief," etc.; he is active also in social and philanthropic work, being vice-Chairman of Nanking Y.M.C.A.; director of Nanking Amateur Athletic Club, Member, Standing Committee of Central Rural Granary Cooperative Society; Chairman of Ningshu Agricultural Relief Association; and Director of Chu-yung Colonization Association for the relief of famine sufferers; address: c/o Ministry of Industries, Nanking.



Herman Chan-en Liu (Liu Chan-en)

劉湛恩

HERMAN CHAN-EN LIU, educator and college president; born at Hanyang, Hupeh in 1896; after receiving his preliminary education in mission schools, he attended Soochow University from which he was graduated with B.Sc. degree in 1918; he then went to America and entered Chicago University and took his M.A. degree; he then went to Columbia University, New York and entered Teachers' College, from which he was graduated in 1922 with Ph.D. degree; upon his return to China he was appointed national educational secretary to the National Committee Y.M.C.A., which position he held until 1928; secretary to the Chinese Government educational commission to the United States during the Washington Conference on limitation of armament and Far East questions, serving as a representative of the Chinese student organizations; chief delegate from China to the world Y.M.C.A. conference at Helsingfors, Finland in 1926 following which he travelled extensively in Europe studying educational problems; served for a time as professor of education at the Great China and Kwanghua Universities and was research director of the National Vocational Educational Association; married Miss Frances Wong, who is also actively engaged in educational and social service work;

author of several books and pamphlets on educational subjects, including "Citizen Training Series," "Vocational Guidance," "Co-education," "Non-Verbal Tests for Use in China," etc.; attended the world educational conference at Geneva in 1929 as delegate from China, following which he travelled extensively in America and Europe to study educational problems; in 1933 he was a delegate from China to the Banff Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations; he is one of the founders of the China Institute of International Relations and of the Anti-Civil War League of China; at present, President of the University of Shanghai; address: University of Shanghai, Shanghai.



Mrs. Liu Chan-en

劉王立明

MRS. HERMAN C. E. LIU, welfare worker; born at Tai Hu, Anhwei, Jan. 2, 1897; was graduated from the Knowles School, Kiukiang and Northwestern University, U.S.A.; president of the Women Suffrage Association of China; vice-president of the Birth Control League of China; board member of the discharged prisoners' aid society; general secretary of Women's Christian Temperance Union of China; founder of Shanghai Settlement house for beggars and slave girls; editor-in-chief of *Temperance Monthly*; author of "Happy Home"; married to Herman C. E. Liu, president of University of Shanghai; address: Woman's Christian Temperance Union of China, 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai; or the University of Shanghai, Shanghai.

Liu Chao

劉紹宇逸博

LIU CHAO, retired Government official.

(See Page 268, 4th Edition).

LIU CHEN-HOU, army officer; born at Chien-yang, Szechuen, 1885; was graduated from the Japanese Military Officers' Academy, 1908; passed the Imperial Examinations and was given the degree of Chu-Jen, 1909; chief staff officer of the Yunnan Revolutionary Army during the first Revolution, 1911-12; garrison commander of Chungking, Szechuen and concurrently commander of 2nd division of the Szechuen Army, 1913-16; joined Yunnan Revolt against



Liu Chen-hou

劉存厚字積之

Yuan Shih-kai, 1915; Military Governor of Szechuen, 1917-24; made a full-general, 1924; Inspector-General of Szechuen Army, 1924.



Liu Chen-hua

劉鎮華字雪亞

GENERAL LIU CHEN-HUA, Government official; born at Kung-hsien, Honan, 1883; graduate of the Peiyang Normal School and the Peking Law College; founded the Chungchow Middle School in Honan; during the 1911 Revolution, he organized the Honan and Shensi Allied Army to join the Revolutionary Forces and rendered great service to the cause of Revolution; after establishment of the Republic, he was made Commander of the Chen Sung Chun Army and concurrently Circuit Magistrate of the Ho-Loh Circuit in Honan; appointed Civil and Military Governor of Shensi in 1918 and was given the rank of Marshal; during the Northern Punitive Expedition in 1927, he served as Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Route Revolutionary Army and Field Commander of the 8th Army and concurrently member of the Honan Provincial Government and Commissioner of Reconstruction for Honan; in 1928, he was transferred to the post of Commander-in-Chief of the 11th Route Army and member of the Peiping Political Council; toured

Europe and America in 1930, studying political conditions; since return to China, he has successively served as Bandit-suppression Commissioner in the border regions of Honan, Shensi and Shansi; Bandit-suppression Commissioner in the border regions of Shensi, Honan and Hupeh; now, Commander-in-Chief of the Bandit-suppression Forces in the border regions of Hupeh, Honan and Anhwei and concurrently Chairman of the Anhwei Provincial Government; address: Anhwei Provincial Government, Anking, Anhwei.



Liu Chen-hua (Liu Hsien-chou)

劉振華字仙洲

LIU HSIEN CHOU (Liu Chen Hua), ex-university president; born at Wansien, Chihli, 1890; was graduated from Yu Teh School, Paoting, 1912; attended the Peking Government University for one year and half; won a four-year scholarship in Hongkong University, where he studied mechanical engineering and was graduated with B.Sc. in Engineering with first class honors, 1918; taught at Yu Teh School at Paoting for three years and during this time, he invented two irrigating machines which were awarded certificates of honor by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and by the Chihli provincial exhibition of engineering products held at Tientsin; professor in Chihli University, 1921; president of Peiyang University, 1924; head professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Northeastern University, Mukden, 1928; Secretary and lecturer, T'angshan Chiao Tung University, T'angshan, 1931; professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, National Tsinghua University, Peiping, 1932; author of "Applied Mechanics"; "Steam Engines"; "Internal Combustion Engines"; "Theory of Machines"; "Empirical Design"; (Commercial Press); and "English and Chinese Terminology of Mechanical Engineering" (Tsinghua University Press); address: National Tsinghua University, Peiping.

FRANK CHI HSING LIU, agricultural expert; born at Hankow, Hupeh, 1902; graduate of Boone University Middle School in 1918 and of Tsinghua College in 1922; went to America, where he studied agricultural administration and research at the Iowa State College of Agriculture, 1922-23; was graduated



Frank Chi-hsing Liu (Liu Chi-hsin)

劉騷行

from the University of Wisconsin with B.S. A. degree, 1924; received his practical experience in experiment station work in the United States Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Maryland, 1924-25 and at Armour & Co., Chicago, studying the packing industry, 1925; received his M.Sc. degree at Cornell University, 1926; went to Europe to study agricultural conditions, 1926; returning to China, he became a secretary in the Kiangsi Provincial Government and general superintendent of forests, 1926; secretary of the labor department of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, 1927; secretary of the general affairs department of the Military Council, 1927; secretary of the Nationalist Naval Headquarters, 1928; director-general of Hupeh agricultural and forestry experiment stations, since 1928.



Liu Chi-wen

劉紀文字兆銘

LIU CHI-WEN, Government official; born in Kwangtung, in 1889; received his preliminary education in his native district after which he went to Japan in 1909 and studied at Chih Cheng Institute and later at the College of Law and Political Economy until 1914; on returning to China he became a follower of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and worked for the revolutionary cause for some ten years; during this time he

was successively director of the Bureau of the Treasury of the Kwangtung Military Government; chief of the Audit Bureau of Canton City; chief of the Board of Military Supplies in the Ministry of War; director of the Audit Department of the Generalissimo's Headquarters; he went to England in 1923 and studied at London University and Cambridge University; while abroad he was appointed special investigator of the municipal administrations of Europe and America and made investigation in the larger cities; returned to China in 1926 and was appointed a member of the Kwangtung Provincial Government and concurrently chief of the Board of Agriculture and Labor; during the Northern Expedition in 1926 he was chief of the Bureau of Military Supplies at the front as well as Chairman of the superintendent committee and chief of the Audit Bureau of the Provisional Headquarters of the Generalissimo; when the National Government was established at Nanking in 1926, he was appointed the first Mayor of the Nanking Special Municipality and was shortly afterward elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Kuomintang of the Nanking Special Municipality; he was also a member of the National Reconstruction Commission of the National Government, director of the Road Construction Bureau of Nanking and chairman of the Military Surgeon Supervisory Committee of the Central Military Council; he was reappointed Mayor of Nanking in July, 1927 after having tendered his resignation the previous year; elected a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, 1929; he was also a member and general secretary of the City Planning and Construction Committee of Nanking and a member of the Mausoleum Administration Committee of Nanking; appointed Superintendent of Customs at Shanghai, 1930; appointed member of the Southwest Political Council, member and general secretary of Southwest Executive Committee of Central Kuomintang, and member of the Commission of Kwangtung River Conservancy in 1932; in the same year he was appointed Mayor of Canton Municipality, which post he still holds; address: Canton Municipal Government, Canton.



Liu Chih
劉哲

LIU CHIH, Government official; born in Kirin, 1892; received his advanced education at the Peking Government University; member of the House and

later of the Senate of the Peking Parliament; Civil Governor of Kirin; Minister of Education of the Peking Government under the late Chang Tso-lin, 1927-28; member of the board of directors of the Chinese Eastern Railway; member of the Political Council of the Three Eastern Provinces; president of the Polytechnic Institute, Harbin, 1930-31; member of the Peiping Political Council, 1933-35; member of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, since Dec. 1935.

Liu Chih-chow

劉治洲字定五

LIU CHIH-CHOW, retired Government official.

(See Page 272, 4th Edition).



Liu Chih-lu

劉志陸

LIU CHIH-LU, retired army officer; born at Meihsien, Kwangtung, 1890; after graduating from the Canton Military Academy, he was commissioned as a staff officer in the Kwangtung Army and was soon promoted to the rank of a general; defense commissioner of Swatow, Kwangtung and in this capacity, he constructed modern highways, water systems and many other kinds of public utilities at Swatow; participated in the various campaigns of the Northern Punitive Expeditions; fought in Shantung during the Tsinan Incident, 1928; he is now engaged in business in Shanghai.

HSI-SHAN LIU, railway engineer; born at Shanghai, Kiangsu, 1885; studied at the Anglo-Chinese College at Shanghai and later at the Shanhaikwan Railway College, graduating from the latter in 1900; joined the British Weihaiwei regiment as a cadet and interpreter and received the rank of military sergeant in 1902; assistant police superintendent of the commercial port of Tsinan, Shantung, 1903; aide-camp to the Viceroy of Chihli; sectional engineer of the Lotung Railway and acting locomotive engineer of the Lunghai Railway, 1908; secretary and engineer-in-charge of the technical department of the Szechuen-Hankow Railway, 1917; corresponding secretary in Hankow of the Association of Chinese and American Engineers;



Hsi-shan Liu (Liu Chin)

劉晉字錫三

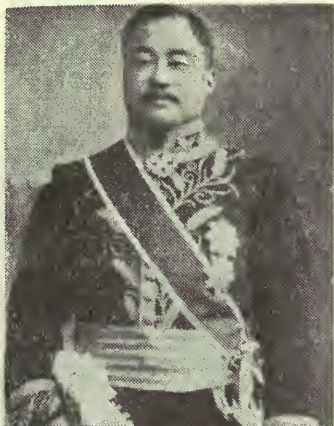
member of the board of directors of the Hankow Y.M.C.A.; Hankow agent and correspondent of the *Far Eastern Times* at Peking.



Liu Chin-yl

劉敬宜

LIU CHIN-YI, railway official; born at Kaifeng, Honan, 1885; went to America on a Honan Provincial Government scholarship in 1918 and studied engineering at Michigan University, graduating in 1922; worked in Continental Motors as a student engineer for two years after graduation; returned to China in 1924; successively served as professor at Northeastern University, Peking Law College and Peking Engineering College; aviation expert at the Northeastern Aviation Bureau; editor of the *Aviation Monthly* and counsellor at the Headquarters of the 3rd and 4th Group Armies of the Fengtien Forces; Commissioner of Industries of the Honan Provincial Government, director of the Honan Provincial Conservancy Bureau; director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau attached to the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Chihli Peace Preservation Forces and vice-Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture and Industry of Peking Government, 1927; counsellor at the Headquarters of the Commander of the Northeastern Frontier Defense Force, 1928; director of works department of the Chinese Eastern Railway, 1929-31.



Liu Ching-jen

劉鏡人字士熙

LIU CHING-JEN, retired diplomatic official; born at Paoshan, Kiangsu, 1868; after his graduation from the Language School of the Kiangnan Arsenal at Shanghai and the Language School at Peking, he was sent to London as a student interpreter at the Chinese Legation and later transferred to the Legation at Paris; counsellor to the Legation at Petrograd and for a time Charge d'Affaires 1906-08; Chinese Minister to Holland, 1911; Chinese Minister to Russia, 1912-18; appointed Chinese Minister to Japan, but declined to assume the post, 1919; president of the commission on Russian affairs and vice-president of the commission on foreign affairs, 1922-26; he is now in retirement.



C. S. Liu (Liu Ching-shan)

劉景山字竹君

C. S. LIU, Government official; born at Tientsin, Chihli, 1882; studied at the Peiyang University, 1903-05; went to America as a Government student in 1905; attended the University of Pennsylvania majoring in political economy, 1905-10, graduating with B.S. and M.A. degrees; returned to China in 1910 and was appointed auditor of the Kiangsu Provincial Bank; later, professor in the Commercial College in Tientsin; joined the Customs at Chefoo as chief of the foreign affairs department; assistant chief of the audit and accounts division of the Ministry of Communications, 1913; technical

expert in the same Ministry, 1914; senior secretary of the same Ministry, 1915; joined Ministry of Communications and became chief of the audit and accounts division of the Railway department, 1917; chairman of the traffic conference, 1918; re-appointed chief of the audit and accounts division of the Railway department, 1919; vice-chairman of the Chinese Eastern Railway Commission and special deputy to assist in the organization of the University of Communications, 1920; vice-President of the Chinese Eastern Railway, June, 1921; re-joined the Ministry of Communications as chief of the railway department, Dec. 1921, and concurrently served on the various commissions in the Ministry; appointed expert of the financial re-organization commission under the Cabinet, 1923; joined the Bank of Communications, with which he was connected for a considerable time; chairman of the Hupeh-Hunan Railway Rehabilitation Association, 1931-33; director of the Northwestern Office of the National Economic Council at Sian, 1933-35; address: National Economic Council, Nanking.

Liu Chu-hsiang

劉楚湘字夢澤

LIU CHU-HSIANG, Government official.

(See Page 274, 4th Edition).



Liu Chung-chieh

劉崇傑字子楷

LIU CHUNG-CHIEH, diplomatic official; born at Ming-hou, Fukien, 1882; after his graduation from Waseda University in Japan, he was appointed counsellor to the Board of Education; secretary to the Chinese Legation at Tokyo; Consul-General at Yokohama; upon establishment of the Republic, he was appointed First Secretary and then promoted Counsellor to the Chinese Legation at Tokyo, and afterwards Chargé d'Affaires at Tokyo until 1916; chief of a commission in charge of Foreign Affairs at Tsinanfu and Tsingtao, end of 1914; chief of the diplomatic section at the Headquarters of the Republican Army against the Monarchical Restoration at Peking, 1917; Councillor in the Cabinet and concurrently in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1917-19; technical adviser to the Chinese Delegation at the Versailles Peace Conference, 1918-19; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain and Portugal, 1920-28;

Ambassador on special mission to Portugal, 1925; Counsellor to the Chinese Assessor to the Commission of Enquiry of the League of Nations in Manchuria, March-July, 1932; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, June 1932-Aug. 1933; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Germany, 1933-35; transferred as Minister to Austria, Oct. 1935; was given the rank of Ambassador in Aug., 1933; decorated by the Governments of China, Greece, Italy, Japan, Portugal and Spain; address: Chinese Legation, Warsaw, Austria.



Liu En-ke

劉恩格字經門

LIU EN-KE, retired Government official; born at Liaoyang, Liaoning, 1886; studied law in Japan; chief of the law bureau of Fengtien province, 1912; member of Lower House of Parliament, 1913; member of the Kuomintang; member of the drafting committee to draft a permanent constitution for China; opposed Yuan shih-kai's monarchical movement, 1915; secretary to the Military Governor of Fengtien, 1916; member and later vice-speaker of the Lower House of the Parliament 1918-20; representative of the Northern delegation to the Internal Peace Conferences at Shanghai, 1918; circuit magistrate of the Hsin-Ho circuit of the Chihao special area, 1921; resumed his seat in the Parliament upon its reconconvocation by Li Yuan-hung, 1922; no response to inquiries has been received since 1922.

GEN. LIU FENG-CHI, army officer; born at Hai-ping, Honan; entered army service, 1917; received advanced training at a Cadets' School established by Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang in Peking and was graduated from that School; served through various grades in the Kuominchun Army and participated in the battle of Nankow Pass against the Fengtien Army; appointed commander of the 16th Mixed Brigade (which was formerly commanded by Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang in 1917), 1927; promoted Commander of the 4th Division of Cavalry Force of the Kuominchun the same year and fought many battles against the Shantung Army of the late Gen. Chang Chun-chang during the Northern Punitive Expedition; appointed Commander of the 1st Army of Cavalry Force with the rank of Full General.



Gen. Liu Feng-chi

劉鳳岐字鳴梧

1929; upon reorganization of the Army as the 1st Cavalry Division in 1930, he remained as commander of the Division which post he still retains; address: Headquarters of the 1st Cavalry Division, Lu-Yi Hsien, Honan.



Liu Hai-sou

劉海粟

LIU HAI-SOU, artist; born at Changchow, Kiangsu, 1895; following his graduation from a primary school at Changchow at age of 13, he came to Shanghai and attended a Middle School; at age of 16, he established the Shanghai Academy of Fine Arts; in 1913, he gave a maiden exposition of his productions at Shanghai; in 1916, the Academy of Fine Arts (now known as Shanghai College of Fine Arts.) held an exposition at which his nude paintings were first exhibited, which aroused considerable adverse criticisms and one critic stigmatised him as the "Rebel of Arts"; in 1917, he attended the First Exposition of Japanese Imperial Fine Arts Museum and remained in Japan for several years to study arts; in 1920, he lectured on modern arts at the Peking Government University and Peking High Normal School; in 1927, he paid his second visit to Japan and held an exhibition of his paintings there; in 1929, he was commissioned by the Ministry of Education to study art education in Europe and at the same time to conduct further research into

European arts; in this capacity, he visited the arts academies and galleries in France, Italy, Germany, Belgium and Switzerland; his works were qualified at the Salon d'Automne and in 1930-31, were again qualified at the gallery of Le Salon des Tuileries; his representative productions "Snow of Luxemburg" and "Gem of First Water" were purchased by the French Government; in March 31, he gave an exposition at the Frankfurt University Institute of Chinese Studies in Germany; returned to China in September, 1931; in the Autumn of 1932, under the auspices of the City Government of Greater Shanghai Municipality, he held an exposition of his representative pieces at the Ying Shih Memorial Hall, 7 Kweichow Road; he again visited Europe in 1934, commissioned by the Executive Yuan to give a series of expositions of Chinese paintings in the leading European cities, and returned to China in summer of 1935; besides being a painter, he is also an art critic and writer, author of the following works on painting: "New Impressions of Modern Arts in Japan," "How to Learn Painting," "Hai-Sou's Painting" and "Hai-Sou's New Compositions," "Six Principles on Chinese Painting" which has been translated into French by Prof. Louis Laloy of the University of Paris; "Hai-Sou's Series (in six volumes)" and "The World's Famous Compositions of Painting (in five volumes)"; address: Shanghai College of Fine Arts, 442 Rue Marche, Shanghai.



Liu Hsiang

劉湘字甫臣

LIU HSIANG, Government official; born at Taiyi near Chengtu, Szechuan, 1890; attended the Military Academy in Chengtu, graduating in 1910; entered the Army service shortly after establishment of the Republic; made a brigadier-general 1917; a division commander, 1918; commander of 2nd army at Paoting, 1920; Military and Civil Governor of Szechuan, 1921-22; director of military reorganization at Wanhsein, 1923; made a Full-General, 1924; Director for the Defense of Yunnan Frontier; Defense Commissioner of the Thibetan Frontier; Commissioner of Bandit Suppression; Director-General of Military Affairs of Szechuan, 1928; Commander of the 21st Army, 1929; fought against his uncle General Liu Wen-hui for supremacy in Szechuan, 1933; now

Chairman of the Szechuan Provincial Government and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the Communist-suppression Forces of Szechuan; address: Szechuan Provincial Government, Chengtu, Szechuan.



Liu Hsing-chi

劉行楨

LIU HSIANG-CHI, Government official; born at Hankow, Hupeh, Sept. 27, 1902; attended Boone Preparatory School, 1911; graduate of Tsing Hua College, 1922; sent to the United States on the returned American Boxer-Indemnity Funds; attended Iowa State College of Agriculture, 1922-23; graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1924 with the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture; and Master of Science from Cornell University, 1926; returned to China in 1926; served as secretary to the Political Bureau of the National Government; secretary, Central Department of Labor, 1926-27; member of the Commission of Technical Experts attached to the Provincial Government of Hupeh, 1927-28; Director of the Hupeh Provincial Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station, 1928-29; Technical Expert of the Department of Reconstruction of the Provincial Government of Anhwei; concurrently Director of the Provincial Agricultural Experiment Station, 1929-30; Chief of the Department of Agriculture of the Provincial Government of Chekiang, 1930-31; Senior Technical Expert to the Ministry of Industry, 1931-32; Director of the Department of Fishery and Animal Industry of the Ministry of Industry and concurrently, Director of the National Animal Husbandry Experiment Station, since 1932; author of "The Practices of Animal Husbandry" and "The Administration of Animal Industry" (both in Chinese); address: Department of Fishery and Animal Industry, Ministry of Industry, Nanking.

LIU HUA-JUI, university professor; born in Kiangsi, 1898; studied for many years in China and abroad chiefly on the subjects of philosophy and history; interested in the promotion of oriental civilization and organised the Association for the Development of Asiatic Culture; represented China at the Pan-Asiatic Conference at Nagasaki, Japan, 1923 and toured Japan, studying cultural conditions; after returning to China, he travelled throughout the country and organised the Society of Oriental Civilization at Shanghai; acting



Liu Hua-jui

劉華瑞字德九

president and dean of the Shanghai College of Fine Arts, Shanghai, 1927 and served concurrently as a lecturer at the National Conservatory of Music, Shanghai; professor of oriental culture at the National Wuhan University, Wuchang, 1929; promoted the organization of the Institute of Chinese Arts at Shanghai, 1930; went to Mukden 1930 to study the Manchurian problem where he became a professor of the North-Eastern University; while in Manchuria, he visited Dairen and Port Arthur and Changchun to study Japanese industrial development and also visited Harbin and Manchouli to observe Russian enterprises; after the occupation of Mukden by the Japanese Army on Sept. 18, 1931, he organized the People's National Salvation Association in Shanghai; when the League of Nations' Commission of Inquiry came to China in March, 1932, he was invited to be a technical advisor to the Commission and drafted the Memorandum on the diplomatic problems of the Northeastern Provinces; he travelled extensively in Europe after Lord Lytton's mission to China, studying cultural and political conditions; he returned to China in 1933 and was appointed a member of the Treaty Commission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the National Government; promoter and founder of the China League of International Cultural Relations in Shanghai, which was re-organized in 1935 as the International League for Cultural Cooperation (in China); advisor to the Hunan Provincial Government and concurrently to the Commander-in-Chief of the 1st Route Bandit-suppression Army in Hunan, since Nov. 1935; address: House 57, 410 Haiphong Road, Shanghai.

O. S. LIEU, merchant and industrialist; born at Shanghai, Kiangsu, 1888; attended St. John's University at Shanghai, but was obliged to discontinue his study before graduation; entered business in Shanghai and is now managing-director of the following companies: Kailan Sales Agency, Shanghai Portland Cement Co., the China Match Co., the China Wool Manufactory, China. Coal Briquette Co., and East China Mining Co.; in addition to the above, he is a director of several other big companies in Shanghai; general manager of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, since 1932; councillor of the Shanghai Municipal Council, 1930-33; director of the



O. S. Lieu (Liu Hung-sheng)

劉鴻生

China Development Bank, Shanghai; a philanthropist and founder of the following schools and hospitals: Tanghai Public School, Tanghai Girls' School and Tanghai Hospital at Tanghai, Chekiang and the Tibet Road Hospital at Shanghai; a director of the Chinese Red Cross Hospital; address: China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, 9 The Bund, Shanghai.



Liu I-fei

劉翼飛字一飛

LIU I-FEI, army officer; born at Te-ling Hsien, Liaoning, 1893; received his preliminary training from a military school at Mukden; joined the revolutionary movement in 1911 and successively filled several posts in the Headquarters of Governor of Chefoo and in the Three Eastern Provinces; acting chief of staff in the Headquarters of the Commander of the Revolutionary Forces in Taitung and Chuchen districts, Shantung, during the 2nd Revolution against Yuan Shih-kai 1916; attended Paoting Military Officers' Academy and was graduated in 1918 at age of 26; after graduation, he re-entered the army service and successively served as company commander, army instructor and other military posts; promoted a staff officer with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel; appointed a regimental commander of the Body-Guards of the late Chang Tso-lin; transferred as acting chief of staff to the Commander of the 2nd Brigade of

the Fengtien Army (Chang Hsueh-liang Commander); promoted commander of 18th regiment of the Fengtien Army; for meritorious services he was successively promoted commander of the 3rd Brigade, commander of the 4th Brigade and commander of the 10th Division of the Fengtien Army with the rank of Lieut-General; participated in the campaign against the Northern Military Coalition at Peiping, 1930 and upon recommendation of Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, was appointed chairman of Charhar Provincial Government in addition to his original post as commander of the 10th Division; he is now with General Chang Hsueh-liang.



Liu Yen-hong (Liu Jen-hang)

劉仁航字靈華

LIU YEN-HONG, social worker; born at Pee-hsien, Kiangsu; studied in Japan; president of the model local self-government training school and chairman of the national democracy propagation association, 1917; principal of the 7th provincial normal school of Kiangsu, at Hsuehchow, 1917; educational commissioner to investigate educational conditions in Kiangsu, 1919; chief editor of the *China Daily News* at Shanghai, 1924; author of "The History of Oriental Cosmopolitanism"; he is now living in Shanghai.



J. Heng Liu (Liu Jui-heng)

劉瑞恆

J. HENG LIU, director of health; born at Tientsin in 1891; attended Peiyang U. at Tientsin 1905-06; studied at Harvard U. from which he received

a B.Sc. degree in 1909 and a M.D. in 1915; was surgeon at the Red Cross Hospital at Shanghai and associate in surgery at Harvard Medical School of China, 1915-18; associate professor of surgery at Peking Union Medical College Hospital 1918-22; Medical Superintendent of Peking Union Medical College Hospital, 1923-34; president of National Medical Association of China, 1926-28; Vice-Minister of Health, 1928-29; director of Peking Union Medical College 1929; Acting Minister of Health 1929-30; Minister of Health, 1930; Chairman of National Opium Suppression Commission, 1930-35; now Director of National Health Administration formerly under the Ministry of Interior but now under the Executive Yuan, and of the Central Field Health Station, National Economic Council; Chairman of the Military Medical Supervisory Commission of the Military Council, since 1932; address: National Health Administration, Nanking.

LIU Kuan-hsiung

劉冠雄字資軒

LIU KUAN-HSIUNG, Naval officer.
(See Page 278, 4th Edition).



L. N. Lau (Liu Lu-nan)

劉魯男

L. N. LAU, merchant; born at Sunwui, Canton, Kwangtung, 1892; was graduated from Canton Christian College at age of 23; studied in America, graduating in 1919 from the college of arts and sciences of Cornell University; after graduation, he organized the Florida Agricultural Corporation in 1919 and was successively appointed director, vice-president and treasurer of the Corporation; returned to China in 1920 and was appointed secretary to the director of Canton Government Mint; manager of the New York branch of the Chinese Merchants' Bank of Hongkong, 1922; vice-president and director of Vantine, Inc., at New York, dealing in oriental merchandise, 1924; he was one of the founders of the Rho Psi Fraternity at Cornell University; no further information has been received in recent years.



Liu Lu-yin

劉蘆隱

LIU LU-YIN, Government official; born at Yungfeng, Kiangsi, 1894; member of Tungmenhui at the age of 17; entered Fuhtan University, Shanghai, 1913; assisted in raising funds for Chen Chi-mei in the revolution in Shanghai, 1914; joined the Kuomintang, 1915; graduated from Fuhtan University, 1917; pursued further studies in philosophy, economics and political science in the University of California, U.S.A., graduating 1921; appointed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen as editor-in-chief of the *Young China* in San Francisco, 1919; chief secretary of Canadian Headquarters of Kuomintang, 1923; secretary to the publicity department of the first Central Executive Committee; when the Northern Punitive Expedition was launched, he identified himself with the Youth Movement; professor of English and political science in Shanghai and Fuhtan Universities, then head of Sociology Department of Fuhtan University, 1926; secretary of the Publicity Department of the Central Party Headquarters and concurrently editor-in-chief of the *Central Bi-monthly Magazine* during the Party "purgations" movement; accompanied Hu Han-min, Sun Fo and Wu Chao-chu on their European inspection tour in 1928; on his return appointed director of the Compilation and Translation Department of the Legislative Yuan; in 1929 elected member of the Central Executive Committee at the Third National Congress of Kuomintang; member of Examination Yuan, and concurrently member and Commissioner of Civil Affairs of the Kiangsi Provincial Government, 1930; appointed Director of the Publicity Department of the Central Party Headquarters in Nov., 1930; member of the Southwest Political Council, since 1934; re-elected member of the Central Executive Committee, Nov. 1935; a staunch follower of Hu Han-min; address: Southwest Political Council, Canton.

MISS LIU MAN-CHING, former government commissioner to Tibet; born in Tibet, 1906; for the purpose of education, she left Tibet for China at the age of 6 and entered a Girls' Normal School at Peking; later she attended a missionary medical school at Peking, but differences in religion compelled her to discontinue her medical study; when the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee of the National Government at Nanking was formed,



Miss Liu Man-ching

劉曼卿

she joined the committee and later was appointed a secretary of the National Government; in July 1929, she was appointed government commissioner to Tibet to convey the good wishes of the National Government to the Tibetan chieftans and people and to study and report on conditions in Tibet; after a tedious and adventurous journey of fully 8 months on horse back and by foot, she reached Lhasa, Capital of Tibet, in February, 1930; while in Tibet, she interviewed the late Dalai Lama three times on the question of Chinese policy towards Tibet and enunciated the Three Peoples' Principles to the Tibetan people; she also pointed out the difference between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party in China and dispelled the rumour of prohibition of observance of Buddhism by the Kuomintang; upon completion of her mission, she returned to Nanking and resumed her post as secretary to the National Government; during the past few years, she has visited Tibet twice and is now in Nanking.



Liu Meng-yang

劉孟揚

LIU MENG-YANG, Government official; born at Tientsin, Chihli, 1876; editor of the *Ta Kung Pao*, Tientsin, 1902 and as such did much propaganda work for the Society of Unbinding Feet; organized the newspaper *Mien Sheng Pao*, a people's

paper, in 1907; appointed vice-chairman of the Tientsin local assembly in 1908; head of the Tientsin local tax office and chief supervisor of all police branches, 1911-17; magistrate of the Tsie Hsien, Yung Nien Hsien, Wo Chiao Hsien and Tientsin Hsien, 1918-25, and at one time was vice-director of the Chihli tax bureau; retired from political life, 1925-27; member of the advisory board of the Tientsin local government, 1928; acting head of the bureau of the streets and suburbs administrations of the Tientsin Special Area, 1929 to present; address: Tientsin Special Area Administration, Tientsin.



Liu Shang-ching
劉尚清

LIU SHANG-CHING, retired Government official; born at Haicheng, Liaoning; was graduated from the Fengtien College of Law and Political Science; served successively as director of the Bank of Manchuria, commissioner of finance of Heilungkiang, director of the Chinese Eastern Railway, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce of the former Peking Government, Civil Governor of Fengtien, member of the North Eastern Political Council and Minister of Interior of the National Government at Nanking; he is now living in retirement.



Gen. Liu Shih
劉峙

GEN. LIU SHIH, Army officer; born in Kiangsi, 1892; graduate in

infantry of the Paoting Military College; staff officer to the Headquarters of the Commander of the Hu Kuo Chun (National Protection Army) of Kwangtung and Kwangsi; served in Yunnan Army in various capacities; battalion commander in Kiangsi Army; vice-regimental commander and staff officer in the Kwangtung Army; instructor at the Whampoa Military Academy; vice-regimental commander and battalion commander of the Kuomintang's Training Corps; commander of the 1st Regiment of the 1st Division of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army; vice-commander and later Commander of the 20th Nationalist Division; Commander of the 1st Nationalist Army; member of the Military Affairs Commission of the Nationalist Government; Commander-in-Chief of the 1st Army Corps of the First Group Army; when his Army was reorganised in accordance with the disbandment program, he was appointed Commander of the 1st Division and concurrently Bandit-suppression Commissioner of Hsuechow and Haichow; during the war between Nanking Government and the Kwangsi Faction, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd Route Expeditionary Forces and concurrently Commander of the 1st Army; after the Kwangsi Faction was defeated, his Army occupied Wuhan cities; elected member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, 1929; Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd Army Corps 1930 and in October of the same year, was appointed Chairman of the Honan Provincial Government which post he now retains; in 1931, he concurrently acted as Director of the Kaifeng Headquarters of the President of the Military Affairs Commission and now he holds the concurrent post of Pacification Commissioner of Honan and member of the State Council of the National Government; address: Honan Provincial Government, Kaifeng, Honan.

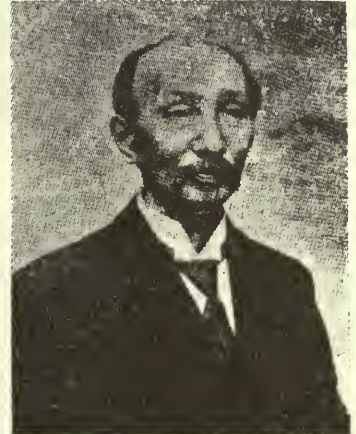


S. Francis Liu (Liu Shih-fang)

劉世芳

S. FRANCIS LIU, lawyer; born at Ningpo, Chekiang, September 15, 1901; attended Shanghai High School, 1912-17; Tsing Hua College, Peking, 1917-20; went to the United States and studied at Harvard University and Oberlin College, Ohio, 1920-21; attended Yale University law school, 1921-24 and received LL.B. degree; president of Cosmopolitan Club of Yale; vice-president of the eastern section of Chinese Students' Alliance, 1923; Goettingen University, Germany, 1924-25; Berlin University, 1925-26; Genoble University,

France, 1926-27; returned to China in 1927 and entered into law practice; at the same time he was lecturer in American law at Chi-Nan University, Shanghai, and lecturer on German civil law at the Comparative Law School of China, Shanghai, the latter position he still holds; Dean of Law Department, Chi-Nan University, 1931-32; member of the Shanghai Bar Association; member American University and Returned Students' Club; translator of "Third Book on the Law of Things of New Chinese Civil Code"; and "The Negotiable Instrument Law of China"; address: 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.



Liu Shih-hsuen
劉式訓字簡聲

LIU SHIH-HSUEN, retired diplomatic official; born at Nan-hui, Kiangsu, 1868; after studying French for 15 years, he was sent to the Chinese Legation at Paris as a student interpreter; transferred to the Chinese Legation at Petrograd and then to Berlin; assisted Li Hung-chang in restoring friendly relations with the Powers after the Boxer Uprising, 1900; French secretary to the Imperial Mission to attend the coronation of King Edward VII, 1904; Chinese Minister to France, 1906-12; vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1913; Minister to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1914-17; counsellor to the President and member of the Foreign Affairs Commission, 1918; vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1920-22; vice-president of the diplomatic commission, 1923; married a French wife in 1904 and returned with her to China in 1912; he is now living in retirement.

LIU SHIH SHUN, Government official; native of Ifeng, Kiangsi; born at Hsiang-hsiang, Hunan, 1900; graduate, Tsing Hua College, 1920; A.B. Hopkins, 1921; graduate student, Michigan, 1922-23; A.M. Harvard, 1923; Ph.D. Columbia, 1925; Fellow in International Law, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1921-23; Professor, Tsing Hua University, 1925-27; member, Treaty Commission, Ministry of Foreign Affairs 1927-28; Senior Member of the same Commission, 1928-30; Acting Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1929-30; Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1929-30; Counsellor Ministry of Interior; member, Legislative Yuan, 1930-32; Advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1930-32; Acting Director Department of International Affairs,



Liu Shih-shun

劉師舜字琴五

1932; Director, Department of European and American Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, since 1932; Professor of International Law, National Central University, since 1929; Lecturer on International Law, Central College of Political Science, since 1932; author, *Extraterritoriality: Its Rise and Its Decline*, 1925; address: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking.

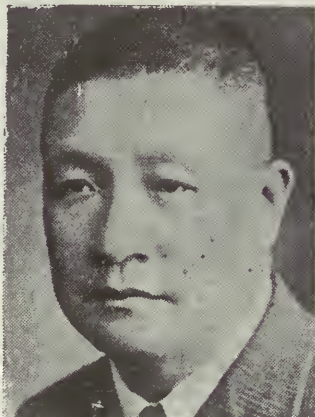


S. T. Liu (Liu Shu-chi)

劉樹紀

S. T. LIU, Government official; born at Puchi, Hupeh; received his early education at the Government Middle School in Wuchang; upon the outbreak of the 1911 Revolution at Wuchang, he entered Government service and was appointed chief secretary to the bureau of finance; was sent by the Hupeh Provincial Government to the United States to study 1913; attended the University of Illinois, 1913-15; the University of Michigan, majoring in chemical engineering and received his B.S.E. degree in 1917; Columbia University, receiving his M.A. degree in chemical engineering in 1918 and Ph.D. degree in chemistry in 1919; laboratory instructor in chemistry in Columbia University, 1918-19; upon returning to China, he taught chemistry in the University of Amoy, serving as head of the department of chemistry and also dean of the

College of Natural Sciences; nominated by the Board of Trustees as acting president of the University and in this capacity was responsible for the organization of the science department of the University; member and concurrently commissioner of education of the Hupeh Provincial Government, 1928-29.



Liu Shu-fan

劉書藩字劍侯

LIU SHU-FAN, retired Government official; born at Foochow, Fukien in 1880; following his graduation from Foochow College he joined the postal service and after many advances was appointed deputy postal commissioner for Kweichow, Shensi and Anhwei provinces, which position he held from 1915-27; in October, 1927 he was appointed by the National Government as chief of the postal department of the Ministry of Communications and acted concurrently as Director-General of Posts; in March 1929 he was appointed as China's plenipotentiary delegate to the Universal Postal Congress in London; following the Congress he was sent on an extensive tour of England, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, France, Canada, United States and Japan to study postal affairs; Director-General of Postal Remittances and Savings Bank, 1930-31; he is now living in retirement.



Shu-yung Liu (Liu Shu-yung)

劉樹堉

SHU-YUNG LIU, ceramic engineer; born at Tai-shan, Kwangtung, 1897; attended Tsinghua College, graduating in 1918; was sent to America on a Boxer indemnity scholarship, where he studied ceramic engineering at Ohio State University and was graduated from the New York State School of Ceramics and Clay Working with B.Sc. degree in ceramic engineering, 1921; worked in the Thatcher Furnace Co., and the Baltimore Porcelain Enamel Manufacturing Co., as an enamel chemist after graduation; returned to China in 1922 and was one of the organizers of the Chen Kwong Ceramics Co., in Hongkong of which he has been an engineer.



Dakuin K. Lieu (Liu Ta-chun)

劉大鈞字季陶

DAKUIN K. LIEU, economist; born at Chinkiang, Kiangsu in 1891; studied mathematics, science and modern languages under private tutors until 1905 when he was sent to Shanghai to attend the Y.M.C.A. School; from there he went to Peking where he attended the Wu Ch'eng Middle School and later the Imperial University; went to America in 1911 and studied economics at the University of Michigan from which he received B.A. degree in 1915 and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, highest honorary scholastic fraternity; upon the recommendation of Prof. Henry C. Adams he travelled extensively in America studying industrial and financial conditions as affected by the world war; upon returning to China he became English secretary of the Kiangsu Provincial Educational Association and from 1916-19 he was professor of economics at Tsing Hua College; cost accountant of the Hanyang Iron Works, 1919-20; helped organize the Government Bureau of Economic Information in 1920 and served as chief of the research and investigation department until 1923; elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Arts of England, 1920; organized the Chinese Economic Society in 1923 and was elected president for three years and since then has been vice-president; between 1920 and 1928 he also served at different times as expert on the All-China Finance Commission, expert of the Financial Readjustment Commission, secretary of the Chinese delegation to the Washington Conference, expert of the special tariff conference preparation bureau, expert of the Chinese delegation to the Special Tariff Conference, dean of the English department of the Peking

Teachers' College and professor of economics at Chiao Tung University. Peiping; was awarded the Chiaho Order for his contributions to learning and service to society; published a series of articles in English in a book entitled "China's Industries and Finance" in August, 1927; was a prime factor in establishing the *China Critic* in May, 1928 of which he was editor for 5 years; expert member of the National Financial Conference called by the Ministry of Finance of the National Government in July, 1928 and in December of the same year, was made director of the bureau of statistics of the Legislative Yuan, and when that bureau was reorganized into the Directorate of Statistics of the National Government, was made director of the new office and concurrently comptroller of the Budget, Accounts and Statistics of the National Government, from which he resigned in 1932; was Chinese Government Delegate to the International Statistical Conferences at Tokyo in 1930 and at Madrid in 1931, as well as the International Conference on Population Problems at Rome, in 1931; organized and served as President of the Chinese Statistical Society from 1930-33 and again elected to the same office in 1934; in the meantime he has also been engaged as economist of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank; adviser to the Domestic and Foreign Debt Consolidation Commission; member of the planning commission of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor; a special research fellow of the National Research Institute and a member of the accounts unification committee of the National Construction Commission; he was made an examiner on economic questions in the civil service examination for district magistrates of Chekiang in 1928; he served 1927-31 as Chinese member of the international research committee of the Institute of Pacific Relations and prepared pamphlets on "Foreign Investments in China" "China's Cotton Industry" "Shanghai Industrialization" and the "Silk Reeling Industry in Shanghai" for the Institute, published a Chinese book on "Economic Conditions of Farm Tenants in China," 1929; was advisory editor of the *Social Science Abstracts* of New York, until the publication was suspended in 1933; has been director of the China Institute of Economic and Statistical Research which he organized under the joint auspices of the Chinese Economic and Statistical Societies in 1931, chairman of the Social Science Research Council of China; member of the Planning Commission of the General Staff's Office; adviser in charge of economic investigation work of the Kingchen Banking Corporation; co-director of the research department of the Sun Yatsen Institute of Culture and Education; general manager of the Tah Cheng firm of accountants and consulting statisticians; editorial correspondent of Pacific Affairs for China; adviser, Land Committee of the National Economic Council, member of the Second National Finance Conference convoked in Nanking in 1934; and honorary research fellow of the Central Bank; address: China Institute of Economic and Statistical Research, 25 Passage, 967 Ave. Joffre, Shanghai.



Tai-chi Lau (Liu Ti-chih)

劉體志

TAI-CHI LAU, dentist; born in Canton, Kwangtung, 1893; received his early education in the preparatory department of the Lingnan University, Canton; after two years of collegiate training, he proceeded to the United States and entered the Evans' Dental School of the University of Pennsylvania for training in dentistry, receiving the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery from the said institution in 1919; upon his return from America, he started his practice and was for more than four years the only dentist to Dr. Sun Yat-sen; he is now practising in his father's former office in Canton; his chief hobby is pictorial photography for which he is well-known.



Timothy Ting-fang Lew (Liu Ting-fang)

劉廷芳

TIMOTHY TING-FANG LEW, university professor; born at Wenchow, Chekiang in 1891; received his preliminary education at Wenchow College and St. John's University; went to America where he entered the University of Georgia where he won Horace Russell Prize in psychology; he later entered Columbia University and received his A.B. (1914), M.A. (1915) and Ph.D. degrees (in psychology and education) (1920); studied theology in Union Seminary and received his B.D. (magna cum laude) from Yale University, 1918 and won Fogg Divinity Prize Scholarship; assistant in the department of

religious education, Union Seminary, 1918; elected to membership in the American Society of Church History and the Council of the Religious Education Association; returned to China in 1920 and appointed dean of the graduate school of education at Peking Government Teacher's College; professor of psychology at National University, Peking and a member of the theological faculty of Yenching University, 1920; elected dean of the school of theology in Yenching University, 1921-26; went to America and taught at Yale University Union Theological Seminary, and Hartford Theological Seminary, 1926-27; delegate to the World Conference on Faith and Order, held at Lausanne, Switzerland, 1927; represented the National Christian Council of China at a meeting of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship Through the Churches held in Germany in 1927; returned to America and was visiting professor at Boston University; he gave the Enoch Pond lectures at Bangor Seminary in February 1928 and the Alden Tutthill lectures at Chicago Seminary in May, 1928; returned to China in 1928, and resumed his connection with Yenching and National Universities; resigned his professorship at National University in 1928 to accept the position of assistant to the Chancellor; he was concurrently professor of psychology and religious education at Yenching and lecturer at the National Universities; he attended the National Christian Conference, 1922 and was author of the "Message of the Church"; he helped organize the National Christian Council of China, and was elected to its membership in 1922, 1928, 1929, 1931, and 1933; he is a member of its administrative committee and executive committee 1933-35; president of the China Christian Educational Association, 1925-28; general committee man of the World Student Christian Federation since 1920; member of the World Alliance for Promoting Friendship Through the Churches since 1926; member of the Continuation Committee of the World Conference on Faith and Order, 1926; committeeman of the World Conference for International Peace through Religion, 1929; elected Chairman of the National Committee of Christian Religious Education 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934; executive council, Psychological Association of China, 1923; Government Commission on the investigation of elementary school records, 1924; member of the commission on standardizing and translating scientific terminology, 1929; co-founder of the National Society of Education in 1932, and elected member of its Board of directors, and Chairman of the 1934 Annual Conference; joint-editor and author "China in Education," joint-author, "China Today"; joint-author of "Some Aspects of China's Civilization," joint-author of "China Today—Second Series"; joint-author "How to Measure in Education (Chinese)"; author of "China in American Text Books," "The Psychology of Learning Chinese," "Middle School Intelligence Tests" (series I and series II), "Problems of the Chinese Church," "The Renaissance Movement" and "Mountain Storm" (verse); translator of Kahel Gibran's "Madman," Houseman's "Nazareth," Canon Streeter's "Moral Adventure," Elliott's "Contribution of Modern Psychology to Religion," etc.; editor of *Life Journal*, 1920-1924; editor of *Truth Weekly* 1924-26; associate editor of *Journal of New Education*, 1922-25; editor of *Truth and Life Bi-weekly*, 1928, to present; founded *The Amethyst Journal* in 1930

of which he is now editor; co-founder of "The Education of Tomorrow," a weekly journal of modern educational theory and practice in China, and its editor-in-chief 1934—; member of the following honor societies: Phi Beta Kappa, Kappa Delta Pi (education), Sigma Delta Chi (The American Journalism) and Phi Tau Phi (Chinese); honorary D.D. degree, Middlebury College, 1927; and Oberlin conferred upon him the Honorary S.T.D. (Doctor of Sacred Theology), "Medalist of the University," Columbia University, 1929; address: Yenching University, Haitien, Peiping.



Yoehnngoo Tsoh-sang Katherine Lew
(Mrs Liu Ting-fang)

劉吳卓生

YOEHNNGOO TSOH-SANG, KATHERINE LEW (MRS. T. T. LEW), university professor, kindergartener; born in Shanghai; graduated from the McTyere School, Shanghai; studied in Japan and graduated from the Hiroshima Normal School; returned to China and taught in the Davidson Memorial School, Soochow; went to the U.S.A. and studied at La Grange College, Georgia; received diploma in Music, LaGrange College and in Kindergarten Education, the Atlanta Kindergarten Normal; later she took music education in New York University; received B.S. in education, Teachers' College, Columbia, and M.A. Columbia University 1915; returned to China and became dean of Kindergarten Normal School, Soochow; in 1918 she went again to U.S.A. for research in education; appointed Principal of the First Provincial Normal School of Kiangsu, 1929; Dean of Women, Normal University of Peking 1921-27; and Associate Professor of Education, Yenching University 1920-22; lecturer and later Professor, The National Normal University of Peiping 1921-27; Professor, National Normal University for Women 1924-28; since 1928 lecturer in Education, the National University of Peking and National Normal University of Peiping; contributing editor, *Journal of New Education*, 1923-25; Co-founder and Associate editor of *Education of Tomorrow*—a weekly journal of modern educational theory and practice in China; associate secretary of the National Society of Child-education, Peiping, 1934-35; President of the Federation of Women's Clubs, Peiping, 1934; member of the Honor Society of Phi Tao Phi; address: c/o National Normal University, Peiping.



T. Liu (Liu Toh)
劉拓宇廷弛

T. (TOH) LIU, chemist and university professor; born in Huang-Pi, Hupeh Province, November 15, 1899; M.S., Ph.D., Ohio State University, U.S.A., specializing in industrial and agricultural chemistry; member of Phi Lambda Upsilon (Honorary Chemical Fraternity), Sigma Xi (Honorary Fraternity of Scientific Research), Chinese Chemical Society, Agricultural Society, Engineer's Society, Science Society, Society of Arts and Science, etc.; Research Fellow, Chemical Engineering Department, Ohio State University, 1925-26; lecturer, National College of Technology, Peiping 1926-30; secretary of agricultural and industrial works, National Association of Mass Education Movement 1927; Professor, National Normal University, Peiping, 1927-31; Chairman, Agricultural Chemistry Department, National College of Agriculture, Peiping, 1928-31; Dean, College of Science, National Normal University, Peiping, since 1931; address: 3 Chin Liang Hsiang, Hsi An Men, Peiping.



Liu Tsai-liang
劉朱亮字孔昭

LIU TSAI-LIANG, lawyer; born at Tinghai, Chekiang, 1884; graduate. Japanese Police School, Japan, and the law school, Chaoyang University, Peking; served as director of bureau of public safety, Ningpo; magistrate of Huiyang, Kwangtung; magistrate of Kiangpu, Kiangsu; chief of bureau of

finance, Huichow; judge and presiding judge of the High Court of Kansu, Szechuan, Kwangtung and Fukien; president of Fukien District Court; now he is in private law practice in Shanghai.



Liu Tse-jung (Liu Tse-yung)
劉澤榮

LIU TSE-JUNG, railway official; born at Kaoyao, Kwangtung in 1892; studied in Russia and was graduated from Petrograd University in 1914; he was appointed vice-director of the Bureau of Education of the Chinese Eastern Railway in 1923 and in 1927 became chief auditor of the Board of Managers of the Railway; when the Chinese delegation to the Sino-Soviet Conference for the settlement of the Chinese Eastern Railway went to Moscow in May, 1930, he was sent along as second delegate; last known address: Chinese Eastern Railway, Harbin, Manchuria.



Liu Wei-tse
劉維熾

LIU WEI-TSE, Government official; born at Taishan, Kwangtung, 1892; studied at Iolani High School and Hawaiian University, Hawaii; member of Tungmenghui (predecessor of Kuomintang) and engaged in revolutionary activities while abroad; editor of *Chinese Liberty News* in Honolulu; since return to China, has served successively as chief of general affairs section of the Canton Municipal Government, Chief Secretary to the Governor of Kwangtung, Director of

the Canton Telephone Administration, Commissioner of Canton Municipal Finance Bureau, Director of the Salt Administration of the National Government and concurrently Director of the Salt Inspectorate, Special Finance Commissioner of Kwangtung, Counsellor of the Ministry of Railways of the National Government, Managing-Director of the Peiping-Hankow Railway, Director of the Business Department of the Ministry of Railways and concurrently President of the Joint Commission for the Administration of the Peiping-Hankow and Nanking-Shanghai-Ningpo Railways, vice-Minister of Railways; now vice-Minister of Industry; address: Ministry of Industry, Nanking.



Liu Wen-hui

劉文輝字自乾

LIU WEN-HUI, army officer; born at Ta Yi Hsien, Szechuen; he was graduated from the Paoting Military Academy and since then has held the following positions in the army: commander of the Szechuen 9th Division; commander of the Government 31st Division; assistant Military Governor of Szechuen Province; commander of the Nationalist 24th Division; commander of the Szechuen Frontier Defence; member and Chairman of the Szechuen Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Civil Affairs; Commander of the 24th Army; now Border Defence Commissioner of Szechuen; address: Ya-an, Szechuen.

LIU WEN-TAO, Ambassador to Italy; born at Kwangtse, Hupeh in 1894; after being graduated from the Paoting Military Academy, Chihli, the law college of the Japanese Imperial University, Japan, and the law college of the University of Paris, France, he has been appointed successively to the posts of Kuomintang representative to the 8th National Revolutionary Army, member of the Hupeh Provincial Government, assistant director of the political department of the Field Headquarters, director of the political department of the Provisional Headquarters of the National Revolutionary Army, Navy and Air Forces; Mayor of the



Liu Wen-tao

劉文島字塵蘇

Hankow Special Municipality, 1929-31; member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, since 1929; Minister to Germany, 1931-33; Minister to Italy, 1933-34; Ambassador to Italy, since 1934; address: Chinese Embassy, Rome, Italy.



Liu Yao-yang

劉耀揚字師尚

LIU YAO-YANG, Government official; born at Meng-hsien, Honan, 1892; received his military training in Honan and Chihli; served successively as chief-of-staff at the Headquarters of the Field-Commander of the Bandit-Suppression Forces for Yunnan, chief-of-staff to the 38th Army of the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces, training officer in the Central Military Officers' College, chief-of-staff at the Headquarters of Field-Commander of the 2nd Anti-Rebel Army, chief-of-staff to the 2nd Group Anti-Rebel Army, chief staff officer at the Kaifeng Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief; now member of the Honan Provincial Government, director of Peace Preservation Bureau of Honan, and concurrently associate director of the Honan Bandit Suppression Bureau; was awarded decorations by the National Government for meritorious military service; address: Honan Provincial Government, Kaifeng, Honan.



Liu Yueh-feng

劉郁芬字蘭江

LIU YUEH-FENG, retired army officer; born at Wanhien, Hopei; was graduated from the Paoting Military Academy; joined the Tungmenghui in Yunnan; took part in the First Revolution of 1911 in Yunnan; after the Revolution, he went to Peking and attended the Military Cadets Academy; staff officer to Feng Yu-hsiang in 1914 and fought in Szechuen, Hunan, Kiangsu, Hupeh, Chihli and Honan during the campaigns against Yuan Shih-kai's monarchical movement, Chang Hsun's monarchical restoration and the overthrow of the Anfu dictatorship; following the Chihli-Fengtien war when Feng became Military Governor of Honan, he was appointed director of the Provincial Police Administration; later he helped Feng overthrow the Chihli Party and was made a division commander; he was made Tutung (military governor) of Suiyuan in 1926 and was later promoted to Director of Military Rehabilitation of Kansu; he was instrumental in getting Feng to join the Kuomintang; Chairman of the Provincial Government of Kansu and concurrently commander of the 7th Route Army, 1927-30; he is now in retirement.



Lo Chong (Lo Chang)

羅昌字文仲

LO CHONG, retired Government official; born at Paoan, Kwangtung, 1883; received his early education in Honolulu; studied at Oxford University,

England and was graduated with B.A. degree; secretary to the Minister of Communications, 1912; special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Shantung, 1915; Consul-General at Singapore and at Ottawa, Canada, 1919-24; legal adviser to the Governor of Kiangsu, 1923; counsellor to the Ministry of Communications, 1923; adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and counsellor to the Cabinet, Peking, 1927; he is now living in retirement in Tientsin; address: 13 Ta Ching Lu, Tientsin.



Lo Cheung Shiu (Lo Chang-chao)

羅長肇

LO CHEUNG-SHIU, retired business man; born at Hongkong in January, 1868; he spent most of his business life in the employ of Jardine Matheson and Company, Ltd., retiring from the compradoreship of the firm in 1920; permanent member of the committee of the Po Leung Kuk, since 1914; chairman of the board of directors of the Tung Wah Hospital, 1915 and permanent adviser to the board; member of the District Watch Committee, Hongkong; vice-chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong, 1919-20; president of the Queen's College Old Boys' Association; has served on numerous public committees in Hongkong; on June 3, 1930, the Governor of Hongkong, in the name of the King of Great Britain, awarded him a certificate of honor in recognition of his long service in the British Colony; he is now living in retirement in Hongkong.

LO CHIA-HENG, lawyer; born at Kian, Kiangsi in 1886; studied political economy at Waseda University in Japan; after graduation he returned to China and received a Chu-Jen (M.A.) degree from the Board of Education; appointed director of the political department and concurrently director of the internal affairs department of Kiangsi; president of Kiangsi College of Law; member of the first Parliament of the Republic of China; editor of the *Ming Chu Pao* and *East Asia News* at Peking, 1911; practiced law at Hankow, 1914-17; adviser to the Kwangtung Military Government, 1917; vice-Minister of Agriculture and



Lo Chia-heng

羅家衡字象平

Commerce, 1922; president of University of Civilization at Peking, 1925; in private law practice in Shanghai, since 1926; address: 64 Peking Road, (4th Floor), Shanghai.



Chia-Luen Lo (Lo Chia-luen)

羅家倫

CHIA-LUEN LO, University President; born in Kiangsi 1896; was graduated from the Peking National University; did intensive research work in history and philosophy in Princeton, Columbia, London, Berlin, and Paris universities; took prominent part in the "Literary Revolution" in 1918 as an editor and afterwards editor-in-chief of "The Renaissance," an influential monthly published in Peking; professor of history in the National South-Eastern University, 1926; political adviser to the Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Forces, 1927; member of the Central Committee on Legislation and Codification, 1927; dean and a founder of the Central Political Institute, Nanking, 1927-28; high commissioner of education and the representative of the Ministry of Education on the committee of the war area administration, 1928; Commissioner of Education and member of the Provisional Government of Shantung, 1928; appointed by the State Council President of the National Tsing Hua University, Peiping, 1928; since then it is generally recognized that a great number of reforms has

been inaugurated and definite progress achieved in Tsing Hua; resigned in June 1930; appointed member of the University Council, 1929; professor at Wuhan National University, Hupeh, in the autumn, 1930; reappointed dean and director of the Central Political Institute, in December, 1930, and remained in that position up to August, 1934; elected reserve member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang in November, 1931; concurrently member of the Central Political Council since then; member of the Foreign Relations Committee; vice president of the Central Publicity Committee, but his academic activities have prevented him from taking active part in that function; Chancellor of the National Central University, Nanking, since August, 1932, which has been completely reorganized and drastically reformed during his administration; member of the Societe Asiatique and other learned societies; author of the following works: "Science and Metaphysics," "A Critical Study of the Official Documents concerning Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Kidnapping in London," "History of Freedom of Thought," "Chinese Translation of J. B. Bury's 'History of Freedom of Thought,'" "Chinese Translation of Paul Reinsch's 'Fundamentals of Government';" address: Central University, Nanking.



Lo Tsung-ye (Lo Chung-yi)

羅忠詒

LO TSUNG-YEE, Minister to Denmark; born in Foochow, Fukien, 1887; son of Sir Chihchen Lo Feng-luh, K.C.V.O., Sometime Chinese Minister to Great Britain, St. Petersburg, Rome and Brussels; married to Wei Ki, daughter of Vice-Admiral Wei Han, 1912; received his advanced education at Cambridge University (Honors Economics); member of the Hanlin Academy under the late Manchu Dynasty; secretary to Governor of Kwangsi, 1909; joined Wai-Wu-Pu (Foreign Affairs Ministry), 1910; editor of the *Peking Daily News*, 1911; President of College of Communications, 1912; Secretary to the President of the Republic of China and Ministry of Finance, 1913; First Secretary to the Chinese Legation at London, 1914; Charge d'Affaires, same Legation; Consul-General and Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Legation in Peru, 1921-23; Secretary to the Prime Minister of China, 1924; associate general-manager of the Peking Syndicate, Director of Fuchung Mining Corporation and Technical Expert to the Peking Tariff Conference, 1925-26; second delegate for China to the Special Assembly of the League of Nations, February, 1932; Substitute

Chinese Delegate to the 13th Ordinary Assembly of the League and Delegate to the Disarmament Conference, 1932-33; Chinese Representative to the Preparatory Commission for the World Monetary and Economic Conference, January 1933; Director of the Press Bureau of the Chinese Delegation at Geneva, 1932-33; awarded C.B.E. by the British Government for services with the Chinese Labor Corps during the World War, 1918; also decorated by the Peruvian, Chilean and Portuguese Governments; Chinese Minister to Denmark, since 1926; address: Chinese Legation, Copenhagen, Denmark or Lo Lodge, Foochow, China.

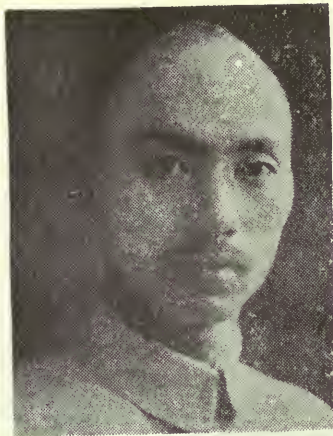


Huang Lo (Lo Huang)

羅 董

HUANG LO, Government official; born at Chuki, Fengsing district, Kiangsi, on November 4, 1897; received his early education at home and in a primary school at Wuchengki; was graduated from The First Middle School at Nanchang in 1916 with distinction; attended the National University of Peking, 1916-19; went to America and entered the University of Iowa, studying Economics; later he went to Cornell University, from which he received his A.B. degree in 1923 and M.A. degree in 1924, specializing in Municipal Administration and then worked for one year for his Ph.D. degree at Columbia University; went to Paris in 1925 and entered the University of Paris, where he studied Public Administration until 1928; returned to China in 1928 and joined the Examination Yuan as member of the drafting and translation department; he became a technical expert of the Commission on Examinations in 1930 and concurrently professor of English Literature in Central Political Institute; he was appointed a member of the Examination Committee for Higher Examination in 1933 and a member of the Examination Committee for Ordinary Examination in 1934; address: Examination Yuan, Nanking.

LO LIN, army officer; born at Ning-ning District, Hunan, 1892; received his early training at the military schools in Hunan and Hupeh and later graduated from the Paoting Military Officers' College; entered the army service after graduation and served successively as a company, battalion, regiment, brigade and division Commander in the Revolutionary Army; now commander of the 77th Division of the National Army with headquarters in Hunan; during his long military



Lo Lin

羅 霖

career, he has participated in more than ten major campaigns and distinguished himself especially in the bandit suppression expeditions in Honan, Hupeh, Hunan and Kiangsi; was awarded 2nd Class Decoration by the National Government for meritorious services.



Pan H. Lo (Lo Pan-hui)

羅 洋 輝 字 芹 三

PAN H. LO, Government official; born at Canton; received his early education at Chinese Baptist Mission School in San Francisco, U.S.A.; studied at Queen's College, Hongkong, from which he was graduated and awarded the Stewart scholarship of \$100 for high proficiency in English; later went to Pelyang U. and in 1906 entered Harvard U. to study economics and political science and was graduated with an A.B. degree in 1908; entered U. of Chicago Law School in 1908 as a candidate for J.D. degree and later also enrolled in political science department as a candidate for M.A. degree; received both degrees in 1911, being the first Chinese recipient of degree of Juris Doctor in American universities; his scholarship and high popularity with his American schoolmates were shown by his being elected president of his law class; returned to China in the fall of 1911 and joined the revolutionary movement at Canton, being placed in charge of foreign affairs and the Law Drafting Bureau; early in 1912 he was appointed by Presidential Mandate

Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kwangtung Province, relinquishing the post upon failure of the Second Revolution in 1913; from 1914 to date for various periods, he has been professor of political science, Kwangtung Academy; lecturer on law of evidence and commercial law at the Comparative Law School of China (law department of Soochow University); chief English secretary, Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway; director, Shanghai Cantonese free schools and other educational and eleemosynary institutions; chairman, board of directors, Cantonese Guild, Shanghai; director, Chinese Ratepayers' Association, Shanghai International Settlement; Chinese adviser, Shanghai International Municipal Council; legal adviser and general secretary, Nanking-Shanghai Railway and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway; commissioner Nanking-Shanghai Railway; chairman of the executive committee of the Kuomintang Special Organ of N.-S. Ry. and S.-H.-N. Ry.; Chairman Board of Commissioners, Nanking-Shanghai Railway; Managing Director, Nanking-Shanghai Railway and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway; Managing Director, Canton-Hankow Railway; now Counsellor to the City Government of Shanghai Municipality; address: Counsellor's Office, The City Government of Greater Shanghai, New Civic Center, Shanghai.



R. Y. Lo (Lo Yun-yen)

羅 運 文 字 耀 東

R. Y. LO, Government official, welfare worker and writer; born at Kiukiang, Kiangsi in 1890; entered William Nast College, Kiukiang in 1901 and was graduated in 1907; taught at the Kiukiang First Government School and Wen Hua School 1906-07; taught at Teh Hua School, Kiukiang 1907-09 when he went to America and entered Baldwin-Wallace College at Berea, Ohio, graduating with the degree of A.B. 1911; studied economics and political science at Syracuse University, 1911-14; studied law at the University of Michigan in 1914; M.A. degree in 1912 and Ph.D. degree in 1914, writing his thesis on "The Social Teaching of Confucius;" lectured in the Northern States of America during several summer vacations; returning to China in September, 1914, he took the chair of sociology and economics at Nast College and at the same time was adviser to the governor of Kiangsi; went to Shanghai in 1920 as editor of the *Chinese Christian Advocate* and the *Young People's Friend*; at present he is member of the Legislative Yuan

of the National Government; held the following positions at various times: chairman of the China Christian Literature Council; lecturer in Comparative Law School, member of the *Chinese Recorder* editorial Board, adviser to the Director-General of the Northwestern Provinces, director of the Shanghai Bureau of Economic Information, member of the National Government Commission for Opium Suppression, founder and chairman of the National Anti-Opium Association, founder and vice-chairman of the National Child Welfare Association, chairman of the National Christian Council and vice-chairman of executive committee of the Methodist East Asia Central Conference; appointed a delegate to the National Rehabilitation Conference in 1925; delegate to the National Opium Convention in 1928; delegate to the International Missionary Council Meeting at Jerusalem in 1928; delegate to the Methodist General Conference at Kansas City in 1928; during the past few years he has travelled extensively giving lectures at conferences and institutes; besides being a contributor to many periodicals, both foreign and Chinese, he is author of the following books: "The Opium Problem in Far East" (1933), "The Problem of Opium Suppression in China" (1934), "The Question of Opium in Relation to Rural Reconstruction" (1934), "Revolution from the Inside" (1930), "The Social Teachings of Confucius" (1914), "What Is Democracy?" (1924), "Christianity and New China" (1922), "Around the World in Four Months" (1928); address: 169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.



Lo Ting Yu

羅 廷 鈞

LO TING YU, university professor; born at Canton, Kwangtung in 1880; studied at Queen's College, Hongkong, 1900-04; sent by the Canton Government to America in 1904 to specialize in cotton manufacturing at the New Bedford Textile School from which he was graduated in 1907; he was then sent to England to specialize in the woollen and worsted industries at Leeds University, graduating in 1911; awarded the certificate in woollen and worsted weaving (Div. 1) by the City and Guilds London Institute, Department of Technology, 1911; returned to China in 1911; was admitted to the Hanlin Academy, 1912; chief technical inspector of the Canton Industrial Department, 1911-12; editor of the *Industrial Journal*, Canton, 1911-12; head of the technical department, Canton Industrial Bureau, 1912-13; professor in the textile department of the Government Technical College (now the technical college of Peiping University), 1913 to the present; member of the chief technical expert department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, 1922-26; organizer and managing director of the Kai Yuen Woollen and Carpet Factory, Peking, 1918 to present; technical adviser to Yung Yeh Wool Spinning Factory, 1924-26; holds patent right No. 57 for wool oil pads of special construction for use in axle-boxes on railway cars; author of "Travel in America"; address: College of Technology, Peiping University, West City, Peiping.



We Wang Loo (Loo Wei-yuan)

羅 為 垣

and Chemical Society of China, 1925; on his return from America he travelled in Europe and studied tin mining practice in the Federated Malay States; on returning to Yunnan he was appointed vice-president of Yunnan Kotschiu Tin Trading Company, Kotschiu, Yunnan 1927, which position he still holds; address: 34 Chu Kuo Kai, Yunnan.

Lo Tian-cheok (Lo Tien-chia)

羅 天 爵

LO TIAN-CHEOK, overseas merchant; born at Lung Chun, Kwangtung, 1874; went in 1882 with his parents to Kudat, British North Borneo, where he received his early education; in 1890, he went to St. Michael School in Sandakan, B.N.B. and the Anglo-Chinese School in Singapore for further education; in 1895, he joined the B.N.B. Government service as a post office clerk, interpreter and customs clerk and in 1900 was promoted by the late Governor E.W. Birch and sent to Tawao District Office as chief clerk; in 1905, he resigned and joined his brother's business in Kudat as General Merchants and Commission Agents for the last twenty years; in 1914, he was nominated by all the Chambers of Commerce in B.N.B. as an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council representing the Chinese community for 4 successive terms of 3 years each, resigning from the post in 1926; retired from his business in 1925 and devoted his whole attention to the management of his coconut and rubber estates in Tamalang district, Kudat; in 1927 he was appointed by the Basel Missionary Society, Switzerland, as Trustee of the Borneo Basel Self-established Church, Kudat; he is now also member of the Kudat Sanitary Board, the Kudat Road Board and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce; address: Tamalang Estate, Kudat, B.N.B.



M. K. Lo (Lo Wen-ching)

羅 文 錦

WE WANG LOO, metallurgist; born at Shunning, Yunnan May 10, 1895; went to Japan and studied at Akita Mining College, where he received his degree in mining engineering in 1915; went to America in 1922 and entered Columbia University school of mines, where he received his M.A. degree in 1924; employed by the U.S. Metal Refining Co., Carteret, N.J. in the electrolytic copper refinery and in the electrolytic parting plant, 1925; returned to Columbia University for research work and received his Ph.D. degree in 1928, his thesis being "Reduction of Roasted Cassiterite Concentrate"; while in America he invented a process for the treatment of low grade oxidized complex lead-tin ores, which was patented both in the United States and China; awarded a silver cup for his engineering paper on "The Electrolytic Refining of Tin" by the Engineering

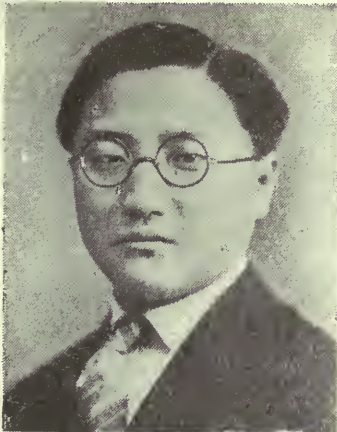
M. K. LO, lawyer; born at Hongkong July 21, 1893; studied in England and in 1915 passed solicitors' final honors examination, being first in class honors; returned to Hongkong in 1915 and became a partner Lo and Lo, Solicitors and Notaries Public; justice of the peace; chairman of the board of directors of the Tung Wah Hospital, 1929; for many years honorary legal adviser and executive committee member, Hongkong Chinese General Chamber of Commerce; honorary legal adviser, the Twenty Four Merchants' Guild; member of the sanitary board; president, South China Athletic Association; Honorary president, Hongkong Chinese Amateur Athletic Federation; chairman, the Chinese Club; vice-president, Hongkong Lawn Tennis Association; served on various public committees; address: Lo and Lo, Solicitors, Alexandra Building, Hongkong.



Lo Wen-k'an

羅文幹字鈞任

LO WEN-KAN, retired Government official; born at Pangyu, Kwangtung, 1888; studied law at Oxford University, England, receiving M.A. degree and was admitted to the Inner Temple, London; chief procurator of the Metropolitan Procuratorate-General, Peking, 1912-15; associate director of the law codification bureau, 1916-26; Minister of Justice, 1921; Minister of Finance, 1922; President of the Supreme Court, Peking, 1922; re-appointed Minister of Justice, 1926; Director-General of the Customs Administration of Peking Government, 1926-27; Minister of Foreign Affairs under the late Chang Tso-lin's regime in Peking, 1928; Minister of Justice of the National Government, 1932-34 and concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1932-33; Special Commissioner to Sinkiang to investigate diplomatic situation on the Chinese-Russian Border, summer, 1933; he is now director of the Whampoa Harbour Development Administration at Canton.



Herbert H. Lou (Lou Hsueh-hsi)

婁學熙字穆清

HERBERT H. LOU, municipal official; born at Ping Hsien, Kirin, December 1, 1894; was graduated from the political science department of Peking University, 1921; received M.A. degree in political science from Harvard University in 1923 and Ph.D. degree in political science from Columbia University in 1927, his doctoral dissertation being entitled "Juvenile Courts in the

United States," published in Social Study Series of the University of North Carolina and recognized as a standard work on the subject in America; after his return to China, he served for a time as a professor in Northeastern University and later appointed secretary to the 3rd and 4th Army Corps of Manchuria; magistrate in Hopei and Liaoning provinces; director of the social affairs bureau and councilor of the Peiping Municipal Government; lecturer in municipal government in Peking University, Peiping.



Low Kwang-lai (Lou Kuang-lai)

樓光來

LOW KWANG-LAI, Government official; born at Chenghsien, Chekiang, 1896; B.A. Johns Hopkins University; M.A. Harvard University; head of English Department of Southeastern University, Nanking 1924-25; head of English Department of Nankai University, Tientsin, 1925-26; professor of English at Tsing Hua University, Peiping, 1926-27; acting dean of College of Arts of Central University, Nanking 1927-28; head of English Department of the same University, 1928-31; assistant Director of Intelligence and Publicity Department of Ministry of Foreign Affairs 1933-34; now counsellor of the Ministry of Communications; address: Ministry of Communications, Nanking.



Lau Tong-sun (Lou Tung-sun)

樓桐孫字佩蘭

LAU TONG-SUN, Government official; born at Yungkiang, Chekiang 1895;

was graduated from the Chekiang Law College, 1915; studied law at the University of Paris, receiving LL.M. degree in 1924; dean of the Shanghai Law College, 1925-26; joined the Kuomintang in Shanghai, 1926; secretary of the Chekiang Provincial Government, President of Chekiang Provincial Law College, Hangchow, and chief secretary of the Executive Committee of Chekiang Provincial Party Headquarters, 1927; dean of the Institute for the Training of Administrative Officials for Kiangsu, 1928; member of the Treaty Revision Commission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1928; member of the Committee for the Examination of Magistrates in Kiangsu, 1928; member of the Legislative Yuan, since Dec. 1928, concurrently serving as member of the various committees in the Yuan; in addition to his duties in the Legislative Yuan, he also served at times as professor of the National Central University and Central Political Institute; in 1933-34, he served also as chief secretary to the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of Bandit-suppression Forces in Fukien under Gen. Chiang Ting-wen; author of "A Study of Nationalism," "Modern Political History of England," "Interpretation of the General Principles of the Civil Code"; translator of "La Co-operation," and "Les Societes Co-operatives"; and contributor of articles to periodicals and daily papers; address: c/o Legislative Yuan, Nanking.



Luching Y. T. Lou (Lou Yu-tao)

婁裕泰字魯清

LUCHING Y. T. LOU, mining official; born at Shaoshing, Chekiang in 1881; studied at the Peking Government University in 1891 and left there in 1900 on account of the Boxer trouble; attended the Anglo-Chinese College, Tientsin in 1902; went to America in 1903 partly as an attache to the Chinese Minister at Washington, D.C. and party to study; attended Oahu College until 1908 and then went to Yale to study law receiving a B.C.L. degree in 1911; returned to China in 1911; legal adviser to Feng Kuo-chang, Tuchun of Chihli in 1913; went to America as provincial delegate of Chihli to the Panama Pacific International Exposition; on his return he became head of the Chinese department of the Kailan Mining Administration, which position he held for many years; last known address: 112 Ta Ching Lu, Tientsin, Hopei.

Loh Zau-tsoong (Lu Chao-tsung)

陸朝宗字仲良

LOH ZAU-TSOONG (Lu Chao-tsung), lawyer.

(See Page 296, 4th Edition).



Lu Cheng-hsiang

陸徵祥字子欣

LU CHENG-HSIANG, retired diplomatic official; born at Shanghai, 1870; received his early education at the Language School in the Kiangnan Arsenal, Shanghai and later attended Tung Wen Kwan College in Peking for post-graduate work; joined the Chinese Legation at Petrograd as an interpreter, 1890; promoted an attache in 1892 and a secretary in 1893; deputed to accompany the Chinese Envoy Extraordinary to Russia to attend the coronation of the Tsar; China's delegate to the first Hague Conference, 1899; Minister to the Netherlands, 1905-11; China's delegate to the 2nd Hague Conference; Minister to Russia, 1911; upon establishment of the Republic, he was appointed Premier and concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1912-13; master of ceremony in the President's Office; was again appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and concurrently acting Premier, 1915-16; resigned both offices, Dec. 1916; was again Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1917-20; China's chief delegate to the Paris Peace Conference, 1919; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Switzerland and also China's representative to the League of Nations and to the International Labor Conference, 1922-27; retired to Abbaye de Saint André, Lophem-lez-Bruges, Belgium, since 1927; address: Abbaye de Saint André, Lophem-lez-Bruges, Belgium.

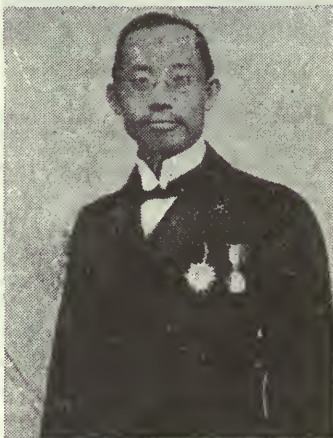
LU CHI-YEH, university professor; born at Nanking, 1905; B.A. National Southeastern University, Nanking; professor, Nanking University, 1927-28; Kwanghua University, Shanghai, 1929-30; Szechuan Provincial University, Chengtu National University and Szechuan Normal College, 1930-31; Honan Provincial University, Kaifeng, 1931; member of the Committee for the Standardization of Text Books of Chinese of the Ministry of Education



Lu Chi-yeh

盧前字冀野

since 1932; now professor, Great China University, Shanghai, 1935; author of several books on "Chu" (a kind of poem) and study of Chinese drama; address: Great China University, Chungshan Road, Shanghai.



Lu Chih-i

呂志伊字天民

LU CHIH-I, Government official; born at Szu-mao, Yunnan, 1880; went to Japan in 1904, where he studied political economy at Waseda University; while in Japan, he joined the Tung Ming Hui (predecessor of the Kuomintang) and upon returning to China, became chief of the Yunnan branch of the Tung Ming Hui, advocating drastic reforms in China; editor of the *Yunnan Magazine* and the *Yunnan Daily*; started a revolution in Western Yunnan, but failed and fled to Rangoon, there to become editor of *Kuang Hua Daily and Progress*; participated in the 1911 Uprising at Canton and upon failure, he went to Shanghai and became editor of the *Min Lieh Pao*; secretary and counsellor to the Military Governor of Yunnan, 1911; representative of Yunnan on the Provisional Government at Nanking, 1911; vice-Minister of Justice in Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Government, 1912; senator of the 1st Parliament and concurrently member of the constitution drafting

committee, 1913; joined the Southern Government at Canton as member of the Extraordinary Parliament, 1917; vice-Minister and later acting Minister of Justice in the Canton Government; re-joined the Peking Parliament upon its reconvoation, 1922; chief justice of the Supreme Court of Canton Government, 1924; member of the Legislative Yuan, since 1928; address: Legislative Yuan, Nanking.



Lu Chin

陸錦

LU CHIN, retired army officer; born at Tientsin, Chihli, 1880; after graduating from the Peiyang Military Academy at Tientsin he went to Japan, where he entered the Military Cadet's Academy at Tokyo; Defense Commissioner of Tientsin, 1913-14; member of the College of Marshals, 1914; assistant chief of the general staff to the Model Army created by Yuan Shih-kai, 1917-19; acting commander of the 9th division of the National Army, 1920; chief staff officer to the High Inspecting Commissioner of Chihli, Shantung and Honan, 1922; Minister of War, 1924; he has been living in retirement since 1924.



Ching-kui Lu (Lu Ching-kui)

盧景貴

CHING-KUI LU, railway official; born at Mukden, Liaoning, Nov. 17, 1891; received his B.S. in mechanical engineering from the University of Illinois in 1917; mechanical engineer for the Pen-Chi-Hu Coal and Iron

Mining Company, 1919-20; mechanical engineer of Tahuashu Works of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, 1921-22; associate commissioner of appraising commission for the Kiao-Tsi Railway, 1922; managing director of the Supinkai-Taonan Railway, 1923-28, during which time he finished construction of the main line from Liaoyun to Taonan; in 1925 he was also in charge of construction and management of the Taonan-Ononchi Railway and in addition managed the Su-Tao Railway; in charge of the administration of the Railway department of the Northeast Communications Commission; commissioner of the Northeast Communication Commission, 1929-31; last known address: 100 Liu Wei Road, Mukden.



C. F. Leo (Lu Chun-fang)

盧春芳

C. F. LEO, consular official; born at Hanchuan, Hupeh in 1886; was graduated from Boone College, Wuchang; for seven years he was in the employ of the American Consulate-General at Hankow, the American Consulate at Harbin and the American Legation at Peking; he was appointed as one of China's delegates to the Washington Conference in 1921; later he was appointed to several posts in the directorate-general for the rehabilitation of Shantung affairs, the directorate-general for Sino-Russian negotiations and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; appointed executive secretary in the Bureau of Foreign Affairs for Hupeh, 1926, by the National Government and for a time acted as Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and Superintendent of Customs at Hankow; secretary of the directorate-general of the Lung-Hai Railway and concurrently chief of the Chengchow office of the directorate-general, 1927-28; special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Anhwei from November, 1928 to January, 1930 when he was appointed as the first Chinese Consul-General at Calcutta, India; address: Chinese Consulate, Calcutta, India.

LU CHUNG-LIN, army officer; born at Tingchow, Chihli, 1884; received his military education at a military school in Tientsin; after his graduation, he joined the Army under Feng Yü-hsiang in 1915; director of police administration in Honan, 1922; when Feng Yü-hsiang deserted Wu Pei-fu in 1925, he was promoted a brigade commander and after occupation of



Lu Chung-lin

鹿鍾麟字瑞伯

Peking by Feng's forces, became Garrison Commander of Peking, in which capacity he expelled the dethroned Emperor "Pu Yi" from the palace; in the same year, he was promoted a division commander and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the Metropolitan Defense Force, concurrently serving as Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police Administration and director of the Municipal Administration of Peking; upon the split between the Kuominchun and Chang Tso-lin in the winter of 1925, he fought at Tientsin against Chang's forces and later when Wu Pei-fu allied with Chang, he put up a stubborn defense at Nankow, but was finally defeated and forced to retire into Shensi by the Fengtien forces; joined the Nationalist Revolutionary Army, 1926; after re-occupation of Honan by the Kuominchun in 1927, he was in control of the province; later, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the 9th flank army of the Kuominchun which participated in the capture of Hsuehchow from Sun Chuan-fang, 1927; promoted Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Route Army operating in North Honan against the Fengtien forces, 1928; upon the success of the Northern Punitive Expedition, he was appointed vice-Minister and later Minister of War of the National Government at Nanking, 1929; participated in the Northern Military Coalition at Peiping 1930 and was made Field-Commander of the Left Wing Kuominchun forces operating along the Lung-Hai line against the Nanking Government troops, 1930; senior counsellor of the Military Advisory Council, since 1930; address: Military Advisory Council, National Government, Nanking.

LU HSI-YUNG, educator; born at Lu Liang, Yunnan, 1893; received his early education at Yunnan College; went to America and studied at Southwestern College, Winfield, Kansas, 1913-14; entered Columbia University, New York City in 1914 and was graduated with the degree of B.Sc. in 1917 and Ph.D. degree in 1921; went to England and studied economics and political science at London University, 1921-22; went to Germany and studied social science in the University of Berlin, 1923-24; President of Yunnan University, 1924; first Secretary of the Ministry of Education in Peking, 1925 and later, director of the department of special education;



Lu Hsi-yung

盧錫榮

Dean of the College of Arts and later acting President of Southeastern University (now Central University), Nanking, 1926; Dean of the College of Arts of Great China University, Shanghai, 1927; travelled in the interior of China, 1928; member of the Yunnan Provincial Government and concurrently director of the Department of Education, 1928 to the present; author of "Political Theories of P.J. Proudhon" (English), "Revolution of Thoughts" (Chinese) and "Travel in Fifteen European Countries" (Chinese); address: Yunnan Provincial Government, Yunnanfu, Yunnan.



Lu Hsien

呂成號著青

LU HSIEN, Government official; born at Cholu, Chihli, on July 14, 1889; member of Tungminghui (predecessor of Kuomintang); graduate of the Law School of the Peking National University with LL.B. degree; editor of the Kuo Feng Pao at Tientsin for one year, 1910; principal of the Chihli 14th Provincial Middle School at Chaochow, 1911; at various times between 1913 and 1921, he served as professor of the China University at Peking and was engaged in educational work in Hopei and Kirin; Chief of the translation and compilation bureau of the Sino-Japanese Conference on the Shantung Question and concurrently member of the Special Committee for the

Retrocession of Tsingtao, 1922; director of the bureau of general affairs of the Council of Sino-Russian Negotiations, 1924 and in the same year, appointed technical expert to the Customs Tariff Revision Conference at Peking; secretary of the Ministry of Finance and later secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce of Peking Government, 1925; director of the Industrial Experiment Station of the latter Ministry, 1926; director-general of the River Conservancy and Irrigation Bureau in Suiyuan and concurrently magistrate of Linho in Suiyuan, 1927; while in these capacities, he succeeded in negotiating for the retrocession of 140,000 Mow of Catholic Church Lands along the Huang-To-lah Ho in Suiyuan to the Chinese authorities; appointed counsellor of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor and concurrently member of the Planning Committee of the said Ministry, 1928; Commissioner of Industry and Commerce and concurrently Commissioner of Finance of the Hepei Provincial Government, 1928-30; appointed Counsellor of the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Bandit Suppression Forces in the provinces of Honan, Hupeh and Anhwei 1932; half a year later, was dispatched to Honan as special commissioner to supervise opium suppression in that province; in the fall of 1933, was transferred as Administrative Inspector of the 9th Special Administration District in Hupeh and concurrently Commander of the Peace Preservation Corps in the said District; now member of the Kiangsi Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Civil Affairs for Kiangsi; address: Department of Civil Affairs, Kiangsi Provincial Government, Nanchang.



Hing-yuan Loo (Lu Hsin-yuan)

盧興原

HING-YUAN LOO, lawyer; native of Kwangtung; born at Macao, 1885; after having completed his Chinese education at home, he went to England where he attended Oxford University and the Inner Temple in London, being called to the English Bar in 1916 and receiving his M.A. degree in 1915; studied in France for one year; since his return to China, he practised law at Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai and for a time was lecturer at the Comparative Law School at Shanghai; departmental chief in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1919; adviser to the Civil Governor of

Kwangtung, 1920; divisional chief justice of the supreme court of Canton Constitutional Government, 1921; president, Shanghai Provisional Court, 1927-28; legal practitioner in Shanghai, since 1930; address: No. 3, Lane 379, Baikal Road, Shanghai.



Lu Hsueh-pu

盧學溥字鑑泉

LU HSUEH-PU, banker and retired Government official; born at Tung-hsiang, Chekiang, 1879; a Metropolitan Graduate with degree of Chu-jen, 1901; chief of the foreign affairs section in the office of the Viceroy of Liang-Kiang; junior secretary of the Ministry of Finance, 1912; director of the loans department of the same Ministry 1913-19 and as such, participated in all important financial transactions of the Peking Government during this period; acting vice-Minister of Finance, 1919; vice-Minister of Finance, 1921-22; elected vice-President of the Bank of Communications, 1925; Managing Director of the Chekiang Industrial Bank, since 1930; Director of the Central Mint, 1933-35; Supervisor of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co., since 1933; address: Chekiang Industrial Bank, Corner of Hankow-Kiangsi Roads, Shanghai.



Dr. Andrew Lee (Lu Kuang)

呂光字全恩

ANDREW LEE, ex-Government official; born at Ningpo, Chekiang, 1909; received education at Hangchow Christian College, Soochow University

Law School and Post Graduate School of Fuh Tan University; went to America in 1930; studied at Northwestern University Post Graduate School and received the degree of M.A. in Municipal Government; attended De Pauw University Law School and received the degree of Doctor of Juridical Science in 1932; Winner of the Phi Delta Phi highest scholarship "Y" key, 1932; admitted as an honorary member to Chicago Bar 1932; Secretary of Legislative Yuan, 1934; author of "The Fundamental Distinguishing Features of Eastern and Western Politics," "The Outlines of World Diplomatic History," "The Ancient Chinese Legal Philosophy" and "The Case Ryland v. Fletcher," etc.; last known address: c/o Legislative Yuan, Nanking.



Lu Mu-ting

魯穆庭字際清

LU MU-TING, Government official; born at Yingkow, Liaoning, 1896; graduate of the Army Commissariat College, Peking; served successively as commissary to the various Brigades and Divisions and Army Corps; Director of the Commissariat Department of the North Eastern Aviation Administration; received the rank of superintendent of military commissariat; member of the Preparatory Committee for Wharf Construction at Chingwantao; Director of the Commissariat Department of the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Peace Preservation Forces in the Three Eastern Provinces; Director of Finance Department of the North Eastern Administrative Commission; Director-General of the Bank of the Three Eastern Provinces and concurrently Director of the Liaoning Provincial Mint; member of the Liaoning Provincial Government; member of the Standing Committee of the Peiping Financial Readjustment Committee and concurrently director of the general affairs section of the Committee; member of the Hepei Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Finance and Director-General of the Hepei Provincial Bank; last known address: Department of Finance, Hepei Provincial Government, Hepei.

LU PI-CHO'U, Government official; born at Yi-Yang, Hunan, 1880; secretary of the Headquarters of the Generalissimo, Dr. Sun Yet-sen, in Canton, 1924-25; secretary of the Nationalist Government, 1927, and Chief Secretary, 1927-28; Chief Secretary of the Executive



Lu Pi-cho'u

呂苾萼字達蓀

Yuan, 1928-31 and concurrently, Acting Head of the Department of Civil Officials of the National Government, 1931; Commissioner of Civil Affairs of the Chekiang Provincial Government, 1931-34; now, Vice-Minister of Railways; address: Ministry of Railways, Nanking.



J. Lo Pa-hong (Lu Pal-hung)

陸伯鴻

J. LO PA-HONG, merchant; born at Shanghai, Kiangsu, 1873; a licentiate through competitive examination under the Manchu regime; general manager of the Chinese Electric Power Co., Shanghai; member of board of directors, Chapei Hydro-Electric Power Co., Shanghai; member of board of directors, Chinese Water Works Co., Shanghai; general manager of the Ta Tung Steamship Co., Shanghai; Chinese councillor of French Municipal Council, Shanghai; director of the Hospital St. Joseph, Shanghai; president of the Sacred Heart Hospital, Yangtsepoo, Shanghai; president of the Union of the Catholic Action, Shanghai; managing-director of the Central Hospital, Peiping; visited Rome and was received and decorated by the Pope; Chinese delegate to the International Catholic Conference held in Chicago, U.S.A., 1927; commander of the order of St. Sylvester and knight of the order of St. Gregory the

Great (conferred by the Pope); knight of the Order of Leopold II (conferred by the Belgian Government); knight of the Legion of Honor (conferred by the French Government); address: Chinese Electric Power Co., Nantao, Shanghai.



Tachuen S. K. Loh (Lu Shou-ching)

陸守經字達權

TACHUEN S. K. LOH, retired Government official; born at Tsingpoo, Kiangsu, 1885; after graduating from the Nanyang College at Shanghai, he was sent by the Government to America, where he studied political science at Wisconsin University, graduating with B.A. degree in 1914; upon return to China, he joined the Ministry of Justice as a junior secretary and was soon made a member of the judicial reform bureau; magistrate of the Amoy Mixed Court, 1916-17; transferred to Shanghai as chief justice of the Shanghai District Court, 1917; chief secretary to Ho Feng-lin, then Defense Commissioner of Shanghai and Sungkiang, 1920; director of the material supply department of the Shanghai Telegraph Administration and adviser to the Ministry of Communications, 1922; vice-president of the American Returned Students' Club, member of the board of trustees of Fudan University and member of the Chinese and Foreign famine relief commission; counsellor to the Ministry of Communications, 1915; senior secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1927.

Lu Ti-ping

魯濟平字詠安

LU TI-PING, Government official. Deceased (1888-1935). (See Page 505, 4th Edition).

LU TSUNG-YU, retired Government official; born at Hai-ning, Chekiang, 1875; was graduated from Waseda University, Japan; director-general of the salt bureau of Manchuria, 1907; chief inspector and later vice-president of the Bank of Communications, concurrently counsellor to the Board of Finance; member of the Imperial Advisory Council, 1910; vice-Minister of Finance and financial adviser to the



Lu Tsung-yu

陸宗輿字潤生

President, 1912; senator of the first Parliament 1913; Chinese Minister to Japan, 1913-16; supported Yuan Shih-kai's monarchical movement 1915; promoter and Chinese managing-director of the Exchange Bank of China at Peking (a Sino-Japanese financial concern); owing to his connections with Japanese financial interests, he contracted several Japanese loans for the Northern Chinese militarists in 1917-18, for which he was branded a "National Traitor" by the Student Movement, 1919; member of the provisional Senate, 1924; he has been living in retirement since 1924.



Tzechin Lu (Lu Tzu-chin)

呂子勤

TZECHIN LU, Consular official; born at Hanyang, Hupeh, 1904; graduated from the Peking Academy, 1922, and Nankai University, Tientsin, 1926; passed the Diplomatic and Consular Service examinations held by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1928; served as Chancellor in the Chinese Consulate at Vancouver, B.C., 1929; promoted deputy Consul at Penang, 1930; deputy Consul at Singapore, 1932; Vice Consul at Penang, 1933; appointed the first Chinese Consul at Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States, 1933; address: Chinese Consulate, Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.



Lu Yen-sun

盧彥孫

LU YEN-SUN, Government official; born at Hsin Hui, Kwangtung in 1888; received his early education in Hongkong and was graduated from the Customs College, Peking in 1913, after which he joined the Salt Revenue Service; appointed assistant district inspector at Talifu, Yunnan in 1920; assistant district inspector at Moheiching, Yunnan in 1922; acting district inspector at Yunnanfu, 1923-24; assistant district inspector at Swatow, 1925; assistant district inspector at Amoy, 1926; assistant district inspector at Tsingkow, Kiangsu, 1927; acting auditor at Nanchang, Kiangsi, 1927; special officer in charge of Pengpu Collectorate, Anhwei, 1928-29; at present assistant district inspector at Swatow; address: Assistant District Inspectorate of Salt Revenue for Chao-chiao, Swatow.



Lu Yoh-chuan

呂岳泉

LU YOH-CHUAN, insurance man; born at Nanwei, Kiangsu in 1878; joined the agency staff, China Mutual Life Insurance Co. in 1900 and served as Nanking Agency Manager, 1906-12; left that company in 1912 to found the China United Assurance Society, the first Chinese company to transact life insurance along modern lines; after pioneering in the business

for a quarter of a century he is now managing director of the China United Assurance Society; address: China United Assurance Society, Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai.

Lu Yung-chien

陸榮錢字芷亭

LU YUNG-CHIEN, police commissioner.

(See Page 304, 4th Edition).

Lu Yung-hsiang

盧永祥字子嘉

LU YUNG-HSIANG, Army officer.

(See Page 305, 4th Edition).

Lu Yung-kuen

呂榮寰字維東

LU YUNG-KUAN, retired railway director.

(See Page 305, 4th Edition).



Lu Yung-ting

陸榮廷字幹卿

LU YUNG-TING, retired military officer; born at Hu-ming, Kwangai, 1856; Provincial Commander of Kwangsi 1911; Tutu (Military Governor) of Kwangsi, 1912; Civil Governor of Kwangsi, 1914; joined the Yunnan Revolt against Yuan Shih-kai's monarchial movement and declared independence of Yunnan from Peking Government, 1916; Military Governor of Kwangtung, 1916; Inspecting Commissioner of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, 1917; joined the Southern Government in 1918 and was appointed one of the seven directors of the Military Government at Canton; ousted Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his party from control of Kwangtung and dominated the province by his own faction, 1919; was defeated and driven out of Kwangtung by Chen Chiungming, then a loyal lieutenant of Dr. Sun, 1920; re-affirmed his allegiance to Peking Government and was appointed Director-General of Frontier Defense of Kwangtung and later of Kwangsi, 1921; High Defense Commissioner for Kwangsi Frontier, 1922-24; he has been living in retirement in Soochow, Kiangsu, since 1924.



Lofei Kwei (Lufei Kuel)

陸費逵字伯鴻

LOFEI KWEI, educator and publisher; born at Tien Hsien, Chekiang, 1887; after completing his Chinese education at home, he entered business and started a book store at Wuchang and concurrently acted as editor of the *Chu Pao*—an organ for propagation of revolutionary ideas; when the paper was suppressed by the then Viceroy Chang Chi-tung of Hupeh, he came to Shanghai and interested himself in educational work; served as manager of the Shanghai branch of Chang Ming Book Co., and later joined the Wen Ming Press and the Commercial Press in Shanghai; for a time, he was also editor-in-chief of the *Educational Review*; after the establishment of the Republic in 1912, he proposed a modern educational system which was submitted to and approved by the then Minister of Education, Tsai Yuan-pei; organised the Chung Hwa Book Co., in Shanghai of which he has since been the general-manager; address: Chung Hwa Book Co., Foochow Road, Shanghai.



Lun Wan-sheung (Lun Yun-hsiang)

倫允襄

LUN WAN-SHEUNG, engineer; born at Canton, Kwangtung, 1884; studied engineering at Victoria University in Edinburgh, graduating in 1914; after graduation, he served for three years in the various departments of the Edinburgh Municipality to secure

practical training; returned to China in 1916 and was appointed engineer in the public works department of the Canton Constabulary; chief engineer to the Canton Municipality, 1917; chief of the military roads bureau of Kwangtung, 1920; no further information has been received in recent years.



Lung Yun

龍雲字志丹

LUNG YUN, Government official; born at Chaotung, Yunnan in 1888; attended the Yunnan Chiang Wu Tang (Military Institute), from which he was graduated in 1912; joined army service and participated in the campaign against Yuan Shih-kai; Commander of 3rd Chien Kuo Chun (National Establishment Army) in 1921; Commander-in-Chief of 5th Chien Kuo Allied Army in 1925; Defense Commissioner of Kunming, 1926; joined the Northern Expeditionary Army in spring of 1927; made a member of Military Council; Commander-in-Chief of the 13th Route Army of the National Revolutionary Army; Commander of the 38th Army, since 1927; Commander-in-Chief of the 10th Route Army of the Anti-rebel Expeditionary Army; Chairman of the Yunnan Provincial Government, since 1928, and now concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd Route Army of the Communist-suppression Forces; address: Yunnan Provincial Government, Kunming, Yunnan.

GEN. MA CHAN-SHAN, former Chairman of Heilungkiang Provincial Government; born at Kwaiteh, Liaoning (Fengtien), 1887; received his preliminary education at home; entered army service at age of twenty and first served in the Second Cavalry Brigade of Fengtien Army; for meritorious services in handit suppression, he was successively promoted company commander, battalion commander and regiment commander; in 1927, he was transferred to the Heilungkiang Army under the late General Wu Chun-sen, Tupan of Heilunkiang; he distinguished himself in suppressing the most ferocious robber band in the province, the White Wolf, and Mongolian brigands and was promoted a Brigade Commander; in 1929, he was appointed concurrently Garrison Commander of Heiho, a border district of Heilungkiang; when the Japanese invasion of Manchuria started in September, 1931, he was entrusted with the duty of defending Heilungkiang and shortly after, was appointed



Gen. Ma Chan-shan

馬占山字秀芳

acting Chairman of the Heilungkiang Provincial Government; in recognition of his great and loyal service to the country in resisting the Japanese invaders, he was soon confirmed in the latter post succeeding Gen. Wan Fu-lin; following the capture of Tsitsihar, provincial Capital of Heilungkiang on Nov. 18, 1931, by the Japanese troops, he and his Government moved to Hailun in North Heilungkiang which he made his new base of operations against the Japanese; while he was thus entrenched in Hailun, he was daily overwhelmed with furious offensives by the Japanese, but could not be dislodged; failing to subjugate his indomitable spirit by force, the Japanese resorted to the subtle methods of persuasion and bribery; in order to learn the secrets of the Japanese intrigues and designs, he permitted himself to be influenced by the Japanese persuasions and gracefully joined the rank of the invaders; he participated in the establishment of the Japanese puppet "Manchukuo" and accepted the post of Minister of War in Cabinet, but carefully preserved his hold on Heilungkiang as Chairman of the Provincial Government; after obtaining a huge sum of funds from the Japanese and a large quantity of arms and ammunition, he swiftly but ingeniously carried out a *coup d'etat* in Tsitsihar, openly departing from the provincial capital on a pretended inspection tour; he went straight to Hailun where he effected a speedy reorganization of his troops and declared his opposition to the Manchukuo and its Japanese creators at the very moment when the Lytton Inquiry Commission entered Manchuria to conduct its investigation; from Hailun, he issued a 5,000 word telegram broadcasted from a Chinese Consulate on the Soviet Border exposing and denouncing the Japanese intrigues in Manchuria; then he resumed his campaign against the Japanese and fought many bloody battles; time and again, he was reported killed in action by the Japanese military, but these reports belied themselves by his continuous resistance; when the Japanese Army launched its general offensive against Gen. Su Ping-Wen's Army in Hallar Region, in Sept. 1932, he joined forces with Gen. Su and put up a valiant but futile resistance against the Japanese onslaught and was finally forced to retire into Soviet Russia; after remaining in Russia for almost half a year, he went to Europe and then

returned to China; he is an expert shooter and cavalry tactician; riding on a horse galloping he can shoot passing birds with a pistol in each hand without missing his aim; appointed a member of the Military Affairs Commission of the National Government, June 22, 1933, which post he still holds; he is now living in Tientsin.

Ma Chao-chun

馬超俊字星樞

MA CHAO-CHUN, State Councillor and concurrently Mayor of Nanking Municipality; born at Tai-shan, Kwangtung, 1886; was graduated from the Nanhua Middle School at Hongkong and the Kyoto School of Aviation in Japan; a faithful follower of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen; Director, Kwangtung Arsenal, Canton; Director of the Labor Bureau of the Nationalist Government; Commissioner of Labor and Agriculture of the Kwangtung Provincial Government and later Commissioner of Reconstruction; Director of the Mass Training Department of the Central Party Headquarters; member of the Legislative Yuan, 1929-34; member of the Executive Committee of Kuomintang, since 1929; made a State Councillor in 1924; appointed Mayor of Nanking Municipality, April 1935; author of "The Labor Problem of China"; address: Municipal Government, Nanking.



Ma Chun-wu

馬和字君武

DR. MA CHUN - WU, scientist, author and university president; born at Kweiling, Kwangsi, 1891; was graduated from the Kyoto Imperial University, Japan, in 1906 and the Die Kaiserliche Technische Hochschule zu Berlin, Germany with the degree of "Diploma Ingenieur" in 1910 and that of "Doktor Ingenieur" in 1915, (his thesis being "Vergleichende untersuchung uber die physikalischen und chemischen Eigenschaften der chinesischen und japanischen seiden"); elected representative of Kwangsi to Nanking to draft the provisional constitution, 1911; vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, 1912; senator of the Peking Parliament, (as a Kuomintang member) 1918 and 1916; Minister of Communications of the Southern Constitutional Government, Canton, 1917; chief chemical engineer of the Canton arsenal, 1918-20; chief secretary of the Southern Government,

1920; Civil Governor of Kwangsi, 1921-22; Minister of Justice of Southern Government, 1925-26; president of Kwangsi University, 1927-29; president of China National Institute, Woosung, Shanghai, 1930; president of Kwangsi University, since 1930; translator of the following books on scientific subjects: Darwin's "Origin of Species"; J. S. Mill's "On Liberty"; Herbert Spencer's "Principles of Sociology"; Haeckel's "Die Weltraetzel"; Eugen von Philippovich's "Volkswirtschafts Politik," J. J. Rousseau's "Du Contrat Social"; Prof. Kiepert's "Differential Equations"; Todhunter's "Trigonometry"; Wentworth's "Plane and Solid Geometry"; Prof. Remsen's "Elements of Chemistry," and "Elements of Organic Chemistry"; Dr. Hussak's "Mineralogie"; Lomonstein's "Mechanik"; in addition he has also written the following books: Textbook of Zoology, Textbook of Botany, German-Chinese Dictionary, Poetical Works; address: Kwangsi University, Wuchow, Kwangsi.



Gen. Ma Chung-ying

馬仲英

GEN. MA CHUNG-YING, army officer; born at Hochow, Kansu, 1909; entered army service at age of 15; served successively as battalion commander and regimental commander; promoted Commander of the newly organised 36th Division in Sinkiang, 1933; born of a well-known Mohammedan family, he has been much respected by the Mohammedan population in the Northwest, particularly in Kansu and Sinkiang; when Chairman Chin Shu-jen of Sinkiang was overthrown by the Mohammedan tribes in the spring of 1933, he marched from Kansu into Sinkiang and took over control of that province; however, soon Gen. Sheng Shi-tsai, a Manchurian Commander, with the Manchurian troops repatriated from Russia rose to oppose him and a war of rivalry for the mastery over Sinkiang ensued in the summer of 1934, during which his Mohammedan forces on many occasions threatened to capture Tihua, capital of Sinkiang, but each time they were repulsed; intermittent fighting between him and Gen. Sheng in Sinkiang lasted for a considerable time; finally, in July, 1934, he was defeated by Gen. Sheng's troops and was forced to take refuge in Soviet Russia; he and the remnants of his troops were disarmed by the Soviet authorities and interned in Russia; he returned to China, 1934 and is now living in Tientsin.

Ma Fu-hsiang

馬福祥字雲亭

MA FU-HSIANG, army officer.

(See Page 308, 4th edition).



Ma Hsiang-pai

馬良字相伯

MA HSIANG-PAI, scholar and retired Government official; born at Chinkiang, Kiangsu, 1839; received his Chinese classical education at home; came to Shanghai with his parents during the Boxer Uprising and attended St. Ignatius College Zikawei, studying philosophy and other subjects; after graduation, he entered Government service and served as secretary for foreign affairs to Li Hung-chang and later was commissioned successively to Korea, America and other countries; retired from government service and devoted himself to authorship in Shanghai; founded Aurora University and Fuhtan College and served as president and professor of the latter institution; he is a well-known Chinese and Latin scholar and author of many works, the best known of which is "History of Ning-hsing" (History of Spiritualism); in spite of his advanced age, he is still in sound health and energetic in public service and authorship; he is probably the oldest living official of the Manchu Dynasty.



Ma Hsiao-chin

馬小進字退之

MA Hsiao-CHIN, retired M. P.; born at Tai-shan, Kwangtung, 1887; was graduated from Columbia University and New York University, U.S.A.; elected member of the Lower House of the First Parliament, 1913-14; secretary to Yuan Shih-kai; secretary of the Ministry of Finance; re-entered the Parliament, 1916; joined the Southern Government at Canton and became member of the Extraordinary Parliament, concurrently serving as counsellor to the Generalissimo and the Military Governor of Kwangtung; upon recon-convocation of the Parliament in 1922, he returned to Peking and again took his seat in the Lower House; no further information received in recent years; author of the following books: "A Short History of World Literature," "How to Improve China's Tea Industry," "How to Improve Chinese Cotton," "On Woman suffrage," "Constitutional Freedom," "General Outline of Law".



Gen. Ma Hung-kuei

馬鴻逵字少雲

GEN. MA HUNG-KUEI, Government official; born at Taoho Hsien, Kansu, 1892; son of the late well-known Mohammedan leader, Gen. Ma Fu-hsiang; received his military training at a Military School in Kansu; after many years of service in the Army, he rose to the position of Bandit-Suppression Commander of the border regions of Ninghsia, Shensi and Mongolia, 1916; Commander of the 5th Mixed Brigade of Kansu Army, 1922; Commander of the 7th Division of the North-western Army, 1925; Commander-in-Chief of the 4th Route Army of the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces, 1927 and later in the same year, was transferred to the command of the 4th Army; Commander of the 17th Division and concurrently member of Shantung Provincial Government, 1928; commander of the 64th Division and concurrently Commander of the 11th Army of the Anti-Rebel Forces and member of Honan Provincial Government, 1929; Field-Commander of the 15th Route Army of the Anti-rebel Forces and concurrently Commander of 35th Division, 1930-31; Chairman, Ninghsia Provincial Government, since Dec. 1932; address: Ninghsia Provincial Government, Ninghsia.



Gen. Ma Lin
馬麟字勳臣

GEN. MA LIN, Chairman of Chinghai (Kokonor); born at Ninghsia, Kansu; served in the army under the Manchu Regime; appointed a battalion commander at Ninghai, Kansu, 1916; was responsible for the suppression of two serious bandit outbreaks in Kansu, 1917 and 1920; appointed Pacification Commissioner of Taoho, Kansu and suppressed the arch-bandit leader, Ma Ting-hsiang; appointed by the Nationalist Government as member of the Chinghai Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Reconstruction, 1929 and in that capacity, was responsible for the development of industries and communications in that province; in 1930, when General Feng Yu-hsiang's forces were sweeping eastward and bandit activities were rampant in southern Kansu, he was appointed by Kansu authorities as Bandit Suppression Commander of Kansu Province; after the conclusion of the bandit suppression campaign, he was proclaimed by the people as Chairman of Kansu, but declined the office; later he assumed the office as Commander-in-Chief of Peace Preservation Force of Kansu; when Gen. Ma Hung-ping arrived at Lanchow, he gave up the post in his favor and accepted a subordinate post as Commander of the First Division of Kansu Cavalry; shortly after, he returned to Chinghai and when Gen. Ma Chi, then Chairman of Chinghai died, he was appointed by the National Government to succeed him as Chairman of the Chinghai Provincial Government and in the summer of 1933, was appointed to the concurrent post of Commissioner of Civil Affairs of Chinghai, which posts he now holds; address: Chinghai Provincial Government, Hsining, Chinghai.

MA LIN-FU, Government official; born at Hoyang, Shensi, 1884; was sent to Japan to study on a government scholarship and graduated from the Meiji University; participated in the 1911 Revolution and represented Shensi at the Provincial Delegates' Congress at Nanking to draft the provisional constitution; upon establishment of the Republic, he founded the Northwestern University; when the Chin Kuo Chun (National Pacification Army) was organized under the command of Yu Yu-jen to campaign against Yuan Shih-kai, he served in the Army in



Ma Lin-fu
馬凌甫

various responsible positions and was concurrently director of civil affairs of the Army Headquarters; elected president of the Shensi Provincial Assembly, 1921; Commissioner of Education of Shensi, 1924; superintendent of the Tungkwan Customs, 1926; during the Northern Punitive Expedition of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army in 1927, he was appointed by Gen. Liu Chen-hua chief counsellor to his Army; he served in the same capacity, when General Liu later became Commander-in-Chief of the 11th Route Revolutionary Army and Bandit-suppression Commissioner for the border regions of Shensi, Honan and Shansi; appointed member of the National Economic Council, 1931; now, member of the Anhwei Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Civil Affairs and for a time acting Chairman of Anhwei; author of several books on economics and industrial policy; address: Department of Civil Affairs, Anhwei Provincial Government, Anking, Anhwei.



Peilian T. Mar (Ma Pal-liang)

馬伯良

PELLIAN T. MAR, marine engineer; born at Foochow, Fukien, Sept. 14th 1889; was graduated from the Nanking Naval Academy, in 1909; after two years' active service in the Navy, he went to America and took naval construction at Massachusetts Institute

of Technology, where he received his M. A. degree; returned to China in 1917 and was engaged as instructor of marine engineering at Foochow Naval Academy; superintendent of work, Government Dock and Engineering Works of Mamoi, Foochow, 1920-21; director of the same institution, 1926-27; director of the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, 1928 to the present; he also held the position of director of the Government Irrigation Works, Lien Ping Kiang, Changlo, Fukien, 1926-29; address: The Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, Arsenal Road, Shanghai.



P. Y. Ma (Ma Pal-yuan)

馬伯援

P. Y. MA, Y.M.C.A. worker; born at Tsao-yang, Hupeh, 1885; attended Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan, 1906-09 and North-western University, U.S.A., 1912-14; joined the Tung Ming Hui in Japan, 1905; secretary of Chinese Y.M.C.A. in Tokyo, 1909-10; personally participated in Hwang-hwa-kong, Canton and Wuchang Uprisings 1910; representative of Hupeh Province to the provisional assembly of provincial representatives at Nanking which elected Dr. Sun Yat-sen as the first President; secretary to the Minister of Interior, 1911; adviser to Vice-President Li Yuan-hung, 1911; secretary for Tung-ming-Hui in Yangtze Valley, 1911; director of Rural Educational Movement in north Hupeh, 1915; general secretary of Chinese Y.M.C.A. in Japan, 1918 to the present; address: Chinese Y.M.C.A., 10 Kita-jim-be-cho, Kanda, Tokyo, Japan.

MISS ROBERTS M. MA, woman botanist; born at Tsinan, Shantung, Mar., 1902; received her early education at home; studied at the Shantung Girls' Normal School, 1914-18; was sent by the Shantung Provincial Government to study at the Normal School of Physical Education at Shanghai, 1918-20; taught physical education at the Shantung Girls' Normal School, 1920-21; was sent to the United States for advanced study on a Government scholarship and attended the University of Texas, Austin, Texas, 1923-30, specializing in botany; during 1924-26, acted as an assistant in the Department of Botany, University of Texas and during 1926-29, was holder of the University Fellowships of the University; received B.A. and M.A. degrees in 1927 and Ph.D. degree



Miss Roberts M. Ma (Ma Hsin-yl)

馬心儀

in 1930, with a major in botany and first minor in organic chemistry and second minor in bacteriology; lecturer in botany at Yenching University Peiping, 1930-33; research fellow in the Department of Bacteriology at the P.U.M.C., Peiping, 1931-33; professor of botany at the Kwangsi University, Wuchow, Kwangsi, since 1933; member of the following societies; Sigma XI; Iota Sigma Pi; Phi Tau Phi; Beta Beta Beta; American Society of Botany; American Society of Chemistry; American Association for Advancement of Science; Science Society of China; Botanical Society of China; Chemistry Society of China; Peking Natural History Society; author: The Chloroplasts of Isoetes melanopoda, Amer. Jour. Bot. 14: 277-284, May, 1928; The Chloroplasts of Selaginella, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club, 57: 277-284, May, 1931; Starch deposition in the sporogenous cells of certain mosses, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club, 57: 525-532, Aug., 1931; A study on the soil fungi of the Peking District, Lingnan Science Jour. 12: 115-118, May, 1933; Seasonal variations of fungi in soils in the vicinity of Peiping, Peking Natural History Bulletin, 7: 293-297, 1933; address: Kwangsi University, Wuchow, Kwangsi.



Ma Ju-lun (Ma Shu-lun)

馬鈺倫字夷初

MA JU-LUN, Government official; born at Hangchow, Chekiang in 1884; received his education under private tutors; became an editor of the *New World*, Shanghai, 1902; secretary to the Tutu (Military Governor) of Chekiang and director of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, 1912; professor in Peking Government University in 1913; left Peking during the monarchical attempt of Yuan Shih-kai and joined the Independence movement in Chekiang; rejoined the Peking University after the death of Yuan Shih-kai; secretary to the Faculty Association at Peking during the May 4 Student Movement of 1919 and was closely connected with all revolutionary organizations formed by Peking students; after 1920 he was a leader of the student movement in Peking and for a time was "wanted" by the Peking Government then headed by Hsu Shih-chang; when Li Yuan-hung became President in 1922 he was appointed director of education for Chekiang, but soon was called to Peking as vice-Minister of Education; in 1923 he was appointed chief of the publicity department of the Kuomintang office in Peking and made several attempts at revolution when Tsao Kun was President; upon the deposition of Tsao Kun in 1924 he again became vice-Minister of Education and acting Minister under the Chief Executive Tuan Chi-jui; he was forced to flee from Peking in 1926 because of his agitation against the March 18 student massacre and went to Chekiang where he conspired with Governor Hsia Chao who sent him to Canton as personal representative to interview the Canton Government leaders; as a result Hsia was appointed commander of the 18th Nationalist Army Corps; he was appointed a member of the Chekiang Political Council and a member of the Chekiang Administrative Committee in 1927 and was later director of the Civil Affairs Bureau; he was appointed a councillor of the National Government in 1928 and in the winter of the same year was appointed vice-Minister of Education; now professor at the National Peking University; he has written many books dealing with Chinese literature and etymology; address: National Peking University, Peiping.

Ma Soo (Ma Su)

馬素字繪齋

MA SOO (Ma SU), Kuomintang member.

(See Page 310, 4th Edition).

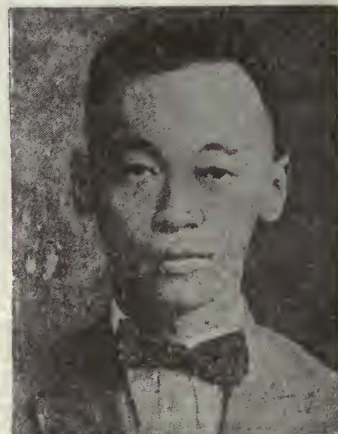
MA YIN-CHU, economist and Government official; born at Chenghsien, Chekiang, 1884; after graduating from Peiyang University, Tientsin, he was sent to America to study as a government student, where he stayed for nine years and attended the following schools: Yale University (B.A. 1910); Columbia University doing research in political economy, graduating with M.A. and Ph.D. degrees; and New York University, studying high accountancy and statistics; upon returning to China in 1915, he joined the Peking Government University as professor of economics, chief of the department of economics and later dean of the University, 1915-20; adviser to the National Commercial Bank and assisted in the founding of the College of Commerce of Southeastern University, Shanghai, 1920; chief of the issue department of the Bank of China, Peking, 1922;



Dr. Ma Yin-chu

馬寅初

and concurrently taught in the Peking Government University; member of the Chekiang Provincial Government, 1923; member of the Legislative Yuan of the National Government and concurrently chairman of the Economic Committee of the Yuan, since 1928; author of several books on economics; address: c/o Legislative Yuan, Nankin.



T. H. Mai (Mai Tso-heng)

麥佐衡字孟尹

T. H. MAI, banker; born in Canton 1895; studied at Tsing Hua College, Peking, 1910-17; going to the United States, he received an A.B. degree from Beloit College, Wis. in 1919 and a M.A. degree from the University of Chicago the same year; was a graduate student at Columbia U. during 1919-20; after several months experience with the Harriman National Bank, New York, he returned to China in 1921 and became assistant manager of the Hankow branch of the Industrial and Commercial Bank; he was transferred shortly to Hongkong in a like capacity and became manager of that branch in 1922, at the same time occupying the managership of the Fu Tien Bank; he was promoted to assistant general managership of the Industrial and Commercial Bank in 1923; now general manager of the China Trust Company; address: China Trust Co., Corner of Peking and Szechuan Roads, Shanghai.



Mo Wen-huang (Mai Wen-huan)

穆文煥

MO WEN-HUANG, merchant; born at Yesian, Shantung, 1880; received his education in his native province and entered business at an early age, taking much interest in finance; came to Harbin in 1916 and started business of his own; after a long business career at Harbin, he is now general-manager of the Tun Fa Lun department store in that city; elected acting president of the Harbin Commercial Society and of the Harbin Exchange Committee in 1926; elected to the Harbin Municipal Council in the same year and has since become chief of the finance department of the Council; address: c/o Harbin Municipal Council, Harbin.



Thomson Eason Mao (Mao I-sheng)

茅以昇字唐臣

THOMSON EASON MAO, civil engineer; born at Chinkiang, Kiangsu in 1896; after receiving his preliminary education at a middle school in Nanking he entered the Tangshan Engineering College at Tangshan in 1911 and was graduated in civil engineering in 1916; went to America on a Tsing Hua fellowship and received his M.C.E. degree from Cornell University in 1917; worked with McClintic Marshall Construction Co., Pittsburgh, 1917-18; received his Dr. Eng. degree from the Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1920, being the first Chinese awarded this degree; his Doctor's thesis was on

"Secondary Stresses in Bridge Trusses"; he returned to China and served as Professor of Bridge Engineering at Tangshan Engineering College, 1920-22; Dean of the College of Engineering of National Southeastern University, Nanking, 1922-24; President of the Conservancy Engineering College, Nanking, 1924-25; Technical Expert of the Ministry of Communications, Peking, and for sometime concurrently, President of Tangshan University, 1925-27; Professor of Bridge Engineering at Peiyang University, Tientsin, 1927-28; Associate Director and later Director of the Department of Industry in the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, Nanking, 1928-29; President of Peiyang University, Tientsin, 1929-30; Director of Conservancy Bureau of Kiangsu Province, 1930-31; Senior Technical Expert, National Economic Council, Nanking; Director of the Engineering Office of the Chien Tang River Bridge, Hangchow, 1933 to the present; member of many engineering and scientific societies in China and abroad; awarded the honorary Fuertes Gold Medal for original research by Cornell University, 1921; address: Chien Tang River Bridge Engineering Office, Hangchow.



E. K. Moy (Mel Chi-chu)

梅其駒

MEI CHI-CHU, better known as E. K. Moy, journalist; born in the United States, at Philadelphia, 1895, of parents from Kwangtung Province; joined Tung Meng Hui in 1910 and was English secretary of the branch established in New York following Dr. Sun Yat-sen's last visit there; at the outbreak of the 1911 Revolution, was delegated by Tung Meng Hui to take course in aeronautics; first English secretary of the Kuomintang in New York; in 1917, drafted plan adopted by American Government to mobilize and handle farm labor throughout the country; organized and was made executive secretary of the Farm Labor Administration in Illinois under the State Council of Defense, 1917-19; special representative therein of the U.S. Department of Labor; director of the China Trade Bureau, New York, established by the Canton Government, 1921-24; managing editor of the *China Review*, New York, 1921-24; American correspondent for a number of Chinese papers, 1922-27; American representative of the *Nationalist News Agency*, 1927; manager, New York bureau of the *Kuo Min News Agency*, 1928; organized and directed publicity in connection with American tour of Mei Lan-fang, 1930; well known in American

journalistic and international circles as public speaker; director of New York Newspaper Club, 1929-30; president of the Association of Foreign Press Correspondents in the U.S.A., 1929-30; managing editor of *The China Press*, 1933; president of the Overseas Trust Company, Shanghai (which went bankrupt in 1934); he is now in dairy business in Shanghai.



Mui King-chau (Mel Ching-chou)

梅景周

MUI KING-CHAU, consular official; born at Toy-shan, Kwangtung, Sept. 25, 1896; graduate of Canton Christian College, Canton, 1916; graduate of Oberlin College, U.S.A., June, 1921 with B.A. degree; attended University of Chicago and Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Y.M.C.A. secretary of the Chinese Labor Battalion in France during the Great War, 1918; member of the Treaty Commission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking, 1920-30; third secretary with the rank of second class secretary, Chinese Legation in Cuba, 1930; Vice-Consul with the rank of Consul, Havana, Cuba, 1931; later promoted Consul and took charge of the Consulate-General at Havana; Consul in Honolulu, Hawaii, 1931-34; promoted Consul-General, since June, 1934; delegate of the Ministry of Industry of 19th National Foreign Trade Convention and the 9th Pacific Foreign Trade Convention, held in Honolulu, May 1932; author of "Answers on and Reasons for the Manchurian Controversy," "Essays on China's Present Situation," "A Brief Survey of Sino-American Commercial Relations," "Modern China" and a book was published in Chinese compiling his many speeches, newspaper and magazine articles; a gifted speaker in both Chinese and English; through his good work the Chinese in Hawaii donated a building covering an area of 31,000 sq. ft. to the Chinese Government as a permanent Chinese Consulate-General in Honolulu; address: Chinese Consulate-General, Honolulu, Hawaii.

MEI HUA-CHUEN, legal practitioner; born in San Francisco, California, U.S.A., July 14, 1888; studied in San Francisco Public and Chinese Schools, 1896-98, New York Public and High Schools, 1898-1904; twice Valedictorian and three prize medals; Matriculated in Liberal Arts, College of the City of New York, 1904-08, and at Columbia University, 1908-11;



Dr. H. C. Mei (Mei Hua-chuen)

梅華鈺

Bachelor of Science and elected to Phi Beta Kappa, (Honorary Society of Scholars) June, 1911; assistant manager, *Chinese Students' Monthly*, 1909-11; Columbia Law School, 1911-13; Bachelor of Laws, Feb., 1913, qualifying at same time also for Master of Arts with thesis in Constitutional Law; awarded University scholarship, 1911-12; graduate student, New York University, 1913-14, Juris Doctor, June, 1914; law clerkship with Wherry and Mygatt, (Wall Street firm) 1914-15; Chinese interpreter, New York Courts, 1910-15; English secretary, *Tung-Meng-Hui*, New York Branch Kuomintang, 1911-15; Secretary and Director, The China Society of America, Inc., New York, 1912-15; book reviewer of works on China and Chinese; admitted to bar of New York Supreme Court, also bars of United States District Court, and United States Circuit of Appeals, New York, 1915; International Mixed Court, Shanghai, United States Court for China, 1916; licentiate, Ministry of Justice, Peking, 1917; licentiate, Ministry Justice, Nanking, 1927; arrived in China, September, 1915; married Anna F. J. Kong, at Canton, December 16, 1915; one son, Lincoln, student in St. John's University, Shanghai, two daughters: Julia Myers, Elizabeth Dodge, students in McTyeire School; secretary, National Committee, Y.M.C.A.'s of China, Editor-in-chief, *China's Young Men*, its English organ, 1915-16; professor, law of Contracts, Sales, Domestic Relations, etc., Comparative Law School of China, Shanghai, (Soochow University Law Department) 1915-25; senior professor of Law, 1923-25; taught hundreds of its students, who since graduation have become leaders of the local Chinese bench and bar; office manager and editor, Intelligence Bureau, Republican Government of China, 1916; Official Reporter, United States Court for China, 1916-17; director, Chinese Y.M.C.A., 1927-21; its vice-president 1918-19; practising attorney and counselor-at-law, Shanghai, 1917 to present; Legal Advisor to: Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Shanghai, 1917-18, 1924; China Administration of Sequestered German and Austrian Vessels, Shanghai, 1918; Chief Counsel for the Defence in the "May 30th Case," 1925; senior partner, law firm of Mei, Liu & Mok, 1927-28; of Mei & Liu, 1928 to present; Trustee, Cantonese Union Church, Shanghai, 1918-20; member, Governing Board, Community Church, Shanghai, 1933-35; Director, Yangtze-poo Social Center, 1918-21; Secretary,

Columbia Alumni Association of China, 1918-20, Chairman, 1920-22; on its Committee and Historian, 1930; Executive Committeeman, American University Club, 1917-18; Committeeman, Society for Constructive Endeavor, Shanghai, 1918; one of organizers and directors of International Anti-Opium Association, 1919-22; Director, American Returned Students Association, 1933-34; Trustee, Shanghai Branch School, Lingnan University, 1930-35; author of its initial series of resolutions forwarded to, finally approved and adopted by, Paris Peace Conference, 1919; Director, Intelligence Bureau, Southern Peace Delegation, Shanghai, 1919; Adviser, China Bureau of Public Information, Shanghai, 1919-22; member: Shanghai Bar Association 1927 to present; Far Eastern American Bar Association, 1916-27, Vice-Chairman, American Returned Students' Club, 1925; Director, American Returned Students Association, 1932-34; American University Club, Director, Shanghai Rotary Club, 1933-35; Sinim Lodge, A.F. & A.M., Shanghai, (Mass. Const.) 1923; A.A. Scottish Rite, 1925; A.A.O.N. Mystic Shrine, Affili Temple, 1926; W.M. of Amity Lodge, No. 106, F. & A.M. 1931-33; District Deputy Grand Master for China, Philippine Constitution, 1933, to present; elected president, Mokanshan Summer Resort Association, 1928; President Phi Beta Kappa Association of East China, 1928-33; author: "*The Returned Student in China*," *Chinese Recorder*, Jan. 1917, "*Foundations of Chinese Republic*," New York Tribune, Jan. 1913; "*Some Pressing Problems in China*," in the Journal of American Bar Association, April, 1921; office address: 190 Peking Road, Shanghai; residence: 12 Edinburgh Road, Shanghai; Cable and Radio address: Meihuachuen, Shanghai, China.



Mrs. Mei Hua-chuen

梅華鈺夫人

MRS. MEI HUA-CHUEN, (nee Anna Fo-Jin Kong), clubwoman and social worker; born at Hongkong; studied at St. Peter's School and public schools, Honolulu, T. H., 1899-1907; was graduated with honors from McKinley High School, Honolulu, T. H., 1911; literary editor, the school paper; went to America, Sept., 1911; studied liberal arts at the University of California, 1911-12; Barnard College, Columbia University, 1913-15, from which she received her A.B. degree; active in college dramatics

and Glee Club; Y.W.C.A. cabinet officer, 1913-14; delegate to Student Volunteer Convention, Kansas City, Mo., 1914; returned to China, August, 1915; head teacher St. Paul's School, Shekhi, Kwangtung, 1915; instructor, Chi-Sue Girls' School, Shanghai, 1916; married Dr. H. C. Mei, lawyer (q. v.), December, 1915; three children; son, 16, two daughter, 15 and 11; member, National Committee, Y.W.C.A.'s of China, 1916 to present; chairman, 1920-29; trustee, Cantonese Union Church, 1918 to present; director, Church Women's Auxiliary, 1918 to present; president, Women's Returned Students' Club, Shanghai, 1919-20; past president and officer, Shanghai Women's Club; member Shanghai branch, Association of American University Women; Shanghai delegate to conference of commissioners of American Women's Federated Mission Boards, 1920; national Y.W.C.A. delegate to National Christian Conference, 1922; China delegate to world's committee meeting, Y.W.C.A., Washington, and American National Y.W.C.A. convention, New York, 1924; honorary vice-president for the Far East, World's Y.W.C.A., 1924 to present; China delegate to Japanese National Y.W.C.A. convention, Gotemba, 1925; chairman, joint committee, Shanghai Women's Organizations, 1924-6, 1932-34; Director, Mokanshan Summer Resort Association, 1924 to present; elected China delegate to First and Third Pan-Pacific Women's Conference, Honolulu, June, 1923 and August, 1934; Chairman, China Preparation Committee, Third Pan-Pacific Women's Conference, 1928 and 1934; elected Second Vice President, Fourth Pan-Pacific Women's Conference, 1934-37; member, Ginling College Board of Control, 1928-32; worker for child labor reform; writer and speaker on subjects pertinent to Chinese women's status, work and progress; address: P. O. Box 800, Shanghai, China.



Mei Ju-ao

梅汝璈

MEI JU-AO, economist and jurist; born in Nanchang, Kiangsi, 1905; graduated from Tsing Hua College, Peking 1924; attended Stanford University and University of Chicago; obtained B.A. (1926) and J.D. (1928) from the above-mentioned Universities respectively; visited Europe in 1929; taught Economics at Ta-Tung University (Summer Session, 1929) and Law at Shansi University, 1929-30; professor of Political Science at Nankai University, 1930-31; professor of Anglo-American Law and Legal

Philosophy at the National Wuhan University, 1931-33; author: "Modern Jurisprudence," "Outlines of Legal Philosophy," etc.; joined government service as Counsellor of the Ministry of Interior, 1933; member of the Legislative Yuan, since 1935; address: Legislative Yuan, Nanking.



Mei Lan-fang

梅蘭芳字畹華

MEI LAN-FANG, China's most famous professional entertainer and female impersonator; a native of Yangchow, Kiangsu; born at Peking in 1893, where his father and grandfather were both famous actors; at age of 18, he made his first appearance on the stage as a female impersonator; with years of experience and practice, he has become a very skilful performer, mastering the art of impersonation to almost perfection; at 19, he made his first appearance in Shanghai and in a popular contest, won 270,000 votes from his admirers, thus becoming known as the "King of Actors" in China; in ancient China, singing and dancing went together, but after the Tang dynasty, dancing was abolished and only singing was featured by prominent actors and it is he who restored the long-forgotten dance and produced many plays with both songs and dances; won wide reputation in his dance impersonation of the "Tien Nu San Hua" (Heavenly Maiden Spreading Flowers") and the sword dance in "Pa Wang Pi Chi," (Chu Pa Wang's Farewell to his Mistress"); at the age of 25, he was engaged by the Japanese Imperial Theatre and was heartily welcomed by all classes—this being the first time in the history of China that a Chinese actor appeared on a foreign stage; at the age of 28, he was engaged for a theatrical season in Hongkong, where the Governor of Hongkong was so well impressed that he persuaded him to make a trip to England and presented him a silver shield upon his departure from Hongkong; he has acted over four hundred plays, about one third of which are his own production; his wardrobe and ornaments are valued at \$100,000; possesses a clear and penetrating voice and his appearance is gentle and dignified; he is a philanthropist and has on many occasions offered his service to charity; at a Peiping charity affair, his autographed photograph was put to auction and was purchased by a member of the Spanish Legation for \$500; his leisure time is spent in the study of mechanics, electricity and science and

his hobby is gardening and raising of pet birds; he is a collector of old books of music and dancing and possesses excellent knowledge of painting; at a Japanese exhibition, his paintings were classed as special exhibits; at a farewell banquet given by the President of China to the American Minister, Dr. Paul Reinach, the latter expressed the opinion that he should make a tour to America in order that Americans could learn more of Chinese art; influenced by this suggestion and for the purpose of studying American theatrical art, he toured the United States in the spring of 1930 and gave performances in Washington and New York which were widely acclaimed by the American people; he was given a degree of Doctor of Arts by an American University; returned to China in the summer of the same year; visited the U.S.S.R. at the invitation of the Soviet Government in the spring of 1935 and gave performances at Moscow and Leningrad, for which he won great admiration from Soviet artists; he is now living in Shanghai.



Mei Shi-ping

梅思平

MEI SHI-PING, Government official; born at Yungchia, Chekiang, 1896; graduate of the Law School of National Peking University, Peiping; served successively as professor at the Central University and the Central Political Institute, Nanking; Magistrate of Kiangning Self-Autonomy Experimental District (Nanking), since 1933; address: District Government, Kiangning Self-Autonomy Experimental District, Nanking.

Mei Yi-chi

梅貽琦

MEI YI-CHI, university president; born at Tientsin, Chihli, 1889; obtained his advanced education in the United States, where he received B.A., M.A., and C. E., degrees from Cornell University; returned to China in 1915 and joined the faculty of Tsinghua College as professor of physics, which post he retained until 1929; director of the Chinese Educational Mission in the United States, 1929-31; appointed President of Tsinghua University, Nov. 1931, which post he still holds; address: Tsinghua University, Peiping.



Y. L. Mei (Mei Yi-lin)

梅貽林

Y. L. MEI, army medical officer; born in Tientsin, October 2, 1896; B.A. University of Chicago; M.D. Rush College, Chicago; P.H.D. Johns Hopkins School of Public Health, Baltimore; fellow, London School of Tropical Medicine; chief of Epidemiology Division, National Epidemic Prevention Bureau; professor of preventive medicine, Shanghai Medical College; senior expert, Ministry of Health; Commissioner of Public Health, Municipality of Nanking; now Director of Medical Department, Ministry of War; address: Medical Department, Ministry of War, Nanking.



Howard S. Moy (Mei Ying-tu)

梅英福

HOWARD S. MOY, merchant; born in Kwangtung; went to America at an early age and received most of his education there; travelled in Europe in 1906 with Kang Yu-wei and then returned to China and became English secretary to the Jun Wah Mining Company of Kwangsi; revisited America and assisted his father in running a chain of restaurants and cafes in Chicago; in banking, he became identified with larger business interests of the Chicago District and was made assistant manager of the foreign department of the Great Lakes Trust Company of Chicago; an organizer and promoter of the Chinese Industrial and Commercial Association of Chicago; in addition to the above, he is also interested in other kinds of business in Chicago.



Meng Chao-tung
孟昭何字典愿

MENG CHAO-TUNG, judicial official; born at Chang Ching, Shantung, 1888; was graduated from the Shantung Law College; after graduation, he entered judicial service and served successively as judicial commissioner, procurator and judge in various parts of the country; president of the Wuchang District Court and acting president of the Hupeh High Court; chief procurator of Loyang District Procuratorate, president of Honan High Court and concurrently president of Honan First Divisional High Court, Sinyang; now, president of Honan High Court; address: High Court of Honan, Kaifeng, Honan.



Meng Hsien-cheng
孟憲承

MENG HSIEN-CHENG, educator; born at Changchow, Kiangsu, 1894; graduate of Nanyang College; B.A. St. John's University; M.A. Washington, U.S.A.; did advanced work at University of London, England; engaged in college teaching, since 1921; associate professor at Southeastern University and Tsinghua University; director of Chinese studies at St. John's University; dean and professor of education of the College of Education, National Central University; principal of Mass Education Experimental School, Hangchow; professor of education at University of Chekiang; Professor of Education at Central Political Institute, Nanking,

since 1933; participated in the National Education Conferences of 1928 and 1930; member of Mass Education Commission of the Ministry of Education; member of the Executive Board of National Society for the Study of Education; author and translator of several standard works on education; address: Central Political Institute, Nanking.



MI Chun-lin
米春霖字瑞風

MI CHUN-LIN, army officer; born at Chin Hsien, Liaoning in 1882; after being graduated from the Fengtien Law School, Mukden, he became manager of the Gold Mining Co., at Kwangtu, Heilungkiang and later chief of the accountant department in the Civil Governor's office of Kwangtung; he was then appointed successively chief of the social intercourse department in the office of Military Governor Chu Ching-lan, Heilungkiang; chief of the Military Ammunition Bureau of Kirin; chief of the military station of the Fengtien Army under Chang Tso-lin and concurrently head of the military provisions department, Mukden; Commander-in-Chief of military stations in Kiangsu and Anhwei under Yang Yu-ting and concurrently head of the social intercourse department of the Military Governor's office of Kiangsu; chief of all the military stations in North China under General Chang Hsueh-liang; head of the printing bureau of Ministry of Finance of the Peking Government, in 1928; after the Fengtien Army's withdrawal to Manchuria, he was appointed by Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang Superintendent of Customs at Antung; in November, 1928 he was appointed by General Chang Hsueh-liang as chief of the Police Administration of the Special Area including the city and the districts in the vicinity of Harbin; in 1930 he was transferred to the post of Director-General of the Manchurian Arsenal at Mukden and was also a member of the legislative commission of the Russo-Asiatic Bank of Harbin; now Chief of the General Affairs Department of the Director's Office of the Provisional Headquarters of the President of the Military Affairs Commission; address: Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Northwestern Bandit-suppression Forces, Sian, Shensi.



E. C. Miao (Miao En-chao)
缪恩钊

E. C. MIAO, civil engineer; born at Changchow, Kiangsu, 1893; received his early education at St. John's University, Shanghai and graduated at Tsing Hua University, Peking, 1914; studied at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., U.S.A., graduating in 1918 with B.S. degree in civil engineering and S.B. degree from Harvard University; after graduation, joined J. B. Ferguson & Company, an engineering firm, in supervising the construction of U.S. Government Camp Abraham Eustis, Va., U.S.A., as draftsman, transitman, designer and then as assistant engineer to an engineering work which involved an expenditure of G.\$15,000,000; returned to China at the end of 1919, and engaged in export and import business in Shanghai for a few years; professor at Nanyang Railway and Mining College, Shanghai; head of the Civil Engineering Department of Hunan Polytechnical Institute, Hunan; field engineer of the Hupeh Committee of the International Famine Relief Commission; construction engineer of the engineering department of Standard Oil Co. of N.Y., Hankow; since 1929 joined the National Wu-Han University as supervising as well as designing engineer for putting up the new University buildings, roads, water and sewer systems, sanitary and heating systems, on a campus of nearly 3,000 mow of land, outside Wuchang City, by the East Lake with a total expenditure of \$3,500,000; address: National Wu-Han University, Wuchang, Hupeh.

Miu Er-ch'ao (Miao Er-ch'ao)

缪爾緯字仲漁

MIU ER-CH'AO, retired Government official.

(See Page 317, 4th Edition).

MIAO PING, retired Government official; born at Wushih, Kiangsu, 1889; was graduated from the Nanyang University at Shanghai; upon graduation, he joined the Whampoa Military Academy at Canton as a radio instructor; an ardent follower of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and active in Kuomintang Party affairs; commissary of the 1st regiment of the Whampoa Military Cadets' Corps during the "First East River Campaign" against Chen Chiung-ming and later commissary of the 3rd



Miao Ping
缪斌

division during the 2nd "Second East River Campaign"; when the Nationalist Northern Punitive Expedition was started in 1926, he was appointed chief of the political bureau of the reserve regiments; superintendent of the military commissariat of the eastern branch and Financial Commissioner of Kiangsu; member of Kiangsu Provincial Government, 1927; Commissariat-General of the Nationalist Generalissimo's Headquarters, 1928; member and concurrently Commissioner of Civil Affairs Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Government, 1928-30; member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang since 1929; address: c/o Central Party Headquarters, Nanking.



Mo Ten-hui
莫德惠

MO TEH-HUI, retired diplomatic official; born at Showtsenfu, Liaoning in 1882; after graduating from the Tientsin High School of Police he was made chief of police of the Harbin district; vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, 1924; Civil Governor of Mukden, 1926; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, 1927-28; following the reorganization of the Chinese Eastern Railway in the autumn of 1929 and after the conclusion of the Sino-Russian complications, he was appointed President of the Board of Directors of the Railway; later, after the signing of

the Habarovsk protocol by the Chinese and Russian delegates, he was appointed as the official representative of the Nanking Government for the purpose of negotiating a settlement of outstanding problems pertaining to the administration of the C.E.R.; upon recommendation of the Mukden authorities, he was appointed plenipotentiary delegate to the Sino-Russian Conference at Moscow, May, 1930, and owing to the deadlock of the Conference, he returned to China and arrived at Nanking, Jan. 1931; since the Mukden Incident in September 1931, he has been living in retirement.



H. Y. Moh (Moh Hsiang-yueh)
穆湘玥字藕初

H. Y. MOH, Government official; born in Shanghai in 1876; received his early education under private tutoring; supervisor and instructor of Loong Meng Normal School in Shanghai and later chief of police of the Kiangsu Provincial Railways; entered the University of Wisconsin in 1909, transferred to Illinois in 1911 and was graduated with B.S. degree in 1913; M.S. degree, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College in 1914, after which he returned to China and organized the Teh Dah Cotton Mill; in 1916, organized Hou Sen Cotton Mill, Shanghai, and in 1919 the Yu Foong Cotton Mill, Chengchow, Honan; organized the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange at Shanghai and became its president since then; in 1921, organized and served as chairman of the board of the Chinese Industrial Bank; in 1922 he headed the Chinese Delegation to the Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference; chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce (Shanghai), 1927; delegate to National Economic Conference, National Finance Conference and National Communications Conference in 1928; represented China at Far Eastern Industrial and Commercial Fair at Manila Carnival in January, 1929; vice-Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, 1930; vice-Minister of Industries, January, 1931; author of "Simple Remarks on Cotton Growing"; translations: Dr. Taylor's "Principles of Scientific Management" and Mr. Clarke's "Cotton Goods in Japan"; address: President's Office, Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange, 260 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.



Mou Lin
牟琳字育三

MOU LIN, Government official; born at Tseng-yi, Kweichow in 1876; was graduated from the Hung Wen Academy in Japan; upon his return from Japan, he became president of Kweichow High Normal College and Kweiyang Government Middle School; when the National Advisory Council was convoked in Peking in 1910 he was elected to represent Kweichow; elected a member of the Lower House of the First Parliament in April 1913; played an important role in the Yunnan revolt against Yuan Shih-kai's monarchical movement, 1915-16; when the First Parliament was reconvened after the death of Yuan Shih-kai, he went to Peking as a member; after the second dissolution of Parliament in June, 1917 he went to Canton and became a member of the Extraordinary Parliament; during the period from August 1917 to October 1922 when the First Parliament was for the third time convoked in Peking he travelled in the southwestern provinces and between Canton and Shanghai doing publicity work for the constitutional cause; in 1922, he went to Peking to resume his seat in Parliament; he is now a member of the Kweichow Provincial Government; address: Kweichow Provincial Government, Kweiyang, Kweichow.



C. C. Nieh (Nieh Chih-chieh)
聂其杰字雲臺

C. C. NIEH, industrialist; born at Changsha, Hunan, 1880; a grandson on his mother's side of Marquis Tseng Kuo-fan; received his Chinese education under private tutors; learned electrical and chemical engineering by private study; purchased the Heng Foong Cotton Mill in Shanghai, 1904 and after a thorough reorganization, made it one of the biggest cotton mills in China which, during its prosperous days, gave employment to more than 1,500 people and maintained scholarships in many colleges both in China and abroad; vice-president of the Chinese Commercial Mission to the United States, 1915; organized the Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association in Shanghai and was elected its first president, 1918; organizer and general-manager of the Great China Cotton Mill, 1919; a founder of the Vocational Educational School, Shanghai, 1920; connected with the Y.M.C.A. for 18 years (he having been a Southern Methodist since 1914) and was for a time treasurer-director of the National Committee, Y.M.C.A.; member of the Chinese Advisory Council of S.M.C. of the International Settlement; member of the commission for the raising of educational sinking funds, 1923; he has been living in retirement in Shanghai since 1923; author of a book on telegraphy, 1901.

Nieh Chung-hsi

聶宗義字榕卿

NIEH CHUNG-HSI (Nieh Tsung-hsi), judge.

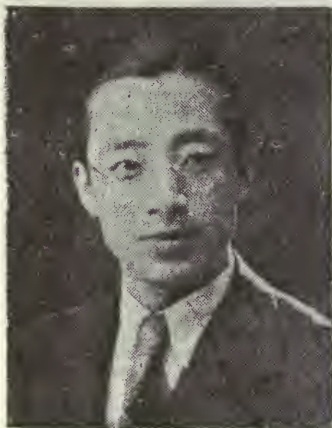
(See Page 321, 4th Edition).

Nieh Hsien-fan

聶憲藩字維城

NIEH HSIEN-FAN, Army officer.

(See Page 321, 4th Edition).



Ning Hsiang-nan

甯向南

NING HSIANG-NAN, police official; born at Peking, 1904; he comes of a good family, his father being a distinguished man of letters; after graduating from the China National Institute at Shanghai with B.A. degree, he went to Japan for post-graduate work at the Tokyo Imperial University; after completing his course there, he returned to China and served as an officer under General Chang Hsueh-liang; appointed Director-

General of the Second Special Administrative Area of Tientsin in 1930, acting concurrently as Director of the Tax Bureau of the Tientsin Municipal Government six months later; in recognition of his services in handling the delicate situation after the First Tientsin Incident in 1931, he was appointed Director of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Peiping Military Affairs Commission 1932; promoted Commissioner of Public Safety of the Provincial Capital of Hopei (Tientsin) late in 1932; shortly after his assumption of office, the Second Tientsin Incident occurred and due to his tact, bravery, intelligence as well as firm determination, the disturbances were soon quelled and peace and order restored in Tientsin; he is popular with and respected by both Chinese and foreigners in Tientsin; he is unmarried; last known address: Bureau of Public Safety, Tientsin, Hopei.



Niu Chuan-shan

鈕傳善字元伯

NIU CHUAN-SHAN, retired Government official; born at Kiukiang, Kiangsi, 1876; received his education in Japan; superintendent of customs at Kiukiang and concurrently civil commissioner of Northern Kiangsi, 1913; acting Civil Governor of Shensi, 1914; acting vice-Minister of Finance, 1915; founded the Wine and Tobacco Bank at Peking and also established a tobacco leaf factory at Shanghai; was again appointed vice-Minister of Finance, 1921; retired from government service in 1921, and has since been engaged in industrial enterprises; author of a book on constitutional government of prefectures and cities.

WAY-SUNG NEW, physician; born at Shanghai June 14, 1892; son of the late Shang-chow New, one of the early Chinese students sent to America; received his primary education under private tutors and attended St. John's Middle School, 1902-07; studied at St. John's University, 1907-10 and received his A.B. degree; went to America and studied at Harvard Medical School, 1910-14 and received his M.D. degree; house physician and surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital, New Bedford, 1914-15; returned to China in August, 1915 and took charge of the department of anatomy at Harvard Medical School of China, Shanghai from 1915-16 and then went again to America as a fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation; served



Way-sung New (Niu Hui-sheng)

牛惠生

in the out-patient department of the Carney Hospital, Boston, the Children's Hospital and the Massachusetts General Hospital as orthopedic assistant, 1916-17; at the same time he was instructor in bacteriology at Harvard Medical School; orthopedic house surgeon at Massachusetts General Hospital, 1917-18; orthopedic assistant at Johns Hopkins Hospital from May to July, 1918, when he returned to China to take charge of orthopedic surgery at Peking Union Medical College, which office he held until June, 1920; he was admitted as a member of the Boylston Medical Society on presenting a thesis on "Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis" in March 1913; he became a fellow of the American Medical Association and a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and a member of the American Orthopedic Association; was licensed to practice medicine by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1917; he was a charter member of the National Medical Association of China when it was inaugurated in 1915; the same year he was elected a member of the China Medical Missionary Association; he served as secretary of the Peking Medical Society, 1919-20; secretary of St. John's Alumni Association of Peking, 1919-20; secretary-treasurer of Harvard Club of North China, 1919-20; secretary of American University Club of North China, 1919-20; secretary of the National Medical Association of China, 1915-16 and 1920-22; treasurer of the National Medical Association of China, 1922; President of National Medical Association of China, 1930-32; councillor of the Shanghai Medical Society, 1921-23; president of the Shanghai Medical Society, 1923-24; member of the executive committee of the China Medical Missionary Association, 1923-32; secretary of St. John's Alumni Association, 1921-22; president of the St. John's Alumni Association, 1929; secretary-treasurer of St. John's University Alumni Advisory Council, 1922; and national secretary of Phi Tau Phi, 1922; he has been visiting orthopedic surgeon at the Margaret Williamson Hospital, Shanghai, and consulting orthopedic surgeon at Soochow Hospital, Soochow, since 1920; he has also been medical officer to the Yangtze River Commission, the Whangpoo River Conservancy, medical adviser to the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway and the Shanghai-Nanking Railway; he was honorary superintendent of the Chinese Infectious Diseases Hospital as

well as the Lung Hua Clinic and the Tung Ka Doo Clinic; he was also medical director of the National Child Welfare Association; in 1927 he was elected a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, being the first and only Chinese who has received this degree of F.A.C.S.; he is a member of Sinim Lodge of Shanghai and is a Shriner of Islam Temple of San Francisco; he is a Charter Member of Amity Lodge of Shanghai and of the Ginling Lodge of Nanking; he is an associate professor of orthopedic surgery at the St. John's University Medical School and the Women's Christian Union Medical College and a lecturer in orthopedic surgery at the Medical School of Central University; in 1928, he founded and organized the Orthopedic Hospital of Shanghai, the only Hospital of this nature in the Far East and is chief surgeon and superintendent; at the amalgamation of the National Medical Association of China and the China Medical Association to form the Chinese Medical Association in 1932, he was elected to serve as its first President; he is now Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chinese Medical Association; he is a member of the Shanghai Medical Board of the Shanghai Municipal Council; address: 850 Route de Zi-ka-wei, Shanghai.

Niu Yung-chien

鈕永建字揚生

NIU YUNG-CHIEN, Government official; born at Sungkiang, Kiangsu, 1887; attended the Wuchang Military School in Hupeh and also studied in Japan, where he joined the Tung Ming Hui; took active part in the 1911 Revolution; assistant Chief of General Staff of the Nanking Provisional Government, 1912; Chief of General Staff of the Canton Military Government, 1917; Chief of Staff of the Headquarters of Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces, 1926; negotiated for the surrender of Fengtien troops under Pi Shou-chen in Shanghai during the Revolution, 1926; chief secretary of the Central Political Council, 1926; chief secretary of the Nationalist Government, Nanking, 1927; member and Chairman of Kiangsu Provincial Government, 1928-30; acting Minister of Interior, Nanking, 1930; chairman of the board of personnel of the Examination Yuan; vice-Chairman of the National Opium Suppression Commission and member of the Legislative Yuan, 1919-32; vice-President of the Examination Yuan, since 1932; address: Examination Yuan, Nanking.

NO-NA-HU-TU-KEH-TU, former secular and religious ruler of Hsikang (Inner Tibet); born at Changtu, Hsikang, 1865; as a born Hutukehtu or Buddhist patriarch, he became the head of both political and religious affairs in Hsikang at age of twenty-five; in religion, he belongs to the Buddhist Red Sect in Tibet; in political affiliation, he was with the Chinese authorities and assisted the Chinese Government in the suppression of the rebellions of Mongol Princes, 1909; he opposed the late Dalai Lama and was imprisoned by him for many years; escaped from his prison and regained freedom in 1923; travelled to Peking from Hsikang and was well received by Marshal Tuan Chi-wei, then Chief Executive of China; remained in Peking for one year, 1924-25; was invited to Szechuan by Gen. Liu Hsiang



No-Na-Hu-Tu-Keh-Tu

諾那呼圖克圖

to preach Buddhism, 1926 and won many converts to the faith; appointed member of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission by the National Government 1929 and concurrently Director of Nanking Office of the No-Na-Hu-Tu-Keh-Tu of Hsikang, which posts he has been holding, since 1929; address: Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, Nanking.



Gen. Oung Chao-yuan

翁照垣

OUNG CHAO-YUAN, army officer; born at Huailai, Kwangtung, 1893; after graduating from the Canton Military Officers' Training Institute, he joined the Kwangtung Provincial Army and successively served as company commander (1916), regimental commander, (1923), etc.; went to Japan in 1925 and studied at the Military Officers' College, Tokyo, graduating in 1929; later he proceeded to France and studied aviation at the School of Morane, Villacoble, Paris; upon returning to China, he re-joined the army service and was given an appointment as commander of the 4th regiment of the Kwangtung Provincial Army; later transferred as commander of the 4th Regiment of the 2nd Division of the Central Government Army; upon formation of the 19th Route Army, he was promoted Commander of the 156th Brigade of the 78th Division of the Army; when the 19th Route Army was transferred to Kiangsu for garrison duty along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway

Line in the winter of 1931, his Brigade was assigned to garrison the Chapei and Kiangwan area in Shanghai; upon the outbreak of the Shanghai War in January 28, 1932, it was the 6th regiment of his Brigade which fought against and repulsed the initial Japanese attacks on Chapei; later, his Brigade was transferred to Woosung where he fought severe battles with the Japanese and held the enemy in check for four weeks, winning fame as "Hero of Woosung Defense;" after the 19th Route Army was transferred to Fukien, he resigned from command of the Brigade; toured the South-sea Islands to raise subscriptions among overseas Chinese for the purchase of airplanes to resist the Japanese; appointed Commander of 114th Artillery Division of the North-eastern Army by General Chang Hsueh-liang, February 1933 which participated in the defense of the Luan River Region in Hopei against the Japanese attacks; joined the Fukien Independence Movement, 1933-34; after the collapse of the movement, he travelled abroad and has since been living in retirement.



Auyang Kui (Ouyang Chu)

歐陽駒

AUYANG KUI, army officer; born at Chungshan district, Kwangtung; studied at the Nanking Military School and the Paoting Military Officers' College; upon graduation, he joined the cause of revolution under the leadership of Dr. Sun Yat-sen; appointed chief of staff by Dr. Sun and accompanied the Punitive Expedition to the North; chief inspector of the bureau of public safety and concurrently chief of staff to the Headquarters of the 1st Route Army of the Northern Punitive Forces; when the 1st East River Campaign against Cheng Chiung-ming started, he was appointed commander of the 1st regiment and concurrently director of operations; assisted in the suppression of the rebellion of Liu Chen-wan and Yang Hsi-min against Dr. Sun's Government at Canton; vice-Commander of the 1st Independent Division (Wu Teh-chen being the Commander); Commander of the 17th Division of the 6th Army; member of the military and police supervising and inspection committee during the movement of purgation of the Kuomintang from communist elements, 1924; commander of the forts of Bocca Tigris, Canton, 1924; garrison commander of the Chao-Mei districts, 1927; commissioner of the bureau of public safety, Canton, 1928; he is now a member of the National Military Advisory Council; address: Military Advisory Council, Nanking.



Bar Wen-chiun (Pa Wen-chiun)

巴文峻字維荪

BAR WEN-CHIUN, Government official; born in Suiyuan of Manchurian parentage; after completing his Chinese education in China, he went to France, where he was graduated from Caen University; since his return to China, he has successively served as counsellor to the Garrison Commander of the Peiping-Tientsin Area, Special Commissioner to Nepal, instructor of French in the Wen-Hua University at Peiping, sectional chief in the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission and later councillor to the Commission; pacification commissioner to the Mongolian Leagues in Charhar; address: Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, Nanking.

Barr Yu-tsao (Pa Yu-tsao)

巴玉藻字蘊華

BARR YU-TSAO, aero-nautical engineer. Deceased.

(See Page 324, 4th Edition).



Bei Tsung-hsi (Pal Tsung-hsi)

白崇禧

BEI TSUNG-HSI, army officer; born at Kweilin, Kwangsi, 1893; received his military education at the Paoting Military Academy in Chihli; participated in the 1911 Revolution at Wuchang; joined the Northern Punitive Expedition of the Nationalist Forces and was appointed commander of the 18th Army and acting

chief of staff of the Nationalist Forces, 1926; garrison commander of Shanghai and Woosung Area 1927 (he being the first Southern commander to occupy Shanghai); commander of the 2nd route army corps in occupation of Hauchow, 1927; assisted Li Tsung-jen and Cheng Chien in the Nanking Punitive Expedition against Tang Shen-chi (then rebelling against Nanking Government); vice-Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist 4th Group Army under Li Tsung-jen and member of the Wuhan Division of the Central Political Council, 1928; vice-Commander of the Hu-Tang-Chiu-Kuo Chun (The Party Protection and National Preservation Army), 1929; appointed member of the Political Council of the Southwest, 1930; now Deputy Commander of the Kwangsi Provincial Army; address: Headquarters, Kwangsi Provincial Army, Nanning, Kwangsi.



Pal Wen-wei

柏文蔚字烈武

PAI WEN-WEI, retired Government official; born at Shou-hsien, Anhwei, 1876; a licentiate under the Manchu regime; denounced the Manchu Government for leasing Port Arthur to Russia while still a student; after the success of 1911 Revolution, he was appointed commander of the 1st army at Pukow and Governor of Anhwei; opposed Yuan Shih-kai's monarchical movement and joined Tang Chi-yao (then military Governor of Yunnan) in his revolt against Yuan 1916; fought in Hunan under Dr. Sun Yat-sen against the Northern militarists, 1918; Commander of the 3rd Nationalist Northern Expeditionary Army and fought against Sun Chuan-fang, 1926; member of the Central Political Council of the Nanking Government; chairman of the Anhwei Provincial Government, 1927; State Councillor and member of the Central Executive Committee, since 1927; address: c/o Central Party Headquarters, Nanking.

Pal Yun-ti

白雲梯字巨川

PAI YUN-TI, Government official; born at Kalasin, Inner Mongolia; was graduated from the College of Mongolian and Tibetan Languages at Peking; member of first Parliament, Peking; later, member of the Extraordinary Parliament at Canton, 1918; elected member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuo-

mintang, 1924; engaged in Kuomintang party work in Inner Mongolia, 1924; appointed member of Central Political Council and State Council, 1928; member of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, Nanking, 1928; participated in the Northern Military Coalition at Peiping, 1930; was again appointed member of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission in 1932, which post he has since held; member of the Ninghsia Provincial Government, since 1933; member of the Mongolian Local Autonomy Political Council, since 1934; address: Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, Nanking.



Panchen Lama

班禪喇嘛

PANCHEN LAMA, better known in Tibet as Tashi Lama, former secular ruler of Tibet; born in Inner Tibet, 1883; came to Shigatse in 1822; accompanied the Crown Prince of England to India, 1903; returned to Tibet in 1904 and introduced reforms in education and other administrative measures; in the first year of the reign of Emperor Hsuan Tung, following the dispatch of Szechuen troops into Tibet by the Manchu Government which aroused misunderstandings among the Tibetans and resulted in complications in Tibet, he was appointed by the Manchu Government both secular and religious ruler of Inner and Outer Tibet; although he did go to Lhasa, however, he declined the appointment and promised only to maintain order and peace in Inner Tibet; in spite of his refusal to accept the appointment, misunderstandings arose between him and the Dalai Lama, who had hitherto been the ruler of Outer Tibet and the two became intolerant of each other; after the 1911 Revolution, as a result of the mutiny of the Szechuen troops in Tibet and internal disturbances, the Tibetan situation became further confused; in 1924, at the request of the Tibetan people, he came to China to plead for peace and visited many provinces in the interior; owing to the disturbed situation in China and her neglect of border affairs, he remained in Manchuria and Mongolia for many years; he is the most pronounced pro-Chinese leader in Tibet and has rendered great assistance to the Chinese residing there; following

the establishment of the National government at Nanking he was invited to visit the Capital and has been much honored by the government leaders; he now holds the following posts: member of the Chinghai Provincial Government, since 1929; Cultural Commissioner for the Western Border, since 1934; State Councillor of the National Government since 1934; also a member of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission; following the death of the Dalai Lama in 1933, he was invited to return to Tibet and is now in Chinghai on his way back to Lhasa; address: c/o Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, Nanking.



C. F. Pan (Pan Cheng-fu)
潘承福字備菴

C. F. PAN, consular official; born at Soochow, Kiangsu, 1882; studied at Peiyang University, Tientsin, and Imperial University, Peking; went to England and entered the University of Birmingham in 1904, from which he received his B.Com. (Bachelor of Commerce) degree, 1909; passed the Government examinations for the returned students and was given the degree of Chu-jen; member of the Ministry of Communications 1910-11; Senior Secretary and Chief of the 4th Section of the Department of Public Loans of the Ministry of Finance, 1912-15; joined the Audit Department and was later concurrently translator and compiler of the translation bureau attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1916; appointed Acting Chinese Consul at Samoa, 1921; transferred to Manila, P.I. as vice-Consul 1922, which post he held until 1924; member of the Treaty Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs 1925-28; appointed Chinese Consul at Samoa but did not proceed to the post, 1928; joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government at Nanking 1929; reappointed Chinese vice-Consul and Consular Representative at Samoa 1931; address: vice-Consulate of the Republic of China, Apia, Western Samoa.

PAN CHING-PO, merchant; born at Chungshan, Kwangtung, 1867; entered business at Shanghai at an early age and won confidence of both Chinese and foreign merchants; appointed



Fan Ching-po

潘作樸字澄波

compradore of Jardine, Matheson and Co., in 1911 and held this position for a considerable period of time; an executive member of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai.

P'an Chu-ying

潘矩楹字丹庭

P'AN CHU - YING, retired army officer.

(See Page 326, 4th Edition).



Chung-wen Pan (Pan Chung-wen)

潘鍾文字叔書

CHUNG-WEN PAN, mining engineer and university professor; born at Hsingcheng, Liaoning, 1896; received his education at the Industrial College and Nankai College, Tientsin and Tsinghua College, Peking; was sent by Tsinghua to America in 1919 where he attended Lehigh University, Pa., and Michigan College of Mines specializing in mining, metallurgy and geology, graduating with B.Sc. and E.M. degrees; took graduate work at the School of Mines, Columbia University for his doctor's degree, but returned to China before graduation; while at Michigan, he assisted Prof. A. E. Seaman, Michigan State geologist, in studying the various geological formations

in both the copper and iron countries along the Gold Range north of Ishpeming and also travelled underground from mine to mine all over the iron country together with Prof. F. W. Sperr to study the different methods of mining; he also received a certificate of Mining Rescue Training from the bureau of mines in the Department of Interior of the U.S. Government; upon his return to China in 1923, he was appointed professor of Northeastern University and in the meantime, he directed prospecting work on an undeveloped bituminous property in his native district; last known address: c/o Northeastern University, Mukden, Liaoning.



P'an Fu

潘復字警航

P'AN FU, retired Government official; born at Tsinan, Shantung; secretary in the Ministry of Finance of the Nanking Provisional Government, 1912; director of the bureau of the Shantung Grand Canal Improvement Works, 1914; organized the Lu Feng Cotton Mill Co. at Tsinan and became managing director in 1915; acting director-general of the National Conservancy Bureau, 1916-17; vice-Minister of Finance, 1919; director-general of the Grand Canal Board 1920; acting Minister of Finance and concurrently chief of the Salt Administration and inspector-general of the Salt Inspectorate, 1920-21; Minister of Finance in 1926; Minister of Communications in 1927; appointed Premier and formed a cabinet at Peking in 1927; retired since 1928; he is now living in Tientsin.

H. A. PAN, insurance specialist; born at Shanghai in 1893; attended St. John's University and received A.B. degree in 1912; studied at Tsinghua College and received a Boxer Indemnity scholarship; went to America in 1914 and entered the Wharton School of Commerce and Finance of the University of Pennsylvania and received the degree of B.Sc. in economics in 1916 and M.A. in 1917; while in school he was associate editor of the *Tsing Hua Alumni Annual*, associate editor of the *Chinese Student's Monthly* for two years; he returned to China in 1918 and joined the faculty of the Teacher's



H. A. Pan (P'an Hsueh-an)

潘安宇學安

College, Nanking as professor of economics and insurance; in 1920 he became Chinese adviser to the general manager of the American Asiatic Underwriters; he was appointed assistant-secretary of the Asia Life Insurance Company, 1921; he also lectured on property and life insurance at St. John's University, Shanghai.



Y. Y. Phen (Pan Kung-chan)

潘公展

Y. Y. PHEN, Government official; born at Wushing, Chekiang, Oct. 23, 1895; after receiving his preliminary education in his native city, he entered St. John's University at Shanghai, where he distinguished himself in oration and from which he was graduated; after leaving the University, he taught in Shanghai University, Republican University, Southern University and other schools in Shanghai; during the Student Movement in 1919, he was editor of the *Shanghai Students' Union Daily* and was a leader of the students in the movement against the maladministration of the Peking Militarist Government; in 1929, when the *Shanghai Tribune* was established, he was appointed an editor of the paper and won reputation as a prominent journalist by his editorial writings; later, he joined *The Shun Pao* as an editor in charge of telegrams; in 1927, when Nationalist Revolutionary Forces captured Chekiang and Kiangsu,

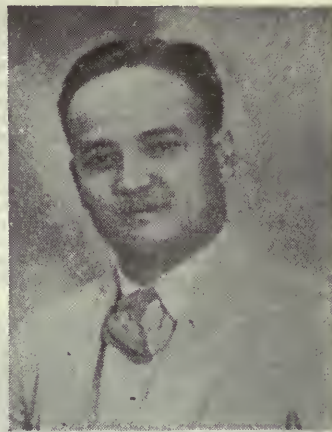
he was appointed a member of the Shanghai Provisional Branch of the Central Political Council and concurrently member of the Shanghai Committee of the Central Publicity Committee; in July, the same year, when the Shanghai Municipal Government was established, he was appointed Commissioner of the Farmer, Labor and Commercial Affairs Bureau of the Shanghai Municipality and when that Bureau was re-organized into the Bureau of Social Affairs, he was appointed Commissioner of the same, from which he resigned Jan. 1932; in April, 1932, he established the *Chen Pao* (*Shanghai Morning Post*) and was appointed the managing Director by the Board of Directors of the paper; he was elected Shanghai delegate to the 3rd, the 4th, and the 5th Kuomintang Congresses in Nanking in the spring of 1929, the autumn of 1931, and the winter of 1934 respectively; in Sept. 1929, he was appointed concurrently Chief Secretary of the City Government of Greater Shanghai, which post he held for three months; Commissioner of Education of Shanghai Municipality, since 1933; elected member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, Nov. 1935; address: Bureau of Education, City Government, Greater Shanghai Municipality.



P'an Kung-pi

潘公弼

P'AN KUNG-PI, newspaper manager and journalist; born at Kiating, Kiangsu in 1895; attended Nanyang (now First National Chiao Tung) University from which he was graduated in 1914; went to Japan where he entered the College of Politics and Law in Tokyo majoring in political science; founded the *Tokyo News Agency* while a student; returned to China in 1919 and worked first with the *China Times* and later with the *Shun Pao*, leading Chinese dailies in Shanghai; was sent to Japan as correspondent of the *Shun Pao* in 1918; returning to China the following year he accepted a position as chief editor of the *Chin Pao* at Peking; for opposing the Anfu faction he was imprisoned for three months after which he came back to Shanghai as editor of the *China Times*; appointed concurrently assistant business manager in 1921 and was later advanced to business manager and editor-in-chief; general manager of the *China Times*, since 1928; address: *China Times*, Shanghai.

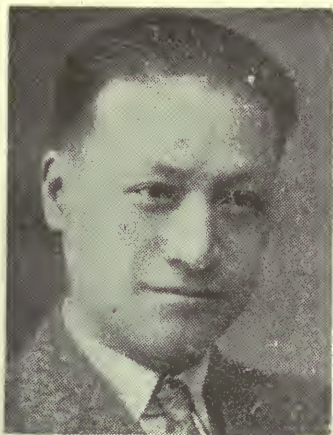


Phoon Ming-sing (Pan Ming-hsin)

潘明興

PHOON MING-SING, B.C., LL.B., LL.I.A., college president and author; born at Hongkong, 1903; when a child, left the British colony with his parents for the South Seas; attended several missionary schools; studied commerce at the Prins Hendrick's graduating with honors; studied journalism in London and Law at Northwestern University, U.S.A.; Licentiate of the International Institute of Accountants; contributing-editor to *Inter-Ocean*; accountant of the Fox Film Corporation (Java) Limited, 1923-24; head of Information Department of the Java Official Tourist Bureau, 1925-26; Managing Director, Java Tourist Bureau, Singapore, 1927; Manager of LaSalle Extension University of Chicago, Malaya 1928-29; editorial staff member of *Canton News Agency* and *Canton Gazette* 1930; South China General Manager of LaSalle Extension University and president of LaSalle College of Commerce, Canton, since 1931; author of "The English Language Analyzed for Schools in China" and compiler of "English Language Analyzed Charts" which made easy the study and the teaching of the English Language, particularly English grammar; Dean, Commerce Department, St. John's College of Arts and Commerce, Kowloon, 1932-33; Dean of Studies and Professor of Accounting, School of Accountancy, Hongkong; South China Registrar and Examiner, International Institute of Accountancy, 1934; address: School of Accountancy, 185, Johnston Road, Hongkong.

SHU-LUN PAN, chartered accountant; born at Ishing, Kiangsu, 1895; attended the Naval Officers' College in Nanking and was graduated from the wireless class of the College, 1914; served as a wireless officer in several cruisers; assistant engineer in the Nanking mint, 1915; joined St. John's University as a junior student, 1919 and was graduated from the School of Arts, specializing in economics, 1921; won a scholarship from the Nanyang Brothers' Tobacco Company through competitive examination and was sent to U.S.A. to pursue advanced study, where he first attended Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, specializing in accounting and received M.A. degree in 1923; later went to Columbia and continued his study of economics and obtained degree of Ph.D. in 1924, his doctoral dissertation being "Trade of United States with China"; returned to



Shu-lun Pan (Pan Shu-lun)

潘序倫

China in 1924 and joined the Shanghai College of Commerce, first as a professor and then dean of the College; later, dean of the Government Chinan University, Chenju, Shanghai; started his career as a chartered accountant in 1926 and for a time, concurrently served as accounting adviser to the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce of the Peking Government and now to the Ministries of Finance and Industry, Nanking; author of "Trade of United States with China"; "Bookkeeping and Accounting"; "Corporate Finance" (in English); "Advanced Bookkeeping" and "Chinese Corporate Accounting" (in Chinese); address: 62 Kiangsi Road, Shanghai.



Pang Hsien

彭賢字相亭

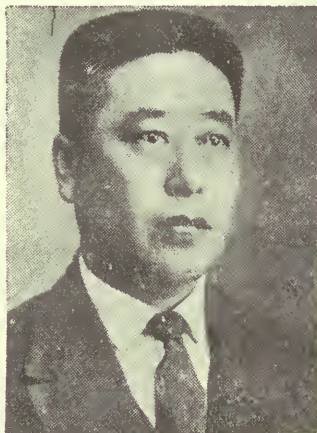
PANG HSIEN, banker; born at Sinmin, Liaoning in 1885; formerly inspector general of the Government Bank of the Three Eastern Provinces and later assistant director and managing director of the same bank; director-general of the Three Eastern Provinces Frontier Industrial Bank and concurrently adviser of the Finance Reorganization Committee of the Three Eastern Provinces; last known address: Three Eastern Provinces Frontier Industrial Bank, Mukden.



Bau Tsih-ching (Pao Chi-ching)

鮑哲慶

BAU TSIH-CHING, Christian pastor; born at Chenhai, Chekiang June 3, 1893; attended Baptist Middle School at Ningpo; B.A. University of Shanghai, 1914; graduate of advance course, Shanghai Baptist Theological Seminary, 1916; pastor, Hangchow 1st Baptist Church 1916-1922; executive secretary of the National Daily Vacation Bible School, 1920-22; director of the Community Center, Hangchow, 1918-22; China delegate to the enlarged meeting of the International Missionary Council held at Jerusalem, March 1928; fraternal delegate to the Northern Baptist Convention in Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., 1928; China delegate to the 4th World Congress of the Baptist World Alliance, Toronto, Canada, June, 1928; elected one of vice-presidents and given the degree of D.D. by McMaster University, Toronto, Canada; delegate to the World's Tenth Sunday School Convention in Los Angeles, Cal., U.S.A., 1928; chairman of the National Christian Council, 1928-29; general secretary, Chekiang Shanghai Baptist Convention, since 1922; Hon. Secretary of China Baptist Alliance, Hon. Secretary of the China Baptist Council and dean-elect of Shanghai Baptist Theological Seminary; address: Baptist Headquarters No. 5 Tsen-Chu-Yang, Hangchow, Chekiang.



Pao Kuang-liang

寶廣林

PAO KUANG-LING, Y.M.C.A., worker; born at Peking, Oct. 10, 1889; attended the following schools: Jefferson Academy, Northern China Union College for Art, North China Union Theological College, New College of London (Divinity School of London University); positions held include: Principal of Ping Ming Middle School, Chinshih College, the Peking College of Commerce and Finance (all at Peiping), general secretary of the Kang Wa Shih Chinese Church; associate general secretary of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. at Peiping; editor of the Christain Literature Society, Peiping; author of "The Study of Jesus" "What The Chinese Church Ought to Do"; "Christain Solutions to Some Intellectual Problems (English)"; Chinese translations; "The Atonement and Non-Resistance" and "Toward the Understanding of Jesus"; address: 22 Che Nien Tien Huhung, Inside Anting Men, Peiping, China.

Pao Kuei-ching

鮑貴卿字丹庭

PAO KUEI-CHING, army officer; (See Page 330, 4th Edition).

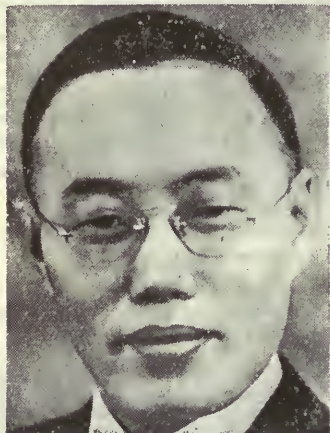


Mingchien Joshua Bau (Pao Ming Chien)

鮑明鈞

MINGCHIEH JOSHUA BAU, university professor and author; born at Yuyao, Chekiang, 1894; received his early education in schools in China and graduated from Tsing Hua College, 1913; studied in America, 1914-22, where he received A.B. from Yale, M.A. from Columbia and Ph.D. in political science from Johns Hopkins; appointed International Law Fellow by the Carnegie Endowment, 1920-21, and was President of the Chinese Students Alliance in America; engaged in educational work after his return to China; made dean of English in National Normal University, 1922-26, and also sometime editor of *The Peking Daily News*; former dean of the College of Railway Administration, University of Communications, Peking; former professor and head of political science department in the College of Law, National Peiping University, 1927-31; former member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Southern Delegation to the Peace Conference at Shanghai, 1931; sometime visiting professor in the University of the Philippines, Manila, 1932; at present professor of political science in Northeastern University, Peiping, and lecturer on oratory in

National Normal University, Peiping; author of the following books: "The Foreign Relations of China," "The Open Door Doctrine," "Modern Democracy in China," "China and World Peace," and "Contemporary Politics in China," etc.; member of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Honolulu in 1927 and at Kyoto in 1929; address: 7 Chin Shan Man Ta Chieh, East Pei Hai Park, Peiping.



No-yung Park (Pao No-yung)

鮑訥榮

NO-YONG PARK, university professor; born in Mukden, Liaoning 1899; received B.A. from the University of Minnesota in 1927; M.A. from Harvard University in 1930; Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1932; majored in political science and minored in history and economics; wrote thesis on China and the League of Nations; author of "Making A New China" and other work; now a lecturer at American universities and colleges under the auspices of the Extension Division of the University of Minnesota; address: University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.



P. C. Pao (Pao Ping-ch'en)

鮑丙辰

P. C. PAO, aviator; born at Wan-Hsien, Chihli in 1889; received his preliminary military education at the Yaocheng Military Academy, where he studied 1905-07; he was then sent by

the Ministry of War to France, and received his pilot's certificate from the International Aero Union in 1913; he returned to China in 1914 and served as adjutant on the general staff and instructor in aviation at the Government Aviation School; he was promoted to Captain in 1914; for his services during the restoration of the Republic, 1916, he was promoted to major; he was in charge of the aviation corps at Yochow, Hunan, 1917-18; he was appointed dean of the Government Aviation School at Nanyuan, 1919, and the same year was made head of the bureau of aeronautical education of the Department of Aeronautics; he was appointed director of the Government Air-service Training School and concurrently councillor at large of Government Aeronautic Department, 1921; no further information received in recent years.



Peh Pong-fee (Pel Peng-fel)

白鵬飛字經天

PEH PONG-FEE, author and university professor; born at Kweilin, Kwangsi, January 20, 1889; LL.M., Imperial University, Tokyo, 1919; Professor of Administrative Law and Labor Law in the National Peking University, Peking, 1920-25; Professor of Administrative Law and General Laws in the National Political Science and Law University and concurrently, head of the Preparatory School of the same University, 1926-30; Dean of the Law College of the National Peiping University, since 1931; Member of the 2nd National Examination Committee, and Head of the Peiping Examination Office, 1933; author: General Administrative Law, Treatise on General Laws, Outline of Comparative Labor Laws, and Principles of Administrative Law; address: College of Law, Peiping National University, Peiping.

TSUYEE PEI, banker; born at Soochow, Kiangsu, 1893; received his education at Soochow University and Tangshan Engineering College, following which he joined the Shanghai office of the Han-Yeh-Ping Coal and Iron Co., as an accountant; later, he accepted a position with the Bank of China at Peking and after a time, was transferred to the Canton branch of the Bank as chief accountant and sub-manager of the Canton branch, 1916; acting manager of the same branch, 1917 and concurrently acted as liquidator of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, 1917; manager of the Hongkong branch of the Bank of



Tsuyee Pei (Pel Tsu-yi)

貝祖詒字松孫

China, 1918-27; in June, 1927, he was appointed manager of the Shanghai Office of the Bank of China, which position he is still holding; committee member of the Shanghai Municipal Council, 1927; councillor of the Shanghai Municipal Council, 1932-34; director of the Asia Life Insurance Company, and of the International Land Investment Trust Company of Shanghai, 1934; he is active in public affairs in Shanghai and member of the following organizations: Union Club, Pan-Pacific Association and Shanghai Bankers' Club; visited America, 1930-31; address: Bank of China, Hankow Road, Shanghai.



Peng Sho-pei (Peng Hsueh-pel)

彭學沛字浩徐

PENG SHO-PEI, Government official; born at Anfu District, Kiangsi, 1898; graduate in economics from the University of Brussels, Belgium; served at different times as professor of Nanking Central University, Central Political Institute (Nanking), Peking Government University, and Canton Chungshan University; editor of *The Central Daily News*, Nanking, 1927; Political Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Interior and later Acting Minister for the Ministry, 1932; Director of Administrative Affairs Department of the Executive Yuan, 1933-35; member of the National Economic Council, Secretary-

General of the Rural Rehabilitation Committee of the Executive Yuan; author of "Political Parties of Europe, America and Japan"; and "Sino-Foreign Currency Policies"; address: Administrative Affairs Department, Executive Yuan, Nanking.



David S. R. Penn (Peng Shu-jen)

彭樹仁

DAVID S. R. PENN, Government official; born at Siangtan, Hunan, in 1900; after having received his preliminary education in Hunan, he entered Yenching University, Peiping, and graduated therefrom with B.A. degree in 1923; following his postgraduate work at the same university, he first served as secretary to the Director-General of the Northwestern Frontier Defense Forces and later as secretary of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture; under the National Government, he has served in both the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of the Interior and is at present Head of the International Publicity Section of the National Opium Suppression Commission.



Plen Shou-ching

邊守靖字潔清

PIEN SHOU-CHING, retired Government official; born at Chin Hai, Chihli, 1884; was graduated from the Law School of Tokyo University, 1910; head of the bureau of administrative affairs in Chekiang, 1910-12; speaker of the Chihli provincial

assembly, 1912; adviser to Ta'ao Kun; director-general of the Ling Ching Mining Corporation, Tientsin; promoter and first chairman of the American-British-Chinese Commercial Club, Tientsin, 1920; proprietor of the *Ho Pei Daily*, Tientsin; he is now living in retirement at Tientsin.

Plen Yin-chang

卞蔭昌字月庭

PIEN YIN-CHANG, retired M.P.

(See Page 333, 4th Edition).



Chi Ping (Ping Chih)

東志字農山

CHI PING, biologist; born at Kaifeng, Honan in 1889; attended the Imperial University of Peking 1904-08; went to America and studied at Cornell University, Ithaca N.Y., 1910-18; B.S.A. (Cornell), 1913 and Ph.D. (Cornell), 1918; studied at the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, Philadelphia as a research fellow in anatomy; 1918-20; returned to China 1920 and was professor of zoology at National University, Nanking, 1921-27; visiting professor at the University of Amoy, Fukien, 1926-28; charter member of the Science Society of China and member of the board of directors, 1922 to the present; examination committee on awarding fellowships and prizes of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, 1927-29; technical adviser to the National Education Convention, 1928; inspector on advanced education in Manchuria for the China Foundation, 1930; director of the biological laboratory of the Science Society of China, Nanking, 1922 to the present; director of the Fan Memorial Institute of Biology, Peiping, 1928 to the present; author of "The Biology of Ephydra Subopaca," "The Gastropods of North China," "The Anatomy of the Porpoise" and "The Cerebrum of Felis Tigris"; address: The Biology Laboratory, The Science Society of China, Nanking.

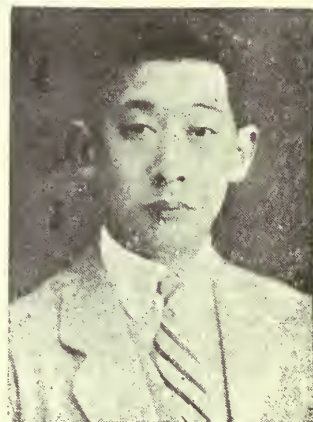
SAH CHEN-PING, retired naval commander; born at Foochow, Fukien, 1858; attended and was graduated from the Naval Academy at Foochow and later from Greenwich Naval College in England; upon graduation, he received practical training on a British man-of-war; returning to China, he joined the Naval Academy at Tientsin



Sah Chen-ping

薩鎮冰字鼎銘

and there became teacher of the late ex-President Li Yuan-hung; joined the Navy as captain of the training ship *Kuangchi*, and of cruisers *Tungchi* and *Haichi*; participated in the Sino-Japanese War, 1894; commandant of Woosung Forts, 1897; Commander-in-Chief of the Peiyang Naval Forces, 1903-05; Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangtung Naval Forces, 1905-06; High Commissioner of Naval Reorganization, 1909; Admiral of the Imperial Fleet, 1909; travelled to Europe, America and Japan on naval mission, 1909-10; President of the Maritime Academy at Woosung, 1912; director-general of the land and river police at Shanghai and Woosung, 1913; Director-General of all arsenals in China, 1914; Inspecting Commissioner of Kwangtung and Fukien and Commander-in-Chief of the Navy in 1916, but did not assume office; Commissioner for Bandit-suppression in Fukien, 1918; went to Europe on an official mission, 1919; Minister of Navy and concurrently acting Prime Minister, 1919-20; special commissioner for opium suppression in Fukien and Anhwei, 1922; Civil Governor of Fukien and concurrently deputy Military Governor of Fukien, 1922-26; remained unmarried since the death of his wife in 1894; he is now living in retirement in Foochow, interesting himself in relief and charity work in his native province.



Fuchuen Kenneth Sah (Sah Fu-chun)

薩福均字少銘

F. K. SAH, railway engineer and Government official; born at Foochow, Fukien, 1886; son of Adm. Sah Chen-ping, the noted Chinese naval officer; studied at St. John's University, Shanghai, 1898-1903; went to America in 1903 as an attache to the Chinese commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held at St. Louis, Mo; entered Purdue University in 1906 and was graduated with B.S. degree in engineering, 1910; returned to China in 1910 and joined the Canton-Hankow Railway as an assistant engineer, 1912; transferred to the I-Kwei section of the Szechuan-Hankow Railway, 1913; transferred to the Hankow-Ichang section of the same Railway, 1917; engaged by the Kuo-Pi Railway Co., of Yunnan to take charge of construction of a branch line, 1918-19; joined the Ministry of Communications, 1919-22; assistant chief of the land development department of the Peking-Hankow Railway at Hankow, 1922; chief engineer of the Kiao-Tai Railway, 1924; rejoined the Ministry of Communications, 1924; Chairman of the Administrative Board of the Kiao-Tai Railway, 1930; now Director of Engineering Department of the Ministry of Railways, 1935; visited Europe and America, 1934; address: Engineering Department, Ministry of Railways, Nanking.



Sah Fu-moh (Sah Fu-mou)

薩福懋字桐孫

SAH FU-MOH, retired Government official; born at Foochow, Fukien, 1874; studied at the Naval Academy in Tientsin and was graduated in 1894; served on the Board of Foreign Affairs, 1894; assistant Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanhaikuan, 1900; director of the Ching-Hua Railway in Honan, 1901; superintendent of the Tai-Feng Gold Mine in Jehol, 1902; director of the Tao-Ching Railway, 1905; director of telegraph and telephone administration in Canton, 1906; secretary for foreign affairs to the Viceroy for Kwangtung and Kwangsi, 1907; Superintendent of Canton Customs, 1911; travelled in America and Japan, 1911-12; director of the Chinese Telegraph Bureau of Kiangsu and Chekiang, 1913; special commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Canton, 1913; secretary to the Ministry of Communications, 1913; President of Bank of China, 1914; special commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu, 1917; director of the Shanghai Mint, 1921; chief of the industrial bureau at Shanghai, 1921-22; no further information received in recent years.



Gen. Shang Cheng

商震字起宇

GEN. SHANG CHENG, army officer; born at Paoting, Hopei; after his graduation from the Peiyang Military Academy at Tientsin in 1909, he first served as a battalion commander and later a staff officer in the 20th Division of Fengtien Army; joined the 1911 Revolution, but was forced to escape to Chefoo after failure of his plans; upon the final success of the Revolution and establishment of the Republic, he was appointed commander of a mixed brigade by Yuan Shih-kai; later adviser to the Ministry of War; upon the outbreak of the 2nd Revolution against Yuan Shih-kai, he was arrested by Yuan's order on suspicion, but was soon released; commander of the 1st regiment of Shensi Army and concurrently commander of the bandit-suppression forces in Northern Shensi, 1915; led his forces to Shansi in 1916, where he remained and served successively as commander of the 4th mixed regiment, commander of the 1st mixed brigade, commander of the 1st Division, Defense Commissioner of Southern Shansi, and Field-Commander of the Shansi Army; Tutung (Military Commissioner) of the Suiyuan Special District, 1926; when the Shansi Forces were incorporated into the Nationalist Revolutionary Army, he was appointed Commander of the Left Wing Forces of the Nationalist 3rd Group Army; fought against the Fengtien Forces in Kalgan-Suanhwa districts; Field-Commander of the Nationalist 3rd Group Army, his troops being the first Shansi units to enter Paoting and Peking, 1928; in the same year (1928), he was appointed by the Nationalist Government Chairman of Hopei Provincial Government; member of the Peiping Division of the Central Political Council, Commander of the Bandit-suppression Forces in Hopei and concurrently Acting Commander of the Peiping-Tientsin Gendarmerie; Chairman of the Shansi Provincial Government, 1931; reserve member of the Central Supervisory Committee since 1929; Commander of the 32nd Army and concurrently member of the Peiping Branch Military Affairs Commission, since 1929; concurrently Chairman of the Hopei Provincial Government and Commander of the Peace Preservation Force of the Tientsin-Tangku Area, 1935; now Chairman of the Honan Provincial Government; address: Honan Provincial Government, Kaifeng, Honan.



Shao Hung-chi

邵鴻基字承彥

SHAO HUNG-CHI, Government official; born at Yutien, Chihli, 1889; graduate of the Fengtien High Constabulary College; has served successively as Police Commissioner, Police Inspector, Army Regimental Commander and Magistrate of Hantan, Jenchiu, Kunghsien, Hsinyang and Chingyang districts in Hopei, Honan and Shensi respectively; member of the Control Yuan, since 1929; now Administrative Inspector of the Recovered Districts from the Communists in Kiangsi; address: c/o Department of Civil Affairs, Kiangsi Provincial Government, Nanchang, Kiangsi.



Shao Li-tsi

邵力子

SHAO LI-TSI, journalist, revolutionist and Government official; born at Shaoshing, Chekiang, 1882; a provincial graduate with the degree of Chujen under the Manchu regime; was graduated from the Puhtan University, Shanghai; member of the Tung Ming Hui, the first revolutionary society organized by Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Japan; editor of the *Min Li Pao*, a revolutionary organ published in Shanghai, 1912; managing editor and publisher of the *Republican Daily News* at Shanghai for ten years; in 1925, he left Shanghai for Canton and was appointed chief of the political bureau of the Whampoa Military Cadets' Academy; chief secretary of the Headquarters of the Commander-in-

Chief of the Nationalist Revolutionary Armies, from 1927 to 1931; member of the Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang, 1926 to the present; Chairman of Kansu Province, 1932; Chairman of Shensi Province, since 1933; address: Shensi Provincial Government, Sian, Shensi.



S. P. Shou (Shao Shul-peng)

邵瑞彭字次公

S. P. SHOU, author and university professor; born at Shun An district, Chekiang, 1888; member of Lower House of the Peking Parliament, 1913; professor of Chinese in the Peking Government University and other universities in Peiping; member of the National Rehabilitation Conference during the Regime of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui as Chief Executive of China, 1925; played important role in the opposition against the election of Tsao Kun to Presidency of China by bribery, 1922; now dean of Department of Chinese of the Honan Provincial University; a profound student of Chinese literature; an authoritative annotator of classics as well as an astrologist; author of many volumes on Chinese classics, historical study of Chinese calendar system, land system in ancient China, philology, collection of poems and essays which are considered standard works in their respective fields of study; address: School of Chinese, Honan University, Kaifeng, Honan.

SHAO YUAN-CHUNG, Government official and veteran Kuomintang member; born at Shaoshing, Chekiang, 1889; member of Tungmenhui; participated in the 1911 revolution; editor-in-Chief of *The Shanghai Mingkuo News*, counsellor of the Shanghai Chiaotungpu, Kuomintang, and chief of its editing bureau, 1912; chief secretary of the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters of the Yangtze Valley during the expedition against Yuan Shih-kai, 1913; Commander of the Revolutionary Forces in Shaoshing, Chekiang; assisted Gen. Chen Chi-mei in the revolution in Shanghai and participated in the battle of Shaohu, 1914; Garrison Commander of Shantung, 1916; acting Chief Secretary of the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters in Canton during the Constitution Defence Campaign, 1917; went to U.S.A. to study in 1919 where he was graduated from the University of Wisconsin and Columbia University; investigated labor and socialist organizations, became contributing editor to the Chinese papers in San Francisco, St.



Shao Yuan-chung

邵元冲字真如

Louis, Victoria, Toronto, etc., 1919-23; went to Europe in the summer of 1923 and assisted in the promotion of Party affairs in England, France and Germany; accompanied General Chiang Kai-shek as special envoy to Moscow sent by Dr. Sun, 1923; after his return in 1924, he became member of the Central Executive Committee, Chief Secretary of the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters in Canton, professor and head of the department of Political Science of the Whampoa Military Academy; went north in the winter of the same year and became chief private secretary of Dr. Sun's Headquarters, member of the Peking Political Council, president of the *Peking Kuomin Daily News*; Civil Governor of Chao-mei, Kwangtung, after the death of Dr. Sun, 1925; head of the Young Men Department of the Central Executive Committee, 1926; member of the reorganization committee of the Chekiang Provincial Party Headquarters; member of the Political Council of the said province and concurrently Mayor of Hangchow, 1927; chief secretary of the political council of Canton, member of the reconstruction committee of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, head of the political science department of the Central Military Academy, president of the Chienkuo weekly association, 1928; member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, member of the Central Political Council, vice chairman of the examination commission of Examination Yuan; legislative member and concurrently chairman of the economic committee of Legislative Yuan, 1929-30; member of the National Government Council, vice-President and Acting President of the Legislative Yuan; Chairman of the examination committee of the Examination Yuan, member of the National Economic Council, Chairman of the Publicity Committee of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, 1931-32; member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, member of the Central Political Council, Chairman of the Publicity Committee of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, member of the Standing Committee of the Committee on the Compilation of Party History, member of the Central Finance Committee, vice-President of the Legislative Yuan, Member of the National Economic Council, member of the Standing Committee of the Committee for the Direction of Motion Picture Industry,

member of the Central Examination Committee, 1933 to the present; author of "Labor Conditions in U.S.A.," "Modern Labor Problems," "Local Government during Tutelage Period," "A Short History of Revolution in Foreign Countries," "Sunyatsenism," "Revolutionary History of General Chen Chi-mei," "Background of Chinese Revolution," "Way to National Reconstruction," "Memoirs of Dr. Sun's Constitutional Campaign," "Psychological Reconstruction," "Selected Military Poems," "The Character of Confucius and the Spirit of the Age," (already published) "National Reconstruction," "Educational Reconstruction" and "Economic Reconstruction" (to be published); address: Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, Nanking.



Shen Chang

沈昌

SHEN CHANG, railway director; born at Tung-Hsiang, Chekiang, 1905; received education in the United States, graduating from Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Cornell University with the degree of M.S.; Secretary of the City Government of Shanghai Special Municipality, 1927; Section Chief in Ministry of Interior and concurrently Chief Secretary of Famine Relief Commission, 1928; Technical Expert attached to the Ministry of Interior and concurrently member of Huai River Conservancy Commission, member of North Canal Hydraulic Engineering Commission, Chief Secretary of South China Hydraulic Engineering Commission, 1929-31, Chairman of Purchasing Commission of Ministry of Railways, 1932; Managing-Director of Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, 1933-35; now counsellor of Ministry of Railways; address: Ministry of Railways, Nanking.

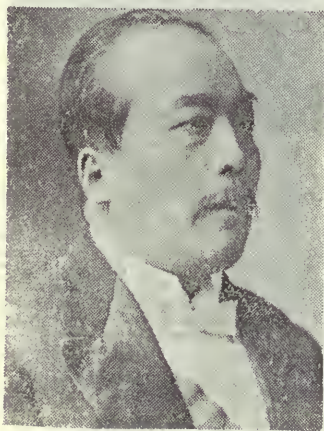
SHEN CHENG-SHIH, business man; born in 1889; son of the late Shen Yuching, former Governor of Kweichow; after finishing his preliminary studies in Peking, he went to St. Katherine's College, Cambridge, England, where he passed in mechanical sciences tripos in 1912 and took his A.B. degree; on returning to China he joined the Ministry of Navy and at the same time lectured on engineering subjects at the Peking Government University from 1913-17; later appointed chief engineer of the Public Works Department of the Peking Municipality; in charge of the secretarial department of the Peking Tramway Company in 1923; since 1923



Shen Cheng-shih

沈成式字岷三

he has been associated with the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd., director of the British-American (China) Tobacco Securities Co., Ltd. and director of the Da Sung Cotton Mills at Nantungchow; address: British-American (China) Tobacco Securities Co., Ltd., Shanghai.



M. H. Shen (Shen Chl)

沈琪字穆涵

M. H. SHEN, retired railway engineer and Government official; born at Ching-hai, Chihli, 1871; was graduated from Pelyang University in railway engineering; engineer of the Peking-Mukden and Peking-Kalgan Railways; director of the Municipal Works Office at Mukden; chief-inspector of the Northern section construction works of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway; chief of the railway department of the Ministry of Communications, 1914; chief technical expert of the Ministry of Communications, 1918; president of the Railway Administration College, 1919; director of the Peking-Sulyuan Railway, 1920; acting director of the railway department of the Ministry of Communications, 1922-23; chief principal expert of the Ministry, 1923; president of the Chinese Institute of Engineers, 1916-22; no response to inquires has been received since 1925.

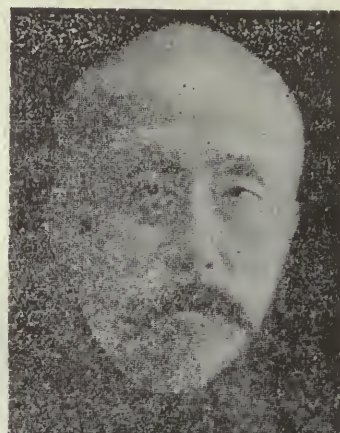


Yorkson C. T. Shen (Shen Chin-ting)

沈凱鼎字淪新

YORKSON C. T. SHEN, Government official; native of Foochow, Fukien; great-grandson of the late Shen Pao-tcheng, noted Governor of Chekiang and Kiangsi; born at Canton, 1894; went to Japan at age of 9 and studied there for 18 years, finally graduating from the Tokyo Imperial University; returned to China and joined Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking, 1920; attache to Chinese Delegation to the Washington Conference, 1922; secretary of Ministry of Foreign Affairs; sub-director of Chinese delegation to the Customs Conference, 1925; assistant director of Intelligence Bureau of Foreign Affairs Ministry, Peking; awarded fourth class Paokuang Chiaho decoration in 1926 and made expectant minister plenipotentiary in 1927; joined the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the National Government at Nanking, 1928 as a member of Treaty Commission; senior secretary and later councillor of the Examination Yuan; assistant professor at Central University, Nanking; on Government mission to Japan to investigate Japanese administration in the spring, 1931; Director of Asiatic Affairs Department, Foreign Ministry, 1931-34; on mission to Geneva as technical councillor of Chinese delegation to the League of Nations, September 1932-March 1933 and toured Europe during intermissions of the League Assembly; after return to China in April 1933, he was sent to Peiping to settle the Sino-Japanese complications in North China; appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Panama, winter of 1934; regarded as best Chinese scholar in Japanese with knowledge of several other foreign languages; translator of "The Three Principles of the People" into Japanese; author of "Text-book on Japanese Language," and "Study of the Administrative System of Japan"; address: Chinese Legation, Panama City, Panama.

SHEN CHUN-LU, lawyer and college president; born at Kiashing, Chekiang, 1875; was graduated from the Tokyo Law College, Japan; superintendent of Chekiang Provincial High Normal School at Hangchow; Commissioner of Education of the Chekiang Provincial Government, 1911; senator of the Peking Parliament; procurator-general of the Procuratorate of the Canton Military Government; chief of the secretariat of the Senate,



Shen Chun-lu

沈鈞儒

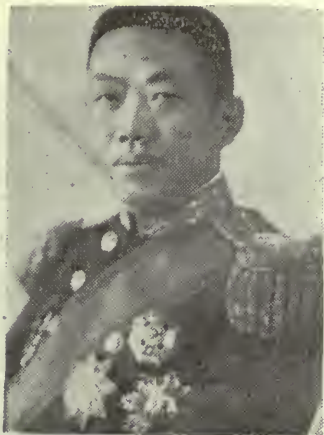
Peking; member and concurrently chief secretary of the Political Council of the Chekiang Provincial Government, 1927; President of Shanghai Law College and legal practitioner in Shanghai, since 1930; address: Shanghai Law College, Kiangwan Road, Shanghai.



Harrison S. Shen (Shen Hsiao-hsiang)

沈孝祥

HARRISON S. SHEN, lawyer; born at Foochow, Fukien; was graduated from both the Fukien Provincial Law College and Fukien Private Law College and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the latter institution; he then started his law practice in 1922 in Foochow; delegate to the National Judicial Convention; member of the executive committee and assistant director of publicity department of the National Bar Association; chairman of Second National Bar Conference held at Hankow April, 1930; special attorney for the Supreme Court, Nanking; member of the executive committee, Fukien Library Association; president and managing editor of the Bureau for the Translation and Compilation of Legal and Political Subjects; member, Shanghai Bar Association; recently he transferred his practice from Foochow to Shanghai and organized the Dah Lien Law Firm; address: 7 Chun Yih Lee, Elgin Road, Shanghai.



Admiral Shen Hung-lieh

沈鴻烈

ADMIRAL SHEN HUNG-LIEH, Mayor of Tsingtao Municipality; born at Tien-Meng District, Hupeh, 1881; passed the competitive literary examination under the Manchu regime with B.A. degree; entered the Military Academy at Wuchang; later was sent to Japan on a Government scholarship to study naval tactics where he remained for seven years; upon establishment of the Republic, he served at the Naval Headquarters of Shanghai, Ministry of Navy at Nanking and the General Staff Office, Peking; during the World War, he was appointed by President Li Yuan-hung as member of Chinese War Observation Party to Europe, in which capacity, he traveled in the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy; upon returning to China, he was appointed an instructor of the Military College at Peking; shortly afterwards, was transferred to Kirin as Chief of Staff of the Kirin and Heilungkiang Naval Headquarters and concurrently Director of Naval Affairs Bureau under the late Marshal Chang Tao-lin; in 1923 when the North-Eastern Naval Squadron was organized, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief and concurrently member of the North-Eastern Political Affairs Committee; during his ten years of service in the North-Eastern Provinces, he also organized the North Eastern Mercantile Navigation College, North Eastern Navigation Bureau, the Harbin Dry Dock and the Sungari River Conservancy Bureau; he now holds the following posts: Commanding Officer of the Po Hai Squadron, Mayor of Tsingtao Municipality, member of the Peiping Branch Military Affairs Commission, member of the Peiping Political Council; author of the following works: "Notes on Study of Chinese History," "Memorandum on China's Coastal Defense and Fortification," "The World War And Maritime Rights" and "Memoirs on Observations of European and American Naval Forces"; address: Municipal Government, Tsingtao, Shantung.

Shen Ju-ling

沈瑞麟字硯奇

SHEN JU-LING, official.

(See Page 340, 4th Edition).



Leo Shen (Shen Lu)

沈履字弟齋

LEO SHEN, university professor; born in Szechuan in 1896, but spent his youth in Shanghai where he received his secondary education; entered Tsing Hua College in 1916 and after his graduation there two years later, was sent to America to study psychology, education and social sciences; received from the University of Chicago the degree of Ph.B. in social sciences and from the University of Wisconsin the degree of Ph.M. in education and psychology; he was also a graduate student of Columbia University; while a junior in college in America, he was the recipient of the prize in moral philosophy for seniors; after his return to China in 1923, he was for four years principal of Pootung Middle School and was concurrently a professor of psychology in Utopia University, Shanghai; departmental chief of the Bureau of Education of Kiangsu, 1929; head of the teachers' training department of the National Central University and concurrently principal of the Nanking Middle School, 1930-31; head of the teachers' training department of the National China University and concurrently a professor of the Great China University, Shanghai, 1931-32; senior secretary to the Bureau of Education of Chekiang Province for one year and for some time acting commissioner of the bureau; secretary-general of the National University of Chekiang and for a time acting President of the University; executive secretary of the National Tsinghua University, since 1933; author of "The Psychology of Adolescence," a book published by the Commercial Press in Shanghai; address: Tsinghua University, Peiping.

Shen Pao-ch'ang

沈寶昌字韞石

SHEN PAO-CH'ANG, Government official. Deceased.

(See Page 341, 4th Edition).

T. C. SHEN, university professor; born at Shanghai in 1884; studied at St. John's University, 1904-09 and received his A.B. degree; instructor in the Shanghai High School, 1909-11 and concurrently an editor of the Commercial Press, Shanghai, making commentary notes on Shakespeare's works; secretary to Dr. Wu Ting-



T. C. Shen (Shen Pao-shan)

沈寶善字楚鉅

fang, 1910; secretary to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Hangchow, 1911; in 1912, during the First Revolution, he was transferred to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Shanghai; went to the United States in 1913 and was secretary to the Chinese Educational Mission in America, 1913-16; studied international law and diplomacy at George Washington University and received A.M. degree in 1915; member of the Chinese Legation at Washington, D.C., 1916; returned to China in August 1916; in 1917 he was appointed instructor in St. John's University and also lecturer on International Law, Constitutional Law and Far Eastern Questions; no further information received in recent years.



Wm. Z. L. Sung (Shen Shi-liang)

沈嗣良

WM. Z. L. SUNG, educationist and promoter of physical training; born at Ningpo, Chekiang, 1897; attended St. John's University, Shanghai, 1911-19; Oberlin College, Ohio, U.S.A., 1920-21; Columbia University, 1929-30; honorary general secretary, China National Amateur Athletic Federation, since 1921; honorary secretary, Far Eastern Athletic Association, 1925-27; physical director, St. John's University, 1919-28; dean, St. John's University, since 1928; vice-president of St. John's University, since 1929; address: St. John's University, Shanghai.



Shen Shi-yuan

沈士遠

SHEN SHI-YUAN, Government official; born at Wuhsing, Chekiang, 1880; after having received a thorough education at home in Chinese classics and literature, he passed the imperial examinations under the Manchu regime; participated in the Revolution of 1911 in Chekiang; following the establishment of the Republic, he interested himself in educational work and served successively as professor of Chinese literature and philosophy in the High Normal College of Chekiang at Hangchow, the Peking Government University and Yenching University at Peking; in 1929, he was appointed member and concurrently chief secretary of the Chekiang Provincial Government and in these capacities, was responsible for many administrative reforms introduced into the province, since 1929; now, chief secretary of the examination commission of the Examination Yuan of the National Government; address: Examination Yuan, Nanking.



Shen Teh-hsueh

沈德燮

SHEN TEH-HSUEH, aviator; born at Foochow, Fukien, 1895; was first graduated from the Naval Academy at Chefoo and later he attended the Aviation School at Peking, 1916; was sent to England as a government student to study aeronautical engineering and airplane construction in the

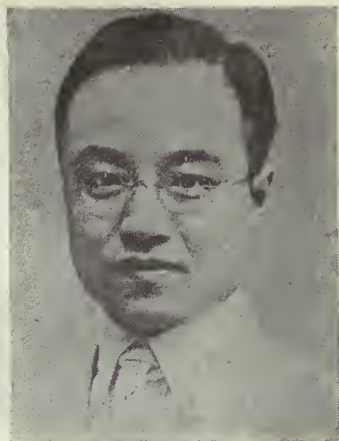
Vickers and Rolls-Royce factories, 1919; went to the United States in 1921 and entered the Army Service School at Arcadia, Florida, completing the pilot course there; attended the advanced aviation schools at Kelly Field, Texas and Post Field, Fort Sill, Oklahoma; returned to China in 1923 and was appointed assistant director and later director of the Peking Aviation School; served under Wu Pei-fu for a time as an air squadron commander; chief of aviation with the Kuominchun, 1925 and was forced to abandon his planes when Feng Yuxiang evacuated Peking in 1926; returned to Fukien and remained there until 1927, when he was appointed adviser to the aeronautical department at Nanking; director of the Hungjiao Airdrome, since 1928 and was responsible for the construction of the passenger plane "Success, No. 1" the first plane ever constructed in China; address: Hungjiao Airdrome, Shanghai.



Shen Tso-ling

申作霖字鳳章

SHEN TSO-LING, consular official; born at Soochow, Kiangsu, 1889; was graduated from the Higher Normal College, Soochow; went to Russia to study and was graduated from the Russian University with M.A. degree; joined the diplomatic service, 1919; first served as secretary to the Chinese Consulate General at Vladivostok and later became acting Consul-General; he continued to serve in the said Consulate for 13 years without interruption; Consul at Troiz-kosavsk, 1925; Consul at Nicosk Ussury, 1926; after the severance of the diplomatic relations between China and Soviet Russia, 1929, he was recalled by the National Government and served in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; appointed Consul at Medan, Sumatra, 1930, which position he now holds; previously he also held the following posts: Chief Secretary of the Chinese Government Representative on the Inter-Allied Supervision Committee for the Siberian and Chinese Eastern Railways; adviser to the Director General of Sino-Russian Treaty Negotiations; adviser to the Board of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs, etc.; address: Chinese Consulate, Medan, Sumatra.



Shen Tsu-way (Shen Tsu-wel)

沈祖偉字奎侯

SHEN TSU-WAY, retired college president; born at Shanghai in 1891, although his ancestral home is in Huchow, Chekiang; studied at St. John's University, Shanghai, 1904-10; went to America as a government student in 1910 and studied civil engineering at the University of Michigan, receiving the degree of C. E. in 1914; returned to China in 1914 and became instructor in drawing at the Conservancy Engineering College, Nanking; joined the Standard Oil Company, Shanghai, as superintendent of construction, 1915; professor of surveying and structural engineering in the Conservancy Engineering College, 1915-21; vice-President and later President of the Conservancy Engineering College, Nanking, 1921-24; director of the Nanking Branch of the Highway Construction Association; member of the Chinese Science Society; no further information received in recent years.



Shen Tsung-han

沈宗瀚

SHEN TSUNG-HAN, agricultural expert and Government official; born at Yu-yao, Chekiang, 1895; graduated from Peking Government College of Agriculture, 1918; received M.S.A. degree from State University of Georgia, U.S.A., 1924, and Ph.D. degree from New York State College of Agriculture and Forestry of Cornell University, 1927; Research Fellow of

International Education Board of Rockefeller Foundation, 1926-27; member of Sigma Xi, Cornell; Professor of Plant Breeding, University of Nanking, 1927 to present; and Chief Technician, National Agricultural Research Bureau of Ministry of Industry, 1934 to present; appointed by Chinese Government as delegate to Pan-Pacific Science Congresses, 1926, 1929, and 1933; made official visit to England and Europe to study agricultural improvement, summer of 1933; member of several Government committees on agriculture since 1928; author of over thirty technical papers published in research journals of United States, Canada, and China; address: University of Nanking or National Agricultural Research Bureau, Shao-lingwei, Nanking.



Samuel V. S. Shen (Shen Wei-hsin)

沈維新字銘三

SAMUEL V. S. SHEN, Government official; born at Ningpo, Chekiang, November 11, 1875; finished his education at St. John's College, Shanghai in 1886; telegraph engineer in the Ministry of Communications, Peking, 1911-20; district director of telegraphs, wireless and telephones for Kiangsu province, 1921; religious volunteer travelling in China in a personal capacity, 1923-26; joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Nanking Government in 1928; Director of the Business Department of the Ministry, 1930; served on the committee for the rendition of mission and foreign property in China occupied by soldiers; last known address: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking.

LISIANG Y. SUN, lawyer; born at Shaoshing, Chekiang; received his early education in the schools of Shaoshing and later took private instruction under the famous Chinese revolutionary heroine, Chu Ching; studied law at Chekiang College, Soochow University, Shanghai College and later attended the Imperial University, Tokyo; served on the counsel board of the Shanghai Students' Union during the Student Movement in 1919; in addition to being a lawyer he is also a chartered accountant; he was formerly professor



Lisiang Y. Sun (Shen Yueh-sheng)

沈越聲字荔蓀

of Roman law and Chinese civil law in Shanghai College and Wah Tung Law College; he is at present in private law practice in Shanghai; address: 182 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.



Sheng Cheng

盛成

SHENG CHENG, author and university professor; born at Icheng, Northern Kiangsu, 1899; received his early education at the University of Nanking and Aurora University of Shanghai; went to France as a labor student and there studied agricultural science at the National Agricultural School of Montpellier and University of Montpellier, graduating with degrees of "Licence" and "High Licence"; studied sericulture at the Royal Sericulture Institute of Padua, Italy and was graduated at the head of his class with a degree in sericulture, 1922; appointed assistant to Prof. Lambert in the National Agriculture School; attached to the Zoological Station of Sete (Faculty of Sciences of University of Montpellier); instructor and later professor of comparative sericulture at the Faculty of Science at the Sorbonne, Paris; studied sociology and literature at the Sorbonne and after many years of intensive research in these two fields, became a noted writer; author of the well-known work "Ma Mere," prefaced by the famous French Academician, Paul Valery (the book is

a study of Chinese sociology and has been translated into many languages including German, Spanish, Dutch, Polish and English—the English Edition being entitled "A Son of China" published by W. W. Norton & Company, New York); "La Muse Endolorie" (a poem); "My Odyssey in Europe" (in Chinese published by the Chung Hua Book Co., of Shanghai); and "Conte" (a short story); he stayed in Europe for eleven years and after completion of his studies, toured England, Spain, Belgium, Switzerland and also Western Asia (Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Iraq and India), returning to China in October 1930; after his return, he first joined the Chung Hwa Book Company as an editor; then he became a secretary to Chang Chi, member of the Central Supervisory Committee; later he taught sociology at the Central University in Nanking; then professor of French at the National Peking University; visited Europe again on a government mission in 1934; address: National Peking University, Peiping or c/o Mr. George, Consulat General de France, Shanghai.



En Yee Edward Sheng (Sheng En-Yi)

盛恩頤字澤承

EN YEE EDWARD SHENG, merchant; born at Changchow, Kiangsu, 1892; 4th son of Sheng Kung-pao, high official under the Manchukuo regime; received his education at the Industrial High School at Peking, London University in England and Columbia University in America; entered business in Shanghai and has held the following positions: director and assistant manager of the Han Yeh Ping Iron and Coal Company; president of the San Sin Cotton Manufacturing Company, the Commercial Bank of China, and the Foong Sheng Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation; liberal contributor towards charitable causes.

ALFRED SAO-KE SZE, Chinese Ambassador to the United States; diplomat; born at Chentseh, Kiangsu, April 10, 1877; educated St. John's, Shanghai; Central High School, Washington, D.C.; A.B. Cornell (N.Y.) University, 1901; A.M. 1902; LL.D. St. John's University, Shanghai, University of Toronto, Canada; Columbia University, New York City; Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.; and Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.; Chinsih of Imperial Examinations, 1906; after holding various provincial positions in Hupeh and Hunan Provinces under Viceroy Tuan Fang and Chang Chih



Dr. Alfred Sao-Ka Sze (Shih Chao-chi)
施肇基字植之

Tung, became acting junior secretary, Board of Communications, 1906; managing director, Peking-Hankow Railway, 1907; director, Northern Railway, 1908; Customs Taotai of Harbin, 1908-10; acting Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Kirin, 1910; junior and senior counsellor of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1910-11; Imperial Commissioner to the International Plague Conference, Mukden, April, 1911; Minister of Posts and Communications and acting Minister of Finance, First Republican Cabinet, 1912; Officer of Ceremonies, President's Office, 1913; Minister to Great Britain 1914-21 and 1929-32; delegate to the Peace Conference, Paris, 1918-19; E.E. and M.P. from China to U.S.A., 1921-29 and 1933-35; promoted Ambassador, August 1935; chief Chinese delegate to the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament and Pacific Far Eastern Questions, 1921; given the rank of Ambassador and awarded the Order of Merit, 2nd class, after the Washington Conference; chief Chinese delegate to the 1st and 2nd International Opium Conferences at Geneva, 1924-25; E.E. and M.P. to Great Britain, October, 1929; chairman of the Sino-British Purchasing Committee with the disposal of the British Indemnity fund in London, December, 1930; chief delegate to the 12th Assembly of League of Nations (1931), China's representative on the Council of League of Nations, 1931; Trustee of China Foundation and of P.U.M.C.; highest order of Chiaho and Wenhü decorations; also decorated by the Governments of Russia, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Greece, and Chile; member: Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi; Federal Lodge, A.F. and A.M. No. 1, of Washington, D.C.; married Alice Tong, daughter of the late Kidson Tong of Shanghai, 1905; two sons, Szeming and Deson, and four daughters, Maimie, Julia, Betty and Alice; Publications: "Addresses" and "Geneva Opium Conferences" (Johns Hopkins Press); address: Chinese Embassy, Washington, D.C.; U.S.A.

C. K. SZE, diplomatic official; born at Shaoshing, Chekiang in 1890; received his early Chinese education at home and finished his Middle School in Liang Hui Academy, Yangchow; attended Shanghai College at Shanghai and was graduated with LL.B. from the Peiyang University Law School at Tientsin in 1916; studied Law and



C. K. Sze (Shih Chao-kuel)
施肇英字德潛

Political Science at George Washington University in Washington, D.C., and was graduated with LL.M. degree; was awarded by the Ministry of Justice of the Peking Government a certificate for exemption from judges' examinations; practised law and gave lectures on International Law at Communications University, Peking, and was appointed compiler of the Law Codification Commission; after passing the examination for the diplomatic and consular service in 1919, he served as an attache at the Chinese Legation in Washington, and concurrently secretary to the Chinese Educational Mission and to the Chinese Delegation at the Washington Conference, 1920-22; upon his return to China he joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1924; assisted in the negotiations at both the Sino-Soviet Conference and the Special Tariff Conference, 1924-26; member of the Treaty Revision Commission, 1925; secretary to the Ministry of Finance, 1926; secretary to the Cabinet, 1927; secretary to the Customs Administration at Nanking, 1928; member of the Standing Committee for the organization of the Control Yuan, Nanking, 1929; director of the General Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1931; private secretary to the Chinese Assessor to the Manchurian Commission of Inquiry of the League of Nations, 1932; technical expert to the Chinese Delegation to the Special Assembly of the League of Nations, 1932; technical expert to the Chinese Delegation at the 14th session of the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1933; technical expert to the Chinese Delegation to the 78th session of the Council of the League of Nations, 1934; appointed Counsellor of the Chinese Legation, Paris, 1932, which position he still holds; address: Chinese Legation, Paris, France.

SZE CHAO-TSENG, retired railway director; born at Soochow, Kiangsu in 1868; elder brother of Dr. Alfred Sze; attache to Chinese Legation at Washington, 1893-95 and Consul-General at New York 1896-97; superintendent of the Hanyang Iron Works, Hupeh, 1897; commissioner of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, 1905-07 and managing-Director, 1907-09; Director of Peking-Hankow Railway, 1910; Director of China Merchants Inland Navigation Company and concurrently member of board of directors of China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, 1910-12;



Sze Chao-tseng (Shih Chao-tseng)
施肇曾字省之

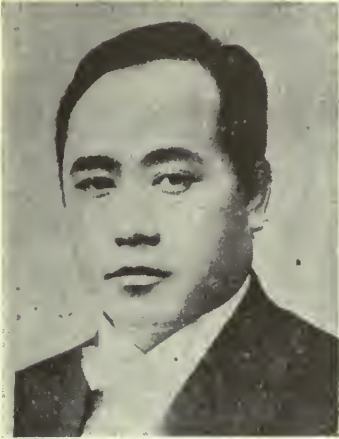
Director of the Lunghai Railway, 1913-22; promoter and a founder of the Central Hospital in Peking; travelled in Europe on mission in connection with the financial situation of Lunghai Railway, 1918; retired from the service of Lunghai Railway, 1922.

Shih Chi-chuan

石志泉字友儒

SHIH CHI-CHUAN, former vice-Minister of Justice; born at Hsiao-kan, Hupeh, 1887; was graduated from the Japanese Imperial University at Tokyo with LL.B. degree; served in the Ministry of Justice of former Peking Government as a compiler; judge of the Supreme Court, Peking; chief compiler of the Law Compilation Bureau and later vice-Director of the Bureau, Peking; expert member attached to the Extraterritoriality Investigation Commission; vice-Minister of Justice of former Peking Government; Dean of the National Peking Law College; Principal of the Law School of National Peking University; vice-Minister of Justice of National Government, which post he resigned in the summer of 1934; he is now visiting Japan studying judicial administration there on behalf of the Ministry of Justice; address: c/o Ministry of Justice, Nanking.

SHIH CHING-HUAN, retired Government official; born at Mukden, Liaoning in 1890; was graduated from Fengtien Normal School; in 1918 he went to Japan to study at Meiji University, from which he was graduated in 1922; upon his return he was appointed by Chang Tao-lin as officer in charge of military rehabilitation in the vicinity of Luanchow and Shanhaikwan; magistrate of Liaochung; magistrate of Tungliao and concurrently director of Tungliao branch office of Military Law Court and Commander of the Garrison Forces of Tungliao, Liaoyuan and Shuangshan; for his conservancy work on Liao River at Tungliao, he was awarded 2nd class gold medal by the Ministry of Justice; Garrison Commander of Kupei of Chihli, 1926; Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Suiyuan and concurrently chief secretary of office of Suiyuan Governor in 1928; he returned to Liaoning and became



Shih Ching-huan

史靖寰字敬一

secretary to the Provincial Governor's Office and Provincial Military Headquarters; in January 1929, appointed chief of the preparatory Bureau for Yingkow Municipality and concurrently special deputy of Foreign Affairs at Yingkow, 1929; later he was appointed concurrently director of Liao River Conservancy; last known address: Office of the Special Deputy of Foreign Affairs, Yingkow, Liaoning.



I Hsuan Si (Shih I-hsuan)

史許宜

I HSUAN SI, retired Government official; born at Fu-Shan, Shantung, 1886; received his early education at the Anglo-Chinese School at Chefoo, Shantung Christian Union College at Weihai and Tsinghua College, Peking; was sent to America on a Tsinghua scholarship, 1911; attended University of Illinois, University of Michigan, Yale and Harvard universities; B.A. degree from Michigan, 1913; M.B.A. degree from Harvard graduate school of business administration, 1916; first Chinese student to join the banking firm of J. P. Morgan Co., N.Y., 1916; went to France from America serving as first Chinese Y.M.C.A. secretary among Chinese laborers in France, 1917; he was given charge of the Rhone Zone in connection with Y.M.C.A. work; upon return to China he became dean of the business school of Nankai University, Tientsin; joined the Ministry of Communications; attached to the Chinese Delegation to the Washington

Conference, 1921-22; English secretary to the Director of the Railway Department of the Ministry of Communications, 1922; during the Lincheng episode, 1923 he was one of the two delegates to Tsaochuang to represent the Ministry of Communications and was instrumental in the release of the captives; general superintendent of the materials department of the Kao-Tsi Railway, 1923; Director of the Hunan-Hupeh Railway 1927-28, appointed by the Nationalist Government in Hankow; at one time, Director of the Southern Section of the Peking-Hankow Railway, and concurrently Director of the Lung-Hai Railway; Superintendent of Customs and Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Soochow in 1928, appointed by the Nationalist Government in Nanking; after that: Assistant Managing Director of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway; Managing Director of the Tao-Ching Railway; Dean of the College of Communications at Peiping; Dean of the Customs College at Peiping until 1933.

Sze Liang-zai

丈量才

SZE LIANG-ZAI (Shih Liang-tsai), Newspaper publisher. Deceased (1879-1934).

(See Page 348, 4th Edition).



Miss Mary Stone (Shih Mei-yueh)

石美玉

MISS MARY STONE, woman physician; born at Kiukiang, Kiangsi, 1873; studied at the Methodist Girls' School in Kiukiang under Miss Gertrude Howe till she took her to Ann Arbor Michigan, U.S.A., where she entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, 1892; was graduated from the medical department of the University in 1896 and took postgraduate work in Chicago hospitals; returned to Kiukiang to establish Danforth Memorial Hospital 1896 in conjunction with Dr. Ida Kahn; was appointed superintendent of the Danforth Memorial Hospital, 1902-20; in 1918, she received a Rockefeller Foundation scholarship for postgraduate work in Johns Hopkins University Medical School and was there for one year's study; came to Shanghai and founded the Bethel Hospital, of which she was again appointed superintendent; since graduation, she went to the United States four times for travel and medical studies and also for church evangelistic itinerant; address: Bethel Hospital, 17 Arsenal Road, Shanghai.



Shih Shao-chang

施紹常

SHIH SHAO-CHANG, Government official; born at Shaoshing, Chekiang in 1872; Consul General at Manila, 1915-19; director of the department of political affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1920-25; Chinese Minister to Peru, 1926-28; adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, since March, 1929; address: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking.

Tsanyuen Phillip Sze

施贊元字君翼

TSANYUEN PHILIP SZE (Shih Tsan-yuan), physician.
(See Page 349, 4th Edition).



Shih Yin

石瑛字衛青

SHIH YIN, Government official; born at Yang-hsin, Hupeh, 1887; received his modern education in England, France and Belgium; secretary to the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen during the 1911 Revolution; director of the Hupeh branch of the Kuomintang, 1912; member of 1st Parliament, 1913; during Yuan Shih-kai's monarchical movement, he left China for England to pursue higher education; while in England, he attended Birmingham College studying metallurgy in 1917 and after graduation, he worked in various electric and engineering works in Sheffield and also in the Park Gate Steel Works and other firms; following

his return to China in 1923, he attempted to establish a steel and iron works in South China, but the *coup d'état* in that year at Canton frustrated his plan; came to Peking in 1924 and became a professor in the Peking Government University; later appointed president of the Wuchang University; director of the Canton Arsenal, 1926; director of the Shanghai Arsenal at Lunghwa, 1927; Commissioner of Construction for Hupeh and concurrently member of the Hupeh Provincial Government, 1928; appointed Commissioner of Reconstruction of Chekiang Provincial Government, December, 1930; Mayor of Nanking Municipality, 1932-35; member of the Central Executive Committee since 1932; Minister of Personnel Selection and Ranking of the Examination Yuan, since August 1935; address: Examination Yuan Nanking.



Shih Yu-lin
石毓靈

SHIH YU-LIN, Government official: born at Huang-an, Hupeh, 1892; was graduated from the Paoting Military Academy; has served in the Army for more than 12 years; after serving as a battalion and regimental commander, he was appointed chief-of-staff to the 3rd Division of the 7th Nationalist Army; later chief-of-staff to the 19th Army with the rank of Lieutenant-General; brigadier-commander of the 17th Division; Commander of the 17th Division; senior staff officer of the Military Affairs Commission; now Special Administrative Commissioner of the 6th Administrative Area of Hupeh and concurrently Commander of the Peace Preservation Force of the Area; address: Headquarters of the Special Administrative Commissioner of the 6th Area of Hupeh, Tienmeng, Hupeh.

IUMING SUEZ, retired diplomatic official; born at Ningpo, Chekiang, 1881; studied at the Anglo-Chinese College and the English High School, Shanghai; was graduated from St. John's University, Shanghai, 1901; English secretary to the superintendent of Posts and Telegraphs at Gyantse, Tibet; later promoted Chinese trade agent of Gyantse and concurrently superintendent of the Gyantse Trade Mart; travelled on special mission to Kallimpong in East Bengal, India; head



Iuming Suez (Shih Yu-ming)
史悠明字士

of the political affairs department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1912 and concurrently acting judge of the Shanghai Prize Court, 1918; Consul-General at New York, 1920; Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Legation at Panama, 1921; Consul-General at Panama, 1922.



Shih Yu-shan
石友三字漢章

SHIH YU-SHAN, retired army officer; born at Changchun, Kirin in 1892; received his training at Mukden and Paoting Military Officers' College; first joined army service under Feng Yu-hsiang and through many years of service, became a distinguished officer in the Kuominchun (Feng's Army); participated in the various revolutionary campaigns in the North with Feng Yu-hsiang in 1927-28 and was made a General; appointed Chairman of Anhwei Provincial Government, 1930 but was relieved of his office, when he joined the Yen-Feng Military Coalition at Peiping in opposition to the Nanking Government; after the collapse of the Coalition, he re-entered the service of the National Government and was appointed Commander of the 13th Route Army of the National Forces, which post he resigned in 1931; he is now living at Tientsin.

Shu Shuang-chuan

舒雙全

SHU SHUANG-CHUAN, official.
(See Page 352, 4th Edition).



C. S. Shul (Shul Chun-shao)
水鈞韶字夢康

C. S. SHUL, retired railway director; born at Funing, Kiangsu, 1878; commercial attache to the Chinese Legation at Paris, 1904; studied at the Commercial College in Paris and was graduated there with A.B. degree; Chinese commercial commissioner to Germany, 1907; 2nd class secretary to the Chinese Legation at Berlin, 1908; 2nd class secretary to the Board of Communications 1909; director of the Pienlo Railway, 1910; proctor of the Peking Hankow Railway, 1912; assistant managing-director of the Peking-Hankow Railway, 1916; chief of the general affairs department of the Peking-Hankow and Peking-Suiyuan Railways which were then amalgamated, 1919; when the two railways were again separated in 1920, he was appointed associate managing-director first of the Peking Hankow Railway and later of the Peking Suiyuan Railway; acting managing-director of the Peking-Mukden Railway, 1922; high adviser to Wu Pei-fu and Tsao Kun, 1922; 1st class secretary of the Chinese Legation at Moscow 1925-26; no further information received in recent years.

SOO CHIA-YUNG, geographer and Government official; born at Tengyun, Kwangsi, 1899; was graduated from the Peking Government University, majoring in philosophy, but did considerable research in geography which has become his specialized subject of study; has successively served as secretary of the Peking Government University; secretary of the Peasants' Department of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang; professor of history and geography at the Wuhan National University; secretary to the 8th Nationalist Revolutionary Army; chief secretary to the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the 15th Route Nationalist Army; now expert member of the Committee for the Study and Revision of Maps and Charts organized by the Ministries of Interior, Navy, Education and Foreign Affairs and the Headquarters of the General Staff and the Mongolian-Tibetan Affairs Commission; Director of the Jih-Sin Geographical Institute at Shang-



Soo Chia-yung (Su Chia-yung)

蘇甲榮號演成

hai; author of a treatise on the philosophy of Chwang Tzu and a history of the frontier changes of China since the beginning of Manchu Dynasty (published by the Commercial Press) and of the following maps: "Historical Maps of the Various Dynasties of China," "A Map Showing the Means of Communications in China Owned or Controlled by the Foreign Powers," "A Map of Manchuria," "A Map of China and Japan," "A Map of Chahar, Suiyuan and Jehol," "A Directory Map of Shanghai," and several other maps—(with English translations of place names)—all published by the Jih-Sin Geographical Institute which also maintains regular connection with the leading educational and academic organizations in Europe and America; address: Jih-Sin Geographical Institute, No. 7 Passage 164, Rue Courbet, Shanghai.



Gen. Su Ping-wen

蘇炳文

GEN, SU PING-WEN, former Commander of the Chinese Eastern Railway Defense Army, defender of Hailar against Japanese invasion; born at Hsin-Min district, Liaoning, 1891; graduate of Paoting Military Officers' College; participated in the First Revolution of 1911 and assisted in the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty; served as a battalion commander in 1918 when China declared war on Germany and was charged with the

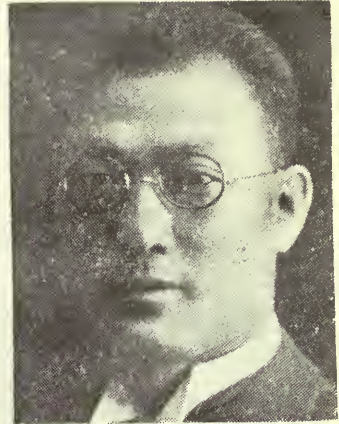
defense of the area between Vladivostok and Shunchengtse; decorated by many Foreign Governments for this service; promoted successively as Commander of 6th Brigade and Commander of 17th Division of Fengtien Army; appointed Chief-of-Staff with the rank of Major-General to the Headquarters of the Governor of Heilungkiang (Gen. Wan Fu-ling) in 1929 and concurrently Director of the Frontier Defense Bureau; took active part in the Sino-Russian War of 1929 and was awarded a decoration by the Chinese Government for distinguished field service; after the death of Gen. Liang Chun-cha who was taken captive by the Russians, he was promoted Governor-General of Hailar Region and concurrently Commander of Chinese Eastern Railway Defense Army which posts he held at the time of the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931; declared opposition against the Japanese puppet "Manchukuo" and fought against the Japanese in Hailar region in Sept.-Nov., 1932; after putting up a valiant resistance in face of the overwhelming Japanese Force and he was forced to take refuge in Russia where he remained for almost half a year; he returned to China with Gen. Ma Chan-shan and other Manchurian volunteer leaders in May, 1933; appointed a member of the Military Affairs Commission of the National Government, Nanking, June 22, 1933.



Sherman Soo (Su Shang-tai)

蘇上達

SHERMAN SOO, businessman; born at Liu - Er - Poo, Liaochung District, Fengtien, April 12, 1899; attended the Mukden Normal School, 1914-18; Chinese Y.M.C.A. English School, Tokyo, Japan, 1919-20; College of Commerce, University of California, 1920-24; where he received his B.S. degree; manager of the *Chinese Students' Quarterly*, 1923-24; editor of the *National Welfare*, San Francisco, 1922-23; general secretary of the National Welfare Society, San Francisco, 1922-23; secretary of the Lida Company, Mukden, 1925-26; instructor of English at the Normal School, Mukden, 1925-26; secretary to Gen. Kuo Sung-ling, 1925-26; professor at the China National Institute, Shanghai, 1926-27; manager of the Hongkew Branch, Commercial Press, Ltd., Shanghai, 1927-28; manager of the Mukden Branch, Commercial Press, Ltd., since 1929; last known address: Commercial Press, Ltd., Mukden.



Soo Ti-jen (Su Ti-jen)

蘇體仁字象乾

SOO TI-JEN, Government official; born at Soo-Hsien, Shansi, 1889; was graduated from the Shansi Provincial Normal College and later from the chemistry department of the Higher Industrial Institute of Tokyo, Japan; after graduation, he received much practical experience in several leading industrial factories in Japan; upon returning to China in 1916, he successively served as principal of the Shansi Middle School, dean of the preparatory department of the Shansi University, secretary to the Military Governor of Shansi, chief of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Shansi Provincial Government and Shansi representative residing at Peiping; Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Tientsin, 1928-30; now Commissioner of Finance of the Suiyuan Provincial Government; address: Suiyuan Provincial Government, Kweihua, Suiyuan.



C. L. Sun (Sun Chi-lleo)

孫啓源字吉臣

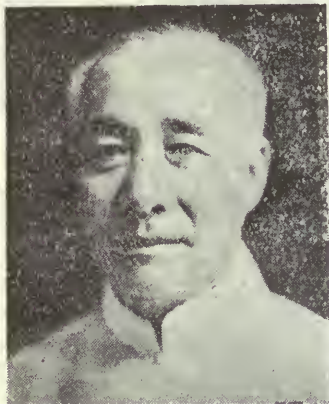
C. L. SUN, retired Government official; born at Hanyang, Hupeh, 1890; received his early education at the St. John's University middle school, Shanghai, 1905-09; went to America in 1909, where he prepared for college at Cook Academy, 1909-10 and studied law at Syracuse University, graduating with LL.B. degree in 1914; returned to China in 1914; appointed editor of the *Far Eastern News*, Peking

1916; English secretary to President Li Yuan-hung, 1918-21; English secretary to the President's Office, Peking, 1922-23; lecturer on law subjects in Nankai College, Tientsin; last known address: No. 182 Parkes Road, British Concession, Tientsin.

Sun Chuan-fang

孫傳芳字馨遠

SUN CHUAN-FANG, retired army commander, Deceased 1935.
(See Page 353, 4th Edition).



C. Y. Sun (Sun Chung-ying)

孫仲英

C. Y. SUN, retired merchant; born at Jukaohsien, Kiangsu in 1863, although his native city is Nanking; attended the Tientsin Torpedo and Naval College after which he entered business and for many years was a prominent merchant in Tientsin; he has retired from business, but is still actively interested in the work of the International Famine Relief Committee with headquarters at Shanghai; address: 44 Cambridge Road, Tientsin.



Sun Feng-tsoo

孫鳳藻字子文

SUN FENG-TSAO, retired Government official; born at Tientsin, Chihli, 1879; one of the first graduates of Peiyang University, Tientsin; after graduation he served at different times as councillor of the Chihli Industrial

Bureau; professor in the Chihli High Industrial School; principal of the Marine Products Institute; later he was sent to Japan, Manila, Canada, and the United States to investigate education, industrial and marine products; served as chairman of the National Famine Relief Association, vice-chairman of the Red Cross Association at Tientsin and speaker of the city council; Commissioner of Education of Chihli, 1921-22; managing director of the Tientsin-Pukow and the Pu-Hsing Railways, 1923; no further information received in recent years.



Sun Hung-i

孫洪伊字伯蘭

SUN HUNG-I, retired Government official; born at Tientsin, Chihli, 1870; member of the Chihli Provincial Assembly; headed the people's country-wide representation in 1911 to demand that the Ching government start constitutional government; he took an active part in the First Revolution and after the establishment of the Republic organized the Democratic Party with headquarters at Shanghai; elected a member of the First Parliament, 1912; Minister of Education in Tuan Chi-jui's Cabinet, 1916; transferred as Minister of Interior the same year; he is now in retirement.



Sun Jen-yu

孫潤字子涵

SUN JEN-YU, Government official; born at Soochow, Kiangsu in 1880;

was graduated from the preparatory department of Peiyang University, Tientsin in 1900; travelled in the South Seas in 1901 studying industrial conditions; organized Fengtien University and was a professor there until 1904; he was then sent to Japan to study and was graduated from the Japanese Imperial Law College; chief of statistics in the Ministry of War; professor of statistics in the Ministry of War; professor of finance, High Police and Law College; chief of police department in the Ministry of Interior, 1912; president of the Kiangsu Lawyers' Association, 1912; member of the Lower House in the First Parliament, 1913; councillor of the Chinese Legation in Japan, 1914; resumed his seat in the Lower House in 1916 and in 1922; chief of the law bureau in the Cabinet Office, 1924; chief secretary of Dr. W. W. Yen's Cabinet, 1924; now Chief Secretary of the Tientsin Municipal Government; address: Municipal Government, Tientsin.



J. C. Sun (Sun Jui-chin)

孫瑞芹

J. C. SUN, journalist; born at Tsung Ming, Kiangsu, March 28, 1898; attended the primary and middle schools of Nanyang College, Shanghai, 1909-15; was graduated from Peiyang University, Tientsin in 1920 with the degree of LL.B.; joined the North China Star, Tientsin, 1920; English translator of Chung Mei News Agency, Peking and later editor of its translation service, 1920-22; night sub-editor of the Peking Leader, 1920; started a student English paper, the Peking Express, 1921 and edited it for one year; news editor of the North China Standard, March, 1922 to January 1, 1930, when he joined the Leader in a similar capacity; he started the English service of the Kuo Wen News Agency in 1925 and has been editor since that time; he is now also connected with the Peiping Bureau of Reuter's Service; address: 17 Ch'ao Mien Hutung, Tung Szu Pai Lou, Peiping.

SUN FO, President of the Legislative Yuan; born in Choy Heng Village, Chung-shan District, Kwangtung in October, 1891; during his boyhood besides receiving a basic education in the Chinese classics, literature, history and philosophy, he studied foreign languages and sciences in the Hawaiian Islands, where he remained until after he graduated from high school; he returned to China early in



Sun Fo (Sun K'e)

孫科字哲生

1912 when the Chinese Republic was formed and his father, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, became its first President; in 1912-16 he studied at the University of California where he obtained A.B. degree majoring in Economics and Political Science; in 1917 he obtained M.A. degree from Columbia University which institution in 1929 awarded him a Medal for Distinguished Service; since his return to China in 1917 he has been engaged in the work of the National Revolution under the leadership of his father, serving as his private secretary and as Secretary to the Senate in Canton, and as editor of the *Reconstruction Review* and the *Canton Times*; in 1920, he was appointed by Kwangtung Provincial Government Director of Canton Municipal Office and concurrently Director-General of Kwangtung River Conservancy Board; early in 1921 when Canton City was organized under a charter of a modern city government, he became its first Mayor, Feb., 1921-June, 22; due chiefly to his efforts, Canton has since become one of the most progressive municipalities in China; in June 1922 a revolt took place which forced him out of Canton; he returned to become Mayor for the second time in December, 1923-October 24; during this revolutionary period besides showing administrative ability as Mayor, he had remarkable success in raising funds for revolutionary work; when the Nationalist Government was formed in Canton in July 1925, he became a member of the Government Council; in May 1926 he became Mayor of Canton for the third time serving concurrently as Commissioner of Reconstruction and Acting Chairman of Kwangtung Provincial Government; he was also elected a member of the Central Executive Committee and of the Political Council of the Kuomintang Party; when the seat of the Nationalist Government was moved from Canton to Wuhan, he was Minister of Communications (Nov. 1926-Aug. 1927), Chairman of the War Economic Council, Director of Military Aviation and a member of the Committee of Military Affairs; when the Nanking Government was reorganized, he became Minister of Finance (October 1927-January 1928); he resigned and was appointed Minister of Reconstruction in 1928, but did not assume office; the same year he went to Europe and America on a Political and Economic Mission; returning in Sept. 1928 he organized the Ministry of Railways and for the next three years (Oct. 1928-May 1931) he served

in Nanking as Minister of Railways and concurrently vice-President of the Examination Yuan; in 1929 he organized and became President of National Aviation Corporation, the first to undertake commercial aviation in China; in 1931 when a government was set up in Canton in opposition to Nanking, he took a leading part in the movement; subsequently following the reconciliation of the Kuomintang leaders, he became in January 1932 the President of the Executive Yuan; since March 1932 he has been President of the Legislative Yuan and at present concurrently member of Standing Committee of National Economic Council, member of Standing Committee of Central Executive Committee and Central Political Council of the Kuomintang; given an honorary degree of LL.D. by Fuhtan University, Shanghai, Oct. 1935; address: Legislative Yuan, Nanking.



Sung May-dong (Sun Mei-tang)

孫梅堂

SUNG MAY-DONG, business man; born at Ningpo, Chekiang, 1884; was graduated from the St. John's University Middle School, Shanghai; entered business first at Hankow and later at Shanghai; manager of the May War Lee Watch and Clock Co., at Shanghai; a director of the Ningpo-Shaoshing Steam Navigation Co. the Shanghai Ningpo Guild and the Ningpo Hospital; member of the board of directors of the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce for several years; now, general-manager of the Hope Brothers & Co., Shanghai; a philanthropist and founder of schools; an anti-opium worker and in 1917, in conjunction with a few friends, purchased one of the largest opium smoking houses in Shanghai and converted it into a commercial museum, destroying the opium smoking paraphernalia by fire before a public audience; awarded two memorial tablets by the President of China; address: Hope Brothers & Co., 140 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

SUN PAI-WEN, army officer; born at Su-chien, Kiangsu in 1888; was graduated from the Police College at Tsingkiangpu and Kiangnan Military Training Camp, specializing in cavalry; began his career as a captain under the 9th Imperial Army Corps; he joined the First Revolution and took part in the capture of Nanking; was connected with the Ministry of War in the



Sun Pai-wen

孫伯文字樹人

Nanking Provisional Government; went to Canton in 1920 to re-join the Revolutionary Party; he later became chief of the faculty administration bureau of the Whampoa Military Academy; during the Northern Expedition, he held the post as chief of the Headquarters, transportation section; Garrison Commissioner of the Hsuehow and Haichow districts in Kiangsu, 1927; in 1928, he was Garrison Commissioner of the Kiangning Strategical Area.

Sun Pao-chi

孫寶琦字慕韓

SUN PAO-CHI, official. Deceased (1867-1931).

(See Page 359, 4th Edition).



Sun Si-yung (Sun Shi-yung)

孫思永字慎修

SUN SI-YUNG, customs official; native of Shantung; born in 1886; studied at Peking University; was graduated from the Customs College, Peking, 1915; teacher at Tengchow Government School, 1904-08; secretary of Red Cross Society, 1910; departmental chief of foreign affairs, Revolutionary Government, Shantung, 1911; served in the Customs service, Tientsin, 1915-24; Customs service, Shanghai, 1924-27; technical expert, National Tariff Com-

mission and concurrently supervisor of customs surtax bureau, Shanghai, 1928; Acting Assistant Secretary, (Acting Deputy Commissioner) Inspectorate General of Customs, 1929 to the present; address: Inspectorate General of Customs, Nanking.



Bishop Sun Teh-tseng

孫德禎

BISHOP SUN TEH-TSENG, Catholic preacher; born at Peking, 1869; studied at primary school for five years and at middle school and college for 15 years; taught Latin at Catholic Seminary at Peiping for 12 years; pastor of the Catholic Church at Niufang district near Peiping for nearly 12 years; appointed by the Pope apostolic prefect of Lihsien in Hopei, 1924; was invited to Rome to receive the episcopal consecration by the Pope, 1926; and resumed his office at Li-hsien district after return to China; he removed his residence from Li Hsien to Ankwo and remains as bishop of the same church but with the title of apostolic vicar of Ankow, 1929; address: Catholic Mission, Ankwo, Hopei.



Gen. Sun Tien-ying

孫勉元字服英

GEN. SUN TIEN-YING, retired army officer; born at Yung-cheng, Honan; started his career as a common soldier; after having served successively as a squad commander, battalion commander and regimental commander, he became Commander of 5th Mixed Brigade of

35th Division in 1924 and concurrently Defense Commissioner of southern Chihli in 1927; promoted Commander of the 12th Army of the 6th Group Army in 1928; in the same year, the Army was reorganised into the 2nd Independent Division and he remained Commander of the same; promoted Commander of the 18th Division in 1929; in 1930, transferred as Commander of the 40th Division; in Dec., same year, was promoted Commander of the 41st Army with rank of Marshal; in 1933 he was given a further promotion as Commander-in-Chief of the 9th Group Army; in the spring of 1933, he volunteered his services for the defense of Jehol against the Japanese; before he reached his defense post—Chihfeng—in Jehol, he encountered the Japanese Army and fought with it; but due to poor equipment and lack of supplies, and after the fall of Chengteh, Capital of Jehol, he was forced to withdraw his Army to eastern Charhar where it was pursued by the Japanese and battled its way in retreat; his Army fought more than 20 battles with the Japanese in 26 days during its campaign in Jehol; when Dolonor and Kuyuan in Charhar finally were captured by the Japanese, he withdrew further into Charhar and after the Tangku Armistice, he was appointed Reclamation Commissioner in Chinghai (Kokonor); following his appointment, he marched his Army westward to Paotaochen in Suiyuan on way to his appointed garrison; but when his Army advanced beyond the Suiyuan border, he encountered opposition from Ninghsia, Shensi and Kansu authorities; he fought for many months against the combined forces of Shensi, Kansu and Ninghsia and was finally forced to leave the Army in March, 1934; he has since been living in retirement at Taiyuan, Shansi.



Tao-yu C. Sun (Sun To-yu)

孫多鈺字章甫

TAO-YU C. SUN, banker; born at Shouhsien, Anhwei; studied at Cornell University, U.S.A. 1905-09, graduating with C.E. degree (Civil Engineer); assistant engineer of the Kirin-Changchun Railway, 1909-10; managing-director of the same railway, 1911-13; managing-director of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hankow-Ningpo Railways,

1919; managing-director of the Chu-Ching, Chow-Hsiang and Hsiang-Ngo Railways, 1916-21; director-general of Pukow port administration, 1920-22; vice-Minister of Communications, 1923-24; since 1924, he has served successively as president of the Tung Hui Industrial Corporation and president of the Chung Foo Union Bank, which latter position he is still holding; address: Chung Foo Union Bank, 103 Jinkee Road, Shanghai.

Sun Tso-chang

孫祖昌字莖舟

SUN TSO-CHANG (Sun Tsu-chang), merchant.
(See Page 360, 4th Edition).



Dr. Sun Yat-sen (Sun Wen) (deceased)

孫文字逸仙又字中山

DR. SUN YAT-SEN, the father of the Chinese Republic and the life and soul of the democratic revolution of 1911, has rightly been called the Mazzini of China. Gifted with extraordinary intelligence and a wonderful power of revolutionary organization, this one man was largely responsible for the overthrow of the autocratic, though effete, Manchu Dynasty.

Dr. Sun was born in 1866 in Hsiangshan district of Kwangtung. He received his early education in the Anglican Mission School and subsequently entered Hawaii College in Honolulu. On his return to China he entered Queen's College, Hongkong. Once more he visited Honolulu and then returned to China, taking up the study of medicine first at Canton and later in Hongkong. While at Hongkong he started his political career. He organized a secret society known as the Chung Hsing Hui for the purpose of overthrowing the Manchu Dynasty, but encountered many difficulties. Many of his comrades were arrested and beheaded, he himself fleeing to Honolulu and later to the United States. In 1893 he was kidnapped in London by the Chinese Legation at the instance of the Chinese Government. While in confinement he succeeded in sending word to his friends, and his liberation was soon obtained by the British Government. In the years that followed Dr. Sun travelled all over the world, carrying on a democratic propaganda among his countrymen and organizing societies for the liberation of China. In 1904

while in Tokyo he successfully welded together all the different elements of the anti-dynastic movement into a formidable revolutionary society or party, known as the Tung Meng Hui, and planned the Revolution of 1911 to the minutest details, leaving to General Huang Hsing the task of carrying out the scheme. General Huang Hsing wired to Dr. Sun, who was carrying on his propaganda work on the Pacific coast of the U.S.A., telling him that the troops in Wuchang were ready to strike and asking for instructions and help. When this telegram reached him, Dr. Sun could not decipher it as his code book and luggage had been booked ahead to Denver, Colorado. When next morning he read the papers he found that Wuchang had already been captured by the Revolutionary troops.

In Wuchang the Revolution broke out earlier than scheduled in consequence of the arrest and execution of several Revolutionary leaders and, there being no responsible leader to guide the movement on the spot, the troops declared that they were rising in accordance with Dr. Sun's orders. At that time a warship of some European nation was in the Hankow harbor and fear was felt of foreign intervention. The Manchu Viceroy fled to Hankow and, convening a meeting of the Consuls of the foreign Powers, requested them to intervene because of the anti-foreign character of the Revolution. But the French Consul, Mr. Reau, who had been a friend and admirer of Dr. Sun, opposed the proposal of intervention and assured the meeting that the Revolution was not an anti-foreign movement but that it was a patriotic movement led by Dr. Sun. The Russian Consul also agreed with Mr. Reau. Mr. Reau's opinion prevailed and the Viceroy, being disappointed, fled to Shanghai. In the meantime the revolutionaries discovered Brigadier-General Li Yuan-hung, who had been in hiding, and winning him over to the revolutionary camp, appointed him their leader.

Dr. Sun hurried to London from the United States, and exerting himself with the British authorities, obtained the following promises:

- (1) That no loans would be granted to the Manchus.
- (2) That the orders for Dr. Sun's deportation from the British colonies of Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, etc., be cancelled.
- (3) That Japan be prevented from interfering in favor of the Manchus.

Soon afterwards Dr. Sun came to Nanking and brought with him an uncompromising and indefatigable spirit of patriotism. The statement found in so many books that Dr. Sun brought to Nanking funds for the Revolution is entirely without foundation. The Republican Government established at Nanking elected Dr. Sun President of the Chinese Republic, which honor he accepted, but soon after the abdication of the Manchus Dr. Sun resigned in favor of Yuan Shih-kai, as his aim, the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty, had been accomplished. When Yuan Shih-kai, turning traitor to the Republic, wished to establish himself as Emperor of China, Dr. Sun vigorously opposed him. It was at this time (1912) that the name of the revolutionary Party was changed to the Kuomintang or "People's Party."

When Tuan Chi-jui, the Premier, dissolved the Parliament in 1917, Dr. Sun stood against him, and finding Tuan firm in his determination he moved to Canton, taking with him the Chinese Navy, and established the Constitutional Government at Canton of which he was elected Generalissimo. He remained in office till Parliament was re-convened and, this having been successfully done, he resigned to carry on the work of preparing the people for democratic government. Later he was made one of the military administrators in the South. All was not plain sailing in the South, however, for in May 1918 he was forced to resign from the post of Generalissimo of the Constitutional Military Government of the Southwest. In the meantime there appeared on the scene, General Chen Chiung-ming, the Kuomintang Commander in North-eastern Kwangtung, who began hostilities against the Kwangsi faction at Canton in September 1920. When the Kwangsi leaders fled from Canton, a provisional government was established at Canton by Sun Yat-sen, Tang Shao-yi and Wu Ting-fang, and on April 7, 1921, Dr. Sun was elected President of China by the Parliament at Canton, taking up the post formally on May 5. It now resolved itself into a contest between Chen Chiung-ming and Dr. Sun. The former won, and as a result Dr. Sun retired, arriving in Hongkong August 14, 1922, on a British gunboat. In the Foochow neighborhood Dr. Sun's adherents won and on January 15, 1925, Chen Chiung-ming decided to abandon Canton and retreated to Wuchow. At Shanghai Dr. Sun got into touch with the Soviet Government, represented by M. Joffe, and decided to join forces with the Russians, on account of not being able to get a sympathetic hearing from other nations. In February Dr. Sun again returned to Canton and formed a government. His forces and those of Chen Chiung-ming continued fighting. Dr. Sun next came into international notice by his threat to seize the Customs revenue at Canton, an action which was prevented December 6 by a joint foreign display of force, an action on the part of the Powers, particularly the United States, which turned Dr. Sun more and more toward the Russians. In the beginning of 1925 Dr. Sun went to North China, partly with the idea of recovering his health, which had been gradually failing, and also with the idea of calling a national convention together with the Northern leaders. His health, however, grew rapidly worse and he died in Peking, March 12, 1925. His death was mourned throughout the country.

For forty years, Dr. Sun had struggled, first against the Manchus, then against the militarists and the imperialists, heroically from the beginning to the end without weakening, surviving countless failures and insurmountable difficulties. It was purely through his undaunted spirit and enduring perseverance that the overthrow of the Manchu Government was successfully brought about and the Chinese people were awakened from their lethargy to a realization of their present intolerable international status. It was under the leadership and guidance of Dr. Sun that the present nation-wide movement against the encroachments and aggressions of the Powers was initiated and is now being carried on with increasing vigor and strength. When Dr. Sun was

alive, he was invariably the principal mover and director of the movement and intimately associated with all revolutionary activities. Now, even after his death, his influence remains as great as ever and spiritually he continues to be the motivating force of the present movement for internal reform and external exaltation. It was in the name of Dr. Sun and for the realization of the Three People's principles (i.e. Nationalism, Democracy and Livelihood of the People) that the Nationalist Revolutionary Armies under the leadership of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek fought their way from their Southern base at Canton to the Yangtze Valley and eventually unified the entire country, delivering the people from the mal-administration and corruption of the militarists and politicians. Since the success of the 1926 Revolution, the country has made considerable progress and the National Government at Nanking has worked steadily to carry out the policies and principles which Dr. Sun Yat-sen bequeathed to the Chinese Nation.



Mme. Sun Yat-sen (Sun Soong Ching-ling)

孫宋慶齡

MADAME SUN YAT-SEN, revolutionary leader and political reformer; born at Shanghai, Kiangsu, 1890; 2nd daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Soong of Shanghai, an early co-revolutionary worker with Dr. Sun Yat-sen; received her early education at the McTear School for Girls at Shanghai and later proceeded to the United States, where she entered Wesleyan College for Women at Macon, Georgia and was graduated with B.A. degree; after graduation, she returned to China and in 1912, when the Republic was formed at Nanking, she served in the Nanking Provisional Government under Dr. Sun Yat-sen; when Yuan Shih-kai took action against Dr. Sun as a revolutionist, she in company with other members of Dr. Sun's personal staff fled to Japan where they remained for sometime as political refugees; in October, 1915, she was married to Dr. Sun in Japan and since that time, has become more and more prominent as a revolutionist and expounder of the Three Peoples' Principles, taking part in the various attempts to establish a government at Canton and accepting and bearing her share of the dangers and tribulations incidental to revolutionary politics and warfare; after the death of Dr. Sun in Peking, 1925, she assumed a greater leadership in the work of revolution, serving on important governmental committees, interpreting the ideas of her

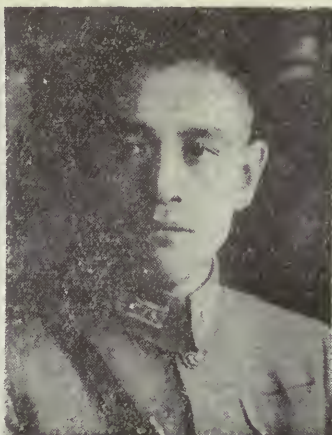
late husband, establishing revolutionary schools, carrying on revolutionary propaganda, etc.; following the reorganization of the Kuomintang at the 2nd National Congress at Canton in 1926, she was elected member of the Central Executive Committee; when the Nationalist Government was removed from Canton to Hankow in 1927, she participated in the organization of the Government in Wuhan; when the Nationalist Government at Hankow collapsed following the establishment of the Nanking Government by the right wing elements of the Kuomintang, she departed from China and went to Europe, spending most of her time in Moscow and Berlin, studying political conditions; returned to China in 1929 to attend the funeral ceremonies of her late husband Dr. Sun at Nanking; after completion of the funeral services, she again went abroad and toured the various countries in Europe, 1930-31; she has been residing in Shanghai, since 1932; member of the C.E.C., since 1926; outspoken critic of Nanking leaders; she is a sister of Mme. H. H. Kung, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, T. V. Soong, T. L. Soong, and T. A. Soong; address: 29 Rue Moliere, Shanghai.



Y. Ralph Sun (Sun Yuan-fang)

孫元方字景西

Y. RALPH SUN, banker; born at Shouhsien, Anhwei, 1883; received his advanced education in America, where he attended Wesleyan Academy, 1903-06; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1906-09; Brown University, 1909-12, graduating with Ph.B. degree; inspector of the Bank of China, Peking, 1912-13; member of the Currency Commission of the Ministry of Finance, 1913-14; sub-manager of the Bank of China at Hankow, 1914-16; general manager of the Fou Foong Flour Mill Co., Shanghai, since 1916; manager of the Shanghai office of the Chung Foo Union Bank, since 1916; the other positions he held included: director of the flour merchants guild, vice-President of the Chinese Bankers' Association, Shanghai; director of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association, Shanghai; he is also connected with the Tung Foong Flour Mill, Honan; Tai Foong Flour Mill, Shanghai; Tai Foong Flour Mill, Wushih; Lee Hsin Transportation Company, Shanghai and Tung Hwei Industrial Development Co., Peking; address: Chung Foo Union Bank, 103 Jinkee Road, Shanghai.



Gen. Sun Yuan-liang

孫元良

GEN. SUN YUAN-LIANG, army officer; native of Chekiang; born at Hwayang, Szechuan, 1904; after receiving his preliminary education in Szechuan, he went to Kwangtung and attended the Whampoa Military College from which he was graduated; following graduation, he entered Army service and fought many battles for the Revolution, being seriously wounded on several occasions; appointed commander of the 1st Regiment of the 1st Route Army of the Northern Punitive Expeditionary Forces in 1926 when he was but 22 years of age; went to Japan in 1927 and attended the Tokyo Military Officers' College, specializing in artillery; in 1929, when he took a trip through Korea and the Three Eastern Provinces, he was dismissed from the school by the then Japanese War Minister on suspicion of being engaged in political activities; upon return to China, he was appointed commander of the artillery corps in the 1st Division of the Model Army and shortly afterwards promoted Commander of the 7th Regiment of the 2nd Division of the National Army; commander of the 1st Brigade of 1st Division of the National Guards; during the Shanghai hostilities with the Japanese in 1932, as Commander of the 259th Brigade of the 5th Army, he fought valiantly against the Japanese in the battles of Miaohangchen and Laitangchen; in recognition of his meritorious services, he was promoted Commander of 88th Division in 1933 and while the Division was stationed along the Shanghai-Nanking Line, he was concurrently Garrison Commander of Soochow and Changchow and Associate Garrison Commander of Nanking; in the winter of 1933, when the Fukien rebellion broke out, his Division was transferred to Fukien and after the suppression of the rebellion, he joined the Government's 5th general campaign against the Communists in Kiangsi and succeeded in capturing many Red strongholds; address: Headquarters, 88th Division, Kiangsi.

SOONG TET CHO, Christian preacher; born at Ng Fah, Kwangtung in 1890; attended Lok Yuk School of the Basel Mission; entered Li Long Divinity College, in Po On, Kwangtung, graduating in 1918; teacher of Khen Tsai Girls' School and preached at the Basel Mission, Long Kow, 1918-21; then came to Kudat, B.N.B. as preacher and teacher of the S.P.G. Mission; transferred to Sandakan in 1926;



Soong Tet-cho (Sung Chi-fang)

宋其芳字德初

deaconed in 1931; ordained priest in 1932; address: Priest-in-charge, St. James' Church, Kudat, B.N. Borneo.



Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan

宋哲元字明軒

GEN. SUNG CHEH-YUAN, army officer; born at Lo-ning District, Shantung 1885; received his training at an army training institute; Commander of 26th Mixed Brigade; Commander of the 11th Division; Military Governor of Jehol; Field Commander of the Fourth Route Army of the Second Group Army; member of the Military Council; Chairman of Shensi Provincial Government, 1921; Commander of the 23th Division; Chairman of Chahar Provincial Government and concurrently Commander of the 29th Army, 1931-35; forced to resign his chairmanship of Chahar by the Japanese summer of 1935; Garrison Commander of Peiping-Tientsin Area retaining command of the 29th Army, 1935; one of the ablest and most successful lieutenants of Peng Yu-hsiang; during the Japanese invasion of Jehol in the spring of 1933, he commanded the 29th Army and put up a valiant defense at the Hsifengkuo Pass which he held for over a month against tremendous odds; owing to the collapse of Chinese defenses at other points of the Great Wall, he was forced to abandon Hsifengkou in the middle of April of 1933; now Chairman of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, Chair-

man of the Hopei Provincial Government and Pacification Commissioner of Hopei and Chahar; address: Hopei-Chahar Political Council, Peiping.



Soong Tsung-faung (Sung Chun-fang)

宋春芳

SOONG TSUNG-FAUNG, banker; born at Wuhsing, Chekiang; received the degree of Hsiu-Tsai under the Manchu regime at 13; studied English at St. John's University, Shanghai; later studied social and political science at Geneva University, Switzerland, graduating with M.A. degree; lecturer on modern languages at St. John's University, 1916-17; professor of French at Tsinghua College, Peking, 1918; professor of French literature in the Peking Government University, 1918-20; travelled to Europe to study postwar social conditions and literary tendencies, 1920 and there he also served as secretary of the Chinese Delegation to the Peace Conference at Paris; secretary of the Ministry of Finance, 1922-23; co-director of the loans-department of the same Ministry; vice-chairman of the tariff investigation commission; he is now director of the Research Department of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank; author of "Parcoursant le Monde en Flammes," "La Littérature Chinoise Contemporaine" and "Dramatic Essays"; for a time, he also served as editor of several papers in Geneva and China; address: Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ningpo Road, Shanghai.



C. T. Sung (Sung Chung-ting)

宋忠廷字誠之

C. T. SUNG, bishop; born at Huayang, Szechuan, 1893; attended West China Union University, Chengtu, Szechuan; went to England where he studied at Ridley Hall, Cambridge, and at Wycliffe Hall, Oxford; professor of the National Normal University and West China Union University, Chengtu, Szechuan; now bishop of West Szechuan; address: Pi Fang Kai, Chengtu, Szechuan.



Fart-san T. Sung (Sung Fa-hsang)

宋發祥字發長

FARTSAN T. SUNG, consular official; born at Putien, Fukien 1883; studied at Guthrie High School, Putien, Fukien, 1896-1900; Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, U.S.A. (graduating with B.Sc. and M.A. degrees) and University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A. with the degree of B.Sc.; returned to China in 1907; passed the imperial examination for returned students and received the degree of Chu-jen; taught in the Peking Government University; 1908-1913; technical expert of the Ministry of Finance 1913; Director of Soochow Mint, 1913; Inspector General of all Chinese Government Mints 1914-16; Director of Nanking Mint, 1917; Political Adviser to the President's Office, 1919; Director of Chinese Press Bureau of the Cabinet Office in Peking Government, 1920-23; Managing Director of Sino-Scandinavian Bank in Peking, 1924-28; Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking; 1927-28; Consul General at Sydney, Australia, 1928-30; Consul General at Batavia, Java, since 1931; address: Chinese Consulate-General, Batavia, Java.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, banker; native of Chekiang; born at Chien-ning, Fukien, 1872; worked in the Chinese Telegraph Administration as an accountant, 1889-95; employed in the Chinese Customs Service, 1895-98; joined the Imperial Bank of China (now the Commercial Bank of China), 1900; organised the Peking Savings Bank under the control of the Board of Revenue, 1906; manager of the Ta Ching Bank in Shanghai, which position he retained until 1912 when the bank was liquidated; manager of the Bank of China in Shanghai, 1912; elected chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai in 1916, but



Sung Han-chang

宋漢章

declined the honor; president of the Shanghai Bankers' Association for many years; member of the Chinese advisory committee of the Municipal Council in Shanghai, 1928; general manager of the Bank of China, 1930; again appointed general manager of the Bank, 1935; address: Bank of China, Hankow Road, Shanghai.

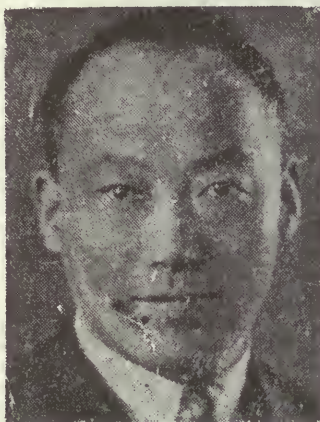


H. S. Sung (Sung Hsi-shang)

宋希尚字達菴

H. S. SUNG, hydraulic engineer; born at Shaoshing, Chekiang, 1895; studied engineering in the Conservancy Engineering College at Nanking; assistant engineer of the shore-defense-bureau in Nantung, Kiangsu; later promoted acting chief engineer of the Nantung Projects; was sent to America by Chang Chien, the late noted Nantungchow scholar and industrialist, to pursue advanced study; in America, he studied projects on irrigation, river improvements, canal construction and took special courses in Massachusetts Institute of Technology and was later graduated from Brown University with M.Sc. degree; travelled in Europe on his return trip to China, 1922; professor of irrigation engineering at Nantung University, and later chief of the engineering department of the Woosung Port Administration, 1923; chief engineer-surveyor of the Chekiang highway department, 1924; chief engineer of the Kiangnan conservancy

board, Soochow; member of the technical committee of the Yangtze River Commission and concurrently chief of the engineering department; he was responsible for the introduction of the "Retard's System" for bank protection; author of the following books on river works: "The Hwai River" "An Investigation of Hydraulic-Engineering Works both in America and Europe."



Paul R. Sung (Sung Ju-hai)

宋如海

PAUL R. SUNG, public welfare worker; born at Anking, Anhwei, 1891; studied in the University of Nanking, 1910-16, and the University of Chicago, Ill., U.S.A., 1927-28; physical director, National Teacher's College, National Commercial College and Chung Hwa University, Wuchang, Hupeh, general secretary, Y.M.C.A. Wuchang, 1917-27; promoter of modern athletics and competitive games in Central China; honorary secretary, China Amateur Athletic Federation 1924-33; China's first delegate to the IX World's Olympic Games at Amsterdam, Holland in 1928; author of the World's Olympics in Chinese, published by the Commercial Press 1930; appointed general secretary of the Hankow Y.M.C.A. upon his return from Europe in 1929; one of the original promoters of the Cosmopolitan Club of Wuhan, and served as the honorary secretary for the said club; chartered member of the Rotary Club of Hankow; member on the China Committee of the International Institute for Educational Cinematograph of the League of Nations; member of the Hankow Municipal Board of Councillors; chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chung Shan Park, Hankow; and Camp Director of the Yangtse Valley Camp; address: Y.M.C.A., Hankow.

SONG KOUO-PING, bacteriologist and university professor; born at Yangchow, Kiangsu, 1894; graduated from the medical faculty of Aurora University, Shanghai, 1920; Pasteur Institute, Paris, 1922; since the completion of his study, he has held the following positions: professor of bacteriology, Aurora University; professor of clinic, St. Antoine Hospital; chairman of the Association of Chinese Physicians in Shanghai; chief editor of Chinese Periodical of Medicine and Pharmaceutics; Director of Humanity Hospital; chairman of the professional



Dr. Song Kouo-ping (Sung Kuo-pin)

宋國賓

defense committee of the Chinese Medical Association; author: "French-Chinese Dictionary of Medical Science," "Sociology of Medicine," etc.; address: 58 Rue Moliere, Shanghai, Tel. 72807.



Sung Tso-chiu (Sung Shou-heng)

宋壽恆字則久

SUNG TSO-CHIU, merchant and welfare worker; born at Tientsin, Chihli, 1866; entered business in Tientsin at an early age and has now become one of the most prominent merchants in Tientsin; manager of the Teng Ching Lung Piece Goods Company, Tientsin; president of the association for industrial and commercial studies and chairman of the industrial association; invented the Ai Kuo Pu or "Loving Country Cloth" to replace imported cloth; promoted the movement of boycotting Japanese goods, 1915; chairman of the National Goods Promotion Association; assistant manager of the Tientsin Soap Factory; member of the board of directors of the Tientsin Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, since 1924; president of the Tientsin reformatory (he being a Christian); founder of six schools at Tientsin; joined the Kuomintang in 1927; general manager of the Kaifeng Native Goods Company, 1928 and in the same year, was elected director of the Kaifeng Branch of the International Famine Relief Commission; appointed by the National Government member of the Honan Provincial Government and

concurrently Commissioner of Industry and Commerce, March, 1929 and concurrently advisor to the Honan Provincial Famine Relief Commission; president of the Tientsin Native Goods Promotion Institute, since 1932; an energetic and enthusiastic public welfare worker in Tientsin; author of more than a dozen books on various subjects from Chinese currency system to a criticism of Communism and religion; address: c/o The Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Tientsin.



Sung Tien-tsai

宋天才

SUNG TIEN-TSAI, army officer; born at Sungshien, Honan; entered military service, 1917; attended the Military Academy in Shensi, 1925-26; served successively as battalion, regiment and brigade commander under Gen. Liu Chen-hua; later commander of the 65th Division and commander of the 32nd Army Corps of the 20th Route Army, 1930; now Commander of the 75th Division of the National Army.



T. V. Soong (Sung Tso-wen)

宋子文

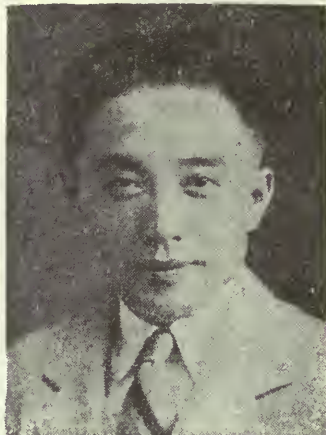
T. V. SOONG, financier and Government official; born at Shanghai in 1894; received his early education at St. John's University, Shanghai, following which he went to the United States and entered Harvard University graduating in 1915; he then entered Columbia University where he took graduate work, at the same time serving on the staff

of several leading New York banking houses; upon returning to China in 1917 he joined the Han-Yeh-Ping Coal and Iron Works, Ltd., as secretary of the Company; he then went to Canton at the time of the organization of the Nationalist Government and served as Director of the Department of Commerce, and subsequently organizer and General Manager of the Central Bank; in 1926 he was made Commissioner of Finance for Kwangtung, and later appointed Minister of Finance of the Nationalist Government, and financed the drive of the Canton Nationalist Forces into the Yangtze Valley and ultimately into North China; in the spring of 1928, he retired from the Nationalist Government during the split between the Hankow and Nanking factions of the Kuomintang Party, and came to Shanghai, and in the fall of 1928 he joined the Nanking Government as Minister of Finance, and vice-President of the Executive Yuan; became Chairman of the National Flood Relief Association, which rebuilt the Yangtze dykes and gave relief to the sufferers, for which task a sum of eighty million dollars was expended most efficiently; in December, 1931, he resigned with the fall of the Cabinet, rejoining the Government in the same offices in the following month when the Japanese troops attacked Shanghai; from June 1932, till 1933, during the absence abroad of Wang Ching-wei he became Acting President of the Executive Yuan; he proceeded to Europe and America as China's principal delegate at the World Economic Conference at London, and concluded a commodity loan of U.S.\$50,000,000 with the U.S. Government; shortly after his return to China he resigned all offices, except as a member of the National Economic Council; he is known as the great reformer of modern government finance, being credited with working out tariff autonomy for China, abolition of likin, and the removal of the various taels as units in Chinese currency, which made the dollar the sole standard of Chinese currency; he modernized and consolidated the various departments of taxation, and for the first time in modern Chinese history he actually succeeded in balancing the government budget, during the year 1933, without recourse to loans; Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China, since 1935; address: 145 Route Ghisi, Shanghai.



Sung Wen-yuh
宋文郁

SUNG WEN-YUH, retired Government official; born at Taian, Fengtien, 1882; was graduated from the Fengtien Police School at Mukden; served as chief of police of Heishan and Hsingking, Fengtien; chief police inspector of the provincial constabulary of Fengtien at Mukden; commissioner of Mukden City Constabulary; commissioner of Newchwang Constabulary; commissioner of Provincial Police Administration of Heilungkiang; Bandit-suppression Commissioner of Heilungkiang; circuit magistrate of Lungkiang, Heiho and Suilan, Heilungkiang; member of the Heilungkiang Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Reconstruction for Heilungkiang; Mayor of Harbin Municipality of the Harbin Special Area; last known address: Mayor's Office, Harbin Municipality, Harbin.



Tai Chen-hsiang
戴成科

TAI CHEN-HSIANG, lawyer; born at Tinghai, Chekiang; he was graduated from the Law School of the Ministry of Justice, Peking; president of the Amoy branch of High Court of Fukien; judge and later procurator-general of Fukien District Court, Foochow; he is now attorney-at-law in Shanghai; author of "Criticism of the Civil Code"; address: 637 Burkill Road, Shanghai.



Tai Tse-chien (Tai Chi-chien)
戴超字志斋

TAI TSE-CHIEN, business man, library expert, and education administrator; born at Tsingpu, Kiangsu, 1888; 1912, B.A. St. John's University, Shanghai; 1918, Bachelor of Library Science, New York State Library School, Albany; 1925 Ph.D. University of Iowa, Iowa; 1909-14, librarian, St. John's University; 1918-19, assistant librarian, Camp Upton Library, N.Y.; 1924-28, librarian, Tsing Hua College, Peiping; 1928, director, National Central University Library, Nanking; 1928—April 1929, Director of Higher Education, Kiangsu University District and concurrently dean of National Central University, Nanking; May 1929-July 1930, vice-Chancellor, National Central University, Nanking; 1930, manager of the Industrial Enterprise, Ltd., Harbin; 1931-34, chief of Personnel Department of the Bank of China; 1933 to date, chief Secretary of the Bank of China, Shanghai; 1923, Order of Knighthood of Dannebrog conferred by the King of Denmark for special service; 1922-26, president, Peking Library Association; 1925-26, chairman, Library Association of China; 1926-30, member of the Building Committee of the Metropolitan Library, Peiping; 1928-30, member, Commission for editing the "Gazetteer of Kiangsu Province"; author of "Professional Education for Librarianship" (doctoral dissertation) published by H. W. Wilson Co., New York; "Library Movement in China" and many other articles in various journals of library and education; address: The Bank of China, Shanghai.



Gen. Tai Chih
戴戡字孝悃

GEN. TAI CHIH, former Garrison Commander of Shanghai-Woosung Area; born at Chin-teh district, Anhwei, 1894; attended the Paoting Military College, graduating from the course of infantry tactics; joined Gen. Chen Ming-shu's Army in Kwangtung first as a squad commander, battalion commander and later Commander of the 4th Regiment of the 1st Division, 1916; during the Northern Punitive Expedition in 1926, he was Commander of 30th Regiment of the 10th Division of the 4th Revolutionary Army and fought the famous battle of Ting-Sze-Chiao near Wuchang with the Northern Forces under Wu Pei-fu and was injured in action; when Gen. Chen Ming-shu was promoted Commander of the 11th Revolutionary Army, he was appointed Commander of the 24th Division; later transferred to the command of 26th Division; upon reorganization of the

11th Army into the 3rd Division, he became vice-Commander of the Division; appointed Commander of the 61st Division of the 19th Route Army and fought against the forces of the Northern Military Coalition at Tsinan, Shantung, 1930; after the collapse of the Coalition, the 19th Route Army was transferred to Kiangsi to suppress the communists; when the 19th Route Army was transferred from Kiangsi to the Shanghai-Nanking Area in the winter of 1931, he was appointed Garrison Commander of Shanghai and Woosung; upon the outbreak of the Japanese hostilities in Shanghai, Jan. 28, 1932, he advocated armed resistance against the Japanese attack and was in a large measure responsible for the valiant defence put up by the 19th Route Army; during the progress of the war, he and Generals Chiang Kuang-nai and Tsai Ting-kai jointly shouldered the responsibility of directing the operations in the field and narrowly escaped injuries; during the Sino-Japanese Military Conference at the conclusion of the war, he served as China's Chief Delegate to the Conference and brought about the evacuation of the Japanese troops from Shanghai and re-pacification of his garrison area; he is popularly hailed as one of the three heroes of the Shanghai War; chief of staff to the 19th Route Army during the Fukien Independence Movement, 1933-34, but later dissociated himself with the Movement; he is now living in retirement at Soochow.



Tai Chi-tao (Tai Chuan-hsien)

戴傳賢字季陶

TAI CHI-TAO, President of the Examination Yuan of the National Government; native of Chekiang; born at Hanchow, Szechuen, 1890; wrote poems when only nine years old; studied at various schools at Chengtu from 13 to 16; took oath with his fellow students to overthrow the Manchu regime while still a student; went to Japan at age of 16 and studied law at the Law College of the Imperial University, Tokyo; returned China at age of 19 and became an associate editor of the *Chung Wai Pao* in Shanghai, 1908; later associate editor of the *Min Li Pao* and concurrently chief editor of the *Tien Tu Pao* both being revolutionary papers; was ordered to be arrested by the Manchu Government, but escaped to the East Indian Archipelago, where he joined the *China Light Daily News* at Penang as an editor; upon the outbreak of the 1911 Revolution in Wuchang, he returned to China and led a revolutionary army from Shanhaikwan, Manchuria;

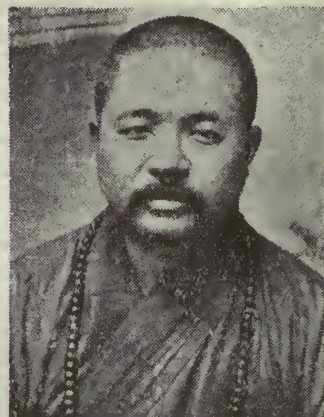
chief editor of the *Min Chuan Pao* and concurrently a secretary to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, 1912; accompanied Dr. Sun to Japan in 1913, planning to overthrow Yuan Shih-kai; returned to China in 1916 and was appointed Chief of Staff to the Generalissimo, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, at Canton and later vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Canton Government; editor of the *Construction Monthly* at Canton, 1919; taught in the Whampoa Military Academy, 1923; elected member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang and concurrently member of the Central Political Council, 1924; member of the State Council of the Nationalist Government at Canton, 1925; president of the National Chung Shan University at Canton, 1926-30; visited Japan as delegate of the Nationalist Government, 1927; President of the Examination Yuan of the National Government, since 1928; author of "The Right Way for Young Men," "On Japan," and several books on the Nationalist Revolution, the Kuomintang and the philosophical foundation of the Sun Yat-senism; address: Examination Yuan, National Government, Nanking.



Tai En-sai

戴恩賽

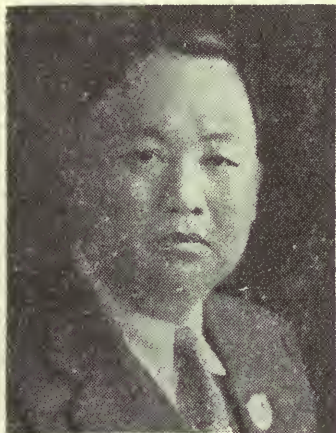
TAI EN-SAI, Government official; born at Wu-hua, Kwangtung, 1896; son-in-law of Dr. Sun Yat-sen; graduate of St. John's University with B.A. degree, 1913; attended Tsinghua College, 1913-14 and was sent to the United States as an indemnity fund student, 1914; studied under Prof. John Bassett Moore, the renowned American international jurist in Columbia University, 1914-18 and received the degrees of M.A. in 1915 and Ph.D. in 1918, his doctoral dissertation being entitled "Treaty Ports in China: A Study in Diplomacy"; upon his return to China, he was appointed by the late Dr. Wu Ting-fang, then Foreign Minister, as secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Canton Military Government, 1918; promoted director of the department of political affairs in the same Ministry, 1919; later was made member of the diplomatic commission; Mayor of Wuchow, Kwangsi, 1921-22; commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kwangsi and concurrently superintendent of customs for the port of Wuchow, 1932-24; director-general of the board of conservancy works of Kwangtung, 1925-29; Minister to Brazil, South America, 1930; now superintendent of the Customs at Amoy; address: Amoy Customs, Amoy.



Monk Tai Hsu (Tai Hsu Fa Shi)

太虛法師

MONK TA HSU (his family name before entering Buddhist monastery being Lu); Buddhist writer and preacher; born at Chungteh, Chekiang, 1889; became a Buddhist monk shortly after reaching age of majority; studied Buddhist scripture and literature at Pu-To-Shan Monasteries in Chekiang and at age of 21, became teacher at the Buddhist Huayu School; became head monk of White Cloud Mountain Monastery in Canton at age of 22; after establishment of the Republic, he founded the Buddhist Faith Promotion Society at Nanking which was later reorganized as the China Buddhist Society; did intensive research work in Buddhist literature and also Chinese and Western philosophies at a Monastery in Pu-To-Shan Islands, 1914-16; travelled in Japan, Formosa and the South Sea Islands, preaching the gospel of Buddhism, 1916-17; preached at Peking, 1919; became head monk of a monastery at Hangchow, 1920 and shortly after went to Hankow and Canton to preach Buddhism and established the Buddhist Society in Hankow; returned to Hangchow and became head monk of the Chin-Sze Temple there, 1921; went to Hankow again to preach Buddhism in 1922 and established a Buddhism Study Institute which attracted many students; same year, was elected head monk of a famous temple in Hunan; organized the World Buddhist Association at a monastery in Lushan, Kiangsi which held its first Convention in 1925 and at which he was elected Chairman; represented China at the East Asiatic Buddhist Conference held in Japan; re-visited the South Sea Islands and South China to lecture on Buddhism, 1926; established the Shanghai Buddhist Institute and the Fukien Buddhist School, 1927 and same year, was made a member of the directorate of School of Chinese Studies in Germany; was invited by Frankfurt University, Germany, to lecture on Buddhism and philosophy in 1928 and travelled through France, England and other European countries to America and spoke at more than 50 high educational institutions; one of the most learned and enlightened Buddhist monks in China who has achieved world renown; author of the following books: "Life As A Science," "History of Liberty," "Ta Hsu's Collected Essays," "Ta Hsu's Travels," "An Introduction to the Study of Buddhism," "A.B.C.'s of Buddhism," and several other books on Buddhism and philosophy.



Tai Hual Sheng

戴愧生

TAI HUAI-SHENG, Government official; born at Amoy, Fukien, 1890; studied at the Tungwen Institute, Amoy; member of the Tungmenghui, member of the Chinese Revolutionary Party and member of the Kuomintang; was engaged in business in the Philippine Islands for many years, during which he was also active in Party work; appointed Commander of the Kuomintang Forces in Southern Fukien, 1915; Director of the Finance Bureau of the Eastern Route Anti-Rebel Forces in Southern Fukien, 1922 and concurrently Taoyin (Circuit Magistrate) of the Amoy Circuit; attended the People's Congress as a delegate of the overseas Chinese community in the Philippine Islands; was elected a reserve member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang at the 4th National Congress of Kuomintang representatives; appointed by the National Government member of the Standing Committee of the National Overseas Affairs Commission; now Special Commissioner of the Control Yuan for the Control Area of Kansu, Ninghsia and Chinghai; address: c/o Control Yuan, Nanking.

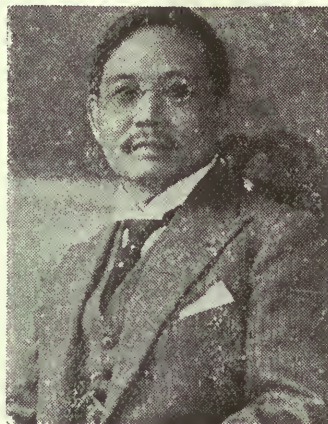


Tai Min-chuan

戴民權字端甫

TAI MIN-CHUAN, army officer; born at Linju, Honan, 1892; joined the Chienkuochun or the National Pacification Army in Shensi, and took

part in the 1911 Revolution; later, joined the Chienkuochun or the National Reconstruction Army, under command of the late General Fan Chung-hsiu; went to Canton where he participated in Dr. Sun Yat-sen's first Northern Expedition; appointed Commander of the third mixed brigade, 1925; Commander of the newly reorganized 25th division, 1930, which position he still holds.

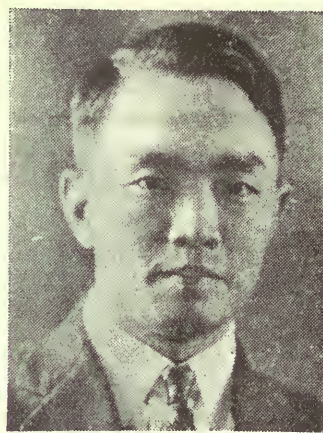


Tai Ming-fou (Tai Ming-fu)

戴明輔

TAI MING-FOU, diplomatic official; born at Shanghai, 1879; received his college education in Nanking; taught in Chao Ching Middle School in Chekiang and Yangchow Middle School in Kiangsu; went to Europe in 1907 and entered L'Ecole Science Politiques at Paris; after completing his studies in finance and political science, he joined several financial establishments in Paris to secure practical training; joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1912 and was appointed attache to the Chinese Legation at Paris and soon promoted secretary of the Legation; secretary of the Chinese Delegation to the Paris Peace Conference 1918 and concurrently during the six years, he served as director of Banque Franco-Chinoise at Paris; appointed chief secretary of the Chinese Legation at Bruxelles in 1924; councillor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1927; Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Legation at The Hague, Holland, 1927 to the present; address: Chinese Legation, The Hague, Holland.

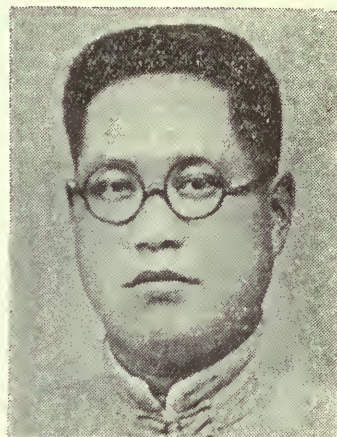
BINGHAM DAI, social welfare worker; born at Futien, Fukien, Aug. 22, 1899; B.A. St. John's University, Shanghai, 1923; M.A. University of Chicago, U.S.A., 1931; taught at St. John's University High School, Shanghai; Nankai University High School, Tientsin and Chi Bee High School, Amoy; secretary of the National Anti-Opium Association, Shanghai, 1927-29; head, department of Narcotic Survey and Statistics, Opium Suppression Committee of National Government, 1928; editor of *Opium: A World Problem* (a publication of the Anti-Opium Association), 1927-29; author of "Opium Condition in Manchuria" and "Narcotic Education" and contributor of articles to various periodicals in China; was sent by the Fukien Provincial Government to America to study American education and also entrusted by the National Anti-Opium Association with soliciting co-operation of American peo-



Bingham Dai (Tai Ping-heng)

戴秉衡

ple in world's campaign against narcotic drugs; did advanced work on sociology at the University of Chicago, graduating with M.A. degree in 1931; last known address: 5635 Drexel Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.



Dr. Tai Shwang-chow (Tai Shuang-chlu)

邵爽秋

TAI SHWANG-CHOW, university professor; born at Tungtai, Kiangsu, 1897; was graduated from the Teachers' College, Columbia University, with Ph.D. degree, his doctoral dissertation being entitled "Objective Measures Used in Determining the Efficiency of the Administration of Schools"; toured Europe before returning to China; has successively served as professor at the National Central University in Nanking, Chungshan University in Canton, Chinan University at Shanghai and Honan University at Kaifeng; now he is professor at the Great China University at Shanghai; author of books on education; address: Great China University, Shanghai.

TAN CHENG, Vice-President of Judicial Yuan; born at Tao-Yuan, Hunan, 1883; graduate of Waseda University, Japan; was imprisoned for engaging in revolutionary activities against the Manchu regime in 1907, but liberated after the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty; Senator of the



Tan Cheng
陳振宇理鳴

Provisional Parliament, 1912; member of the Lower House of Parliament, 1913; member of the Standing Committee of the Nationalist Government, Nanking, 1927; Vice-President of the Legislative Yuan and concurrently Acting President of the Yuan, 1932; Vice-President of the Judicial Yuan and concurrently Chairman of the Commission for the Discipline of Public Functionaries, National Government, Nanking, since November 1932; member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, since 1926; address: Judicial Yuan, Nanking.



Tan Cheng-lock

TAN CHENG-LOCK, overseas rubber merchant and estate proprietor; born in Malacca, April 5, 1883; attended the High School, Malacca, and Raffles Institution, Singapore; served as a schoolmaster at Raffles Institution, 1902-08; Assistant Manager, Bukit Kajang Rubber Estates Limited, 1908-09; Appointed Manager, Malaka Pinda Rubber Estates, Limited, 1910; floated various public Rubber Companies including the Ayer Molek, Malaka Pinda and United Malacca Companies during 1909 and 1910; Visiting Agent, Nyalas Rubber Estates, Limited, since 1912; made a Justice of the Peace, 1912; served as a Municipal Commissioner, Malacca, 1912-25; took prominent part in the re-formation of the Chinese Company of the Malacca Volunteer Corps and served as a private

in the Chinese Company from 1915-19; has served as an Unofficial Member for Malacca on the Legislative Council, Straits Settlements, continuously since January 1st 1923; President, The Straits Chinese British Association (Malacca), since 1928; President, The Asiatic Planters' Association of Malaya from 1927 until that body became the Malayan Estate Owners' Association of which he is President; Vice-President, Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Malacca, since 1926; awarded the C.B.E. in 1933 for services on the Legislative Council, Straits Settlements; present position—landed and rubber estate proprietor; Chairman of Directors, the Malacca Pinda Rubber Estates, Ltd., United Malacca Rubber Estates, Ltd., etc; director of various industrial companies including the Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation, Ltd., Sime Darby & Co., Ltd., Ho Hong Steamship Co. (1932), Ltd., The Malaya Tribune Press, Ltd., Estate & Trust Agencies (1927), Ltd.; the senior nominated unofficial member of the Legislative Council, Straits Settlements; married in June 1918 Yeo Yeok Neo, daughter of the late Yeo Tin Hye, President of the Hokien Chinese Community, Malacca; one son and 3 daughters; address: 1771 Klebang Besar, Malacca, Straits Settlements; telegraphic address: "Cheng-lock," Malacca.



Gen. Tan Tze-sin (Tan Chi-hsin)

檀自新字幹華

GEN. TAN TZE-SIN, army officer; born at Tsinhsi, Liaoning, 1896; graduate of the Heilungkiang Military Officers' School; served successively as battalion and regimental commander in the Northeastern Army under Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang before 1930; appointed a brigade commander by Gen. Ma Chan-shan in 1931; promoted vice-Commander of the 5th Army corps in 1932; joined Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang in fighting the Japanese in 1933; later appointed as the commander of the 10th Cavalry Division by the Central Government now stationed at Kaifeng; address: Headquarters, 10th Cavalry Division, Kaifeng, Honan.

GEN. TAN CHI-HSIU, army officer; born at Loting, Kwangtung, 1892; received his training at the Kwangtung Military Training School and the Army Officers' Corps; after graduation, he followed the late Leader Dr. Sun Yat-sen in his revolutionary activities



Gen. Tan Chi-hsiu

譚啓秀

and successively served as battalion, regimental, brigadier and divisional commander; participated and rendered meritorious services in various campaigns against Lu Yung-ting, Chen Chiung-min, Yang Hsi-min and other reactionary generals in Kwangtung and the various revolutionary campaigns; when the Japanese invaded Shanghai in the spring of 1932, he was appointed garrison commander of Woosung Forts and succeeded in repulsing all attacks of the Japanese in their attempt to land at Woosung; after the conclusion of the hostilities, he returned to Canton; when the Southwest organised an expeditionary force against the Japanese in the North, he was appointed commander of the 2nd Column of the Force, but when he arrived with his troops in southern Hunan, the Tangku Armistice was signed and the Force was withdrawn to Kwangtung; he then went to Fukien and was appointed a divisional commander in the 19th Route Army; upon establishment of the Fukien People's Government, he was appointed Commander of the 5th Army of the 19th Route Army; when Gen. Tsai Ting-kai, famed commander of the 19th Route Army and one of the leaders of the Fukien Independence Movement, retired and went abroad, he accompanied him on the trip; he is now with the Kwangsi Army.



Tan Jen-mei

檀仁梅

JEN-MEI TAN, Christian educational worker; born at Ingтай, Fukien, on February 16, 1908; graduated from Foochow College, Foochow, 1926; treasurer of the Trade Company, Perak, British Straits Settlements 1926-27; manager of the Trade Company, Siam, 1927-28; Dean of the Ingтай Academy, Ingтай, 1928-29; assistant secretary of the Fukien Christian Educational Association, 1931-33; graduated from the Fukien Christian University with the highest honor and awarded the University prize medal on February, 1934; now, Registrar of the Fukien Christian University, Secretary of the Fukien Christian Educational Association, and editor of the "Educational News" published by the same Association; address: Fukien Christian University, Foochow, Fukien.

Tan Ping-shan

譚平山

TAN PING-SHAN, noted communist leader; born in Kwangtung, 1887; attended schools at Canton before going to Peking where he was graduated from the Peking Government University; director of the general strike at Canton, 1924; elected member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, 1925; member of the Nationalist Government at Wuhan, 1927; representative of Chinese communists on the council of the Communist International; one of the principal leaders of the Communist Party in China; associated with two other communist leaders Chen Tu-hsiu and the late Li Tai-chao (who was shot by the late Chang Tso-lin at Peking).

Tan Yen-kai

譚延闓字祖菴

TAN YEN-KAI, ex-Chairman of the National Government. Deceased (1876-1930).

(See Page 367, 4th Edition).



Tan Yi-kung

譚毅公

TAN YI-KUNG, lawyer; born at Kaihsien, Szechuen, 1885; was graduated from the Japanese Law College, Tokyo; passed the Imperial Examination of Returned Students under the Manchu Régime and was awarded Chujen degree in Law or LL.M.; while in Japan, he served as the head of council depart-

ment of the Kuomintang Headquarters, president of the China Literary Society and president of the Chinese Y.M.C.A.; after his return to China, he was appointed advisor to the Military and Civil Governors of Szechuen; staff member and councillor to the Headquarters of the Commander-in-chief of Constitutional Defense Army and of the National Pacification Army of Szechuen, Yunnan and Kweichow, since 1926; he has been practising law in Shanghai and concurrently serving as member of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Chinese Bar Association; address: Chen Cheng Law Firm, 112 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.



Edgar C. Tang (Tang Chi-ho)

湯吉禾

EDGAR C. TANG, University professor; born at Kiukiang, Kiangsi, 1902; studied at St. John's High School, Kiukiang, 1913-18 and at Boone University, Wuchang, 1918-22, graduating with B.A. at 18; taught at St. John's High School, Kiukiang, 1922-25 and concurrently acted as correspondent of the *China Press*, Shanghai; was sent by the Kiangsi Provincial Government to study the educational system in the U.S.A., 1925; after completing his mission, he entered the University of Missouri to study journalism, receiving B.J. and M.A. degrees in 1927; then he went to Columbia University to study public law and shortly afterwards, he went to Harvard University for further study of political science and law, receiving M.A. degree in 1929 and Ph.D. degree in 1932; during his seven years in America, he was a journalist and lecturer while studying; he was correspondent of *Young China*, a Chinese daily, in San Francisco, 1925-27; *Washington* correspondent, *Chinese Nationalist Daily*, summer of 1927; cataloguer, Chinese library, Harvard University, 1927-32; lecturer on the History of Chinese Civilization, Boston University, Boston, 1930; lecturer on the Far East, World Peace Foundation, Boston, 1931-32; married Miss Ginsan Chu of Smith College, 1932 and in the same year returned to China by way of Europe; following return, he was appointed a professor with the rank of colonel at the Political Training Class of the Military Council and professor of political science in the National Central University, which position he now holds; author of *Constitutional Problems of China*, 1927;

Chinese Censorial Institutions, 1944-1911; *A Bibliography of Chinese Works on the Foreign Relations of China* (to be published by Harvard Chinese Library); address: Central University, Nanking.



Tang Chien-fei

唐健飛

TANG CHIEN-FEI, Government official; born at Ninghsien, Hunan, 1903; after being graduated from the Law School of the Hunan Provincial University, he went to Russia and studied at the Sun Yat-sen University in Moscow; member of the Special Kuomintang Committee at the University and concurrently director of the organization department of the Committee; after return to China, he was appointed an instructor of Political Science at the Military College in Nanking; chief of the publicity section of the Political Training Bureau of the Provisional Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the National Army, Navy and Air Force; chief of the 1st Section of the Department of Labor of the Ministry of Industry and concurrently acting Director of the Department; address: Department of Labor, Ministry of Industry, Nanking.

Gen. Tang Chu-wu

唐聚五

GEN. TANG CHU-WU, Manchurian volunteer leader; born at Shuangchen district, Kirin, 1888; received his training at the Mukden Military Academy; entered army service after graduation and served as second in command of the 1st Regiment under Gen. Yu Tso-shan; his regiment was stationed at Fengchen when the Japanese occupation of Mukden took place on Sept. 18, 1931; after occupation of Fengchen by the Japanese, his regiment was disbanded, but he succeeded in escaping and was soon appointed to the command of another regiment stationed at Huanyn; he rallied to his standard a large body of compatriots and organized them into a volunteer force to oppose the Japanese; he put up strong and determined resistance against the Japanese in eastern Liaoning and at one time recovered many cities from the Japanese; after the reorganization of the Northeastern Volunteers, he was appointed Commander of the 3rd Volunteer Army Corps; his force also participated in the Jehol defense against the Japanese invasion of the province in the spring of 1933.



Dr. Tang Er-ho

湯爾和

DR. TANG ER-HO, Government official; born at Hangchow, Chekiang, 1877; Doctor of Medical Science from the Japanese Imperial University, Tokyo; President of the Government Medical College at Peking; vice-Minister and later Minister of Education of former Peking Government; Minister of Finance, Minister of Interior Affairs and concurrently Director-general of Salt Administration; member of Sino-Russian Boxer Indemnity Refund Commission; advisor to the Headquarters of the Commander-in-chief of the Northeastern Border Defence Force; now member of the Peiping Political Council; contributing editor to the *Independent Critic*, a well-known weekly paper edited by Dr. Hu Shih at Peiping; author of several standard works on medical science in Chinese; address: 6 Chien Koutai Hutung, West City, Peiping.



H. O. Tong (Tang Hal-an)

唐海安

H. O. TONG, Customs official; born at Canton, Kwangtung; after receiving his preliminary education at the Shanghai Baptist College (now University of Shanghai), he went to England and studied at London University graduating with B.Sc. degree; upon return to China, he joined the National Government at Canton to organise the Commission of Industry and later was appointed commissioner for Prevention of Smuggling and director-general of Wine and Tobacco

Revenue Bureau; when the Nationalist Government was removed to Wuhan, he was appointed director-general of the Stamp Tax Revenue Department and director of Department for Prevention of Smuggling; later, he was made chairman of the Administrative Council and concurrently Commissioner of Police of Special District No. 3 at Hankow, in which capacity he won reputation as an efficient administrator; upon establishment of National Government at Nanking, he was again appointed director-general of Department for Prevention of Smuggling and concurrently director of the Kiangsu Bureau for Prevention of Smuggling; appointed secretary to Minister of Finance T. V. Soong and concurrently superintendent of Customs at Hwaiian; transferred as superintendent of Customs at Chinkiang; now superintendent of Customs at Shanghai; address: Superintendent's Office, Shanghai Customs, Shanghai.

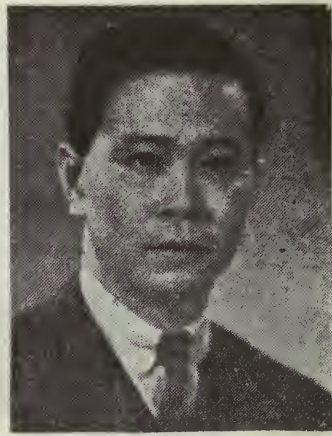


Tang Hsuan

唐 瑩

TANG HSUAN, Government official; born at Hsinhui, Kwangtung in 1886; received his early education in his native village; studied in the law department of Peiyang University, Tientsin, 1904; went to America and attended Yale University from which he received his A.B. degree in 1910; received his M.A. degree from the University of Chicago in 1910; returned to China in 1911 and was appointed officer in charge of the land office in Canton; chief secretary in the education department of Kwangtung Province and president of the Liang-Kwang Provincial Normal College, Canton; joined the Chinese Government Salt Revenue Service in 1914 and has been stationed in various parts of China; at present he is district inspector of Salt Revenue for the Liang Kwang Provinces with his Head Office at Canton; address: Salt Inspectorate, Kwangtung.

T'ANG LEANG-LI, journalist and author; born in Java, 1901; native of Fukien; studied in London and Vienna Universities; B.Sc. (Econ.) London, Fellow of the Royal Economic Society, 1925; principal correspondent in Europe of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, 1929; correspondent in China of the *Sozial-demokratischer Pressedienst Deutschlands* (Berlin), *Daily Herald*, *New Leader* (London), *Sin Po* (Batavia) and Peiping correspondent of the *New York Times*, 1930; Managing Director of the China United Press and Editor of *The People's Tribune*, since 1930 (first at Peiping



T'ang Leang-li (Tang Liang-li)

湯良禮

and Tientsin, and subsequently at Shanghai); Adviser to the Waichiaopu 1933; Author of "China in Revolt," London, 1927 (German Edition, Leipzig, 1930); "The Foundation of Modern China," London, 1928 (Malay Edition, Batavia, 1930); "The Inner History of the Chinese Revolution," London and New York, 1930; "Wang Ching-wei: A Political Biography," Tientsin, 1931; Editor of "China's Own Critics" by Hu Shih and Lin Yutang, of "The Chinese National Revolution by Wang Ching-wei and others," Tientsin, 1931, "Labor Movement and Labor Legislation" by Lin Tung-hai, Shanghai 1933 (in the *China United Press Series*); Editor of the *China Today Series* (in English, German, French, etc.) containing (1) "Suppressing Communist Banditry in China," (2) "China's Problems and their Solution" by President Wang Ching-wei, (3) "China in Reconstruction," (4) "The Puppet State of 'Manchukuo'" (Shanghai 1934), (5) "The Chinese Railways" by Cheng Lin, (6) "The New Social Order in China" by Tang Leang-li; Editor and Publisher of *Encyclopaedia of Modern China*, in 2 volumes to be published during 1936-37; address: Post Box 2011, Shanghai; cable address: Cupress, Shanghai.

TANG PAO-CHIEN, industrialist; born at Wusih, Kiangsu 1865; started his business career as a rice merchant and established a big rice company in Wusih, 1895; later, he took an interest in silk cocoon, cotton and silk trade and organised several companies for the transaction of these businesses; in 1910, he became also interested in flour business and opened the Kiu Foong flour mill at Wusih; in 1916, he established the Kiu Foong Flour Mill No. 2 and has since remained managing director of both mills; in the meantime, he opened a silk filature by the name of Kin Foong in 1904 and another by the name of Tuck Shing, in 1905; he is the sole proprietor of both filatures, which manufactured the "Star and Lily" brand of China steam filature raw silk; in 1915, he started an oil mill called Jun Foong oil mill at Wusih; in 1928, he started the first brick and kiln works in Wusih under the name of Lee Noong; in 1919, he established the Ching Foong Cotton Weaving and Spinning Mill and has since been its managing director; he is also the owner of the several rice polishing plants and a big granary at Wusih; he has invested



Tang Pao-chien
唐保謙

heavily in real estate and holds shares in many other enterprises at Wusih; he is a founder of several schools for boys and contributes to the cause of famine relief.



Tong Pao-shu (Tang Pao-shu)
唐寶書

TONG PAO-SHU, Government official and financier; son of Tong Chung-liang, prominent Shanghai merchant; born at Chungshan district, Kwangtung in 1891; educated at Thomas Hanbury School, Shanghai, and Oberrealschule zu Lichterfelde and University of Berlin, graduating in national economics and finance; practical banking experience in Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Berlin; returned to China, 1921; organized Shanghai branch of the National Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd. and was appointed manager and held this post until Jan. 1933, when he was appointed Director General of Postal Remittances and Savings Banks, Ministry of Communications; appointed Chief Commissioner of Purchasing Commission, Ministry of Communications in Feb. 1935; director, the Eurasia Aviation Corporation, National Commercial & Savings Bank of Hongkong, Cantonese Guild, Ling Nan High School, the Sincere Co., and the Sincere Fire, Marine and Life Insurance Co., Ltd.; member: International Recreation Club; Advisory Board, School of Commerce, University of Shanghai; Greater

Shanghai Chamber of Commerce; Shanghai Bankers' Association; Chinese Bankers' Club; Shanghai German Club; Shanghai Yacht Club; Chinese Jockey Club; Shanghai Rifle Association; Automobile Club of China; Union Club; Amity Lodge 160 F. & A. M.; address: Postal Remittances and Savings Bank, 53 Foochow Road, Shanghai.



Tong Shao-yl (Tang Shao-yl)
唐紹儀字少川

TONG SHAO-YI, statesman, diplomat and Government official; born at Fang-yu, Kwangtung, 1860; was sent to America to study in 1873 by the Manchu Government among the first group of Chinese students; studied in America for seven years and attended Columbia and New York Universities, but returned to China before graduation; under the Manchu regime, he held the following important positions: secretary to the Imperial Resident in Korea (then Yuan Shih-kai), 1883; assisted Yuan Shih-kai in suppressing the Boxer disturbances in Shantung, 1900; special Envoy to Tibet, 1904; junior vice-President of Board of Foreign Affairs, 1905; director-general of the Shanghai-Nanking and Lu-Han Railways, 1905; senior vice-President of the Board of Communications, 1907; first Governor of Fengtien, 1907-08; special Envoy to America to convey thanks of the Manchu Government for waiving part of the Boxer Indemnity, 1908; President of the Board of Communications, 1911; delegate of Yuan Shih-kai to negotiate peace with the revolutionary leaders in Shanghai, 1911; after the establishment of the Republic, he was appointed the first Prime Minister, 1912; later High Adviser to Yuan Shih-kai, 1912; denounced Yuan for his imperial aspirations, 1915; Minister for Foreign Affairs, 1916, but did not assume the office; joined the Canton Military Government and was elected one of the seven directors by the Southern Parliament, 1918-20; chief Southern delegate to the internal peace conference held at Shanghai, 1919; Minister of Finance of the Canton Military Government, 1921; re-appointed Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs by the Peking Government, but declined both offices; High Adviser to the National Government at Nanking; magistrate of the Chunshan Model District, 1929-34; now member of the Central Supervisory Committee of Kuomintang and member of the Southwestern Political Council; address: c/o the Southwestern Political Council, Canton.



Tang Sheng-chi
唐生智字孟藩

TANG SHENG-CHI, Government official; born at Tungan, Hunan, 1885; was graduated from the Paoting Military Academy in 1914; after graduation, he joined the Army and through many years of service, became Commander of 4th Division of Hunan Provincial Army and concurrently Rehabilitation Commissioner of Hunan, 1920; upon the inauguration of the Northern Punitive Expedition in 1926, he allied with the Nationalists and wrested the control of Hunan from Chao Heng-ti, then military Governor of Hunan; fought against Wu Pei-fu (whom he had adhered to until 1926) and within a period of five months, put the latter's armies to rout, 1927; Commander-in-Chief of the Vanguard Army of the Northern Expedition and concurrently Commander of the 8th Army, 1926 and in these capacities, was responsible for the successful fighting at Ting Shih Chao near Wuchang, the siege of Wuchang city and the capture of two Northern generals (Hupei Military Governor Chen Chia-mo and Division Commander Liu Yu-kun); fought against the Fengtien forces in Honan and was promoted Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist 4th Group Army, 1927; following the resignation of General Chiang Kai-shek in 1927, he was driven out of Wuhan Area by the Kwangsi faction and retired abroad; upon Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's resumption of office in 1928, when the Kwangsi faction generals plotted against the Nanking Government, he was appointed Commander of the 6th Route Army and in that capacity, was responsible for the defeat of the Kwangsi faction in 1928; elected member of the Standing Committee of the National Military Disbandment and Reorganization Conference, August, 1929; Chairman of the Military Council, 1929; upon the defection of the Kuominchun forces under Feng Yu-hsiang against the National Government, he was re-appointed commander of the 5th Route Government Forces with Headquarters at Chengchow, Honan; while directing operations at Chengchow, he joined hands with Feng Yu-hsiang and revolted against Nanking, 1929; upon discovery of his plot, he was relieved of all his offices by the Nanking Government in 1929; pardoned in 1931; Chairman of the Military Advisory Council, 1932-35; reserve member of the C. E. C. of Kuomintang, since 1931; now Inspector-General of Military Training; address: Inspectorate-General of Military Training, Nanking.



Tang Shou-min
唐壽民

TANG SHOU-MIN, banker; born at Chinkiang, Kiangsu, 1891; started his banking career as manager of the Bank of China at Hsiakwan, Nanking and later became sub-manager of the head office of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank; he was then sent to Hankow to open a branch office and became manager; returned to Shanghai and was appointed director of the Shanghai Mint, 1927; founder of the China State Bank and director and general manager; elected a member of the board of the Bank of Communications and manager of the Shanghai branch, since 1927; managing director of the Manufacturers Bank of China, 1927-31; director and concurrently general manager of the banking department of the Central Bank of China, 1931-34; general manager of the Bank of Communications, since 1934; address: The Bank of Communications, Shanghai.



Col. Tang Teh-huang
唐德煌字燭甫

COL. TANG TEH-HUANG, army officer; born at Tsi-kiang, Hunan, 1890; was graduated from the Chefoo Naval Academy; sent to England on a Government Scholarship for advanced training in naval tactics; while in England, he attended the Coronation Ceremony of the reigning King of Great Britain, George V with the Chinese Naval Mission to England; after return to China, he took part in the First

Revolution for the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty and later was also active in the campaign against Yuan Shih-kai when he attempted to crown himself Emperor of China; retired from political activities and joined the Government Railway service, serving in the Canton-Hankow Railway in various capacities for 14 years; joined the Nationalist Revolutionary Army in 1927 and first served in the 11th Army under Gen. Chen Ming-shu; upon expansion of the Army into the 19th Route Army, he became an adjutant officer in the Army; when the 19th Route Army was transferred from Kiangsi to Kiangsu for garrison duties, he was appointed Chief Adjutant Officer in the Garrison Headquarters of Shanghai-Nanking Area; upon outbreak of the Japanese Armed Invasion of Shanghai in the Spring of 1932, he was appointed Director of Communications of the Army and rendered meritorious services in the direction of Army communications on land and water and in the air during the War; when the 19th Route Army was transferred to Fukien after conclusion of the war, he was promoted Director of the Adjutants' Office of the Headquarters of the Pacification Commissioner of Fukien; awarded 2nd Class Medal for services during the Shanghai War by the Government; he is now residing in Canton.



Tang Tsai-li
唐在禮字執夫

TANG TSAI-LI, retired Government official; born at Shanghai in 1882; studied in Japan as a government student, 1901-04 and was graduated in applied artillery and engineering; returned to China and served as staff officer to Yuan Shih-kai; later commander of the artillery regiment of 5th Division in Shantung; sent to Uрга, Mongolia, as the chief of the military staff, 1910; upon the establishment of the Republic, he was sent to negotiate with the Nanking Government for the unification of the North and South; military counsellor to President Yuan Shih-kai; chief of the General Staff, 1915-16; military counsellor in the President's Office, 1916-18; sent to Europe as Chinese representative to the Allied Military Council, 1918; chief military delegate on the Chinese delegation at the Paris Peace Conference, 1919; travelled in the Balkans and Central and Southern Europe, 1919-20; while in England 1920 he was knighted (K.B.E.) by King George; returned to China in 1920 and resigned from the General Staff; he was made a Chiangchun (member of the College of Marshals); member of the commission on Mongolian

Affairs, 1922; director-general of the Railway Guards, Ministry of Communications, 1923-26; decorated with the French Legion d'Honneur, Commander; the Belgian Order of Crown, Commander; and the Greek Order of the Second Class.



Tang Yu-jen (deceased)

唐有壬

TANG YU-JEN, Government official; son of Tang Chai-chang, one of the early Kuomintang martyrs; born at Liuyang, Hunan, 1894; studied public finance in Keio University, Japan, and graduated from that institution in 1919; director, Department of Economic Research, Bank of China, since 1921; also served as technical expert to the Tariff Conference, Peking, 1923-24; President, Hupeh Provincial Bank and concurrently Director of the Hupeh Provincial Treasury, 1925-29; elected reserve member, Central Executive Committee, Kuomintang, December, 1931; Secretary-General, Central Political Council, since Feb., 1932; concurrently member of the Legislative Yuan; Administrative vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and for a time concurrently Director of the Department of Asiatic Affairs of the Ministry, 1933-35; assassinated at Shanghai Dec. 1935.



Gen. Tang Yu-ling
湯玉麟字問臣

TANG YU-LING, former Chairman of Jehol; born at Chaoyang, Jehol, 1871; was graduated from the Mukden

Military Training Institute; Commander of the 27th Division; defense Commissioner of Eastern Mukden; Tutung (Military Governor) of Chahar; Military Governor of Jehol; Commander of the 12th Army of the National Pacification Army; Commander of the Peace Preservation Force of Jehol; member of the North-Eastern Political Affairs Committee; Chairman of Jehol Provincial Government, 1929-33; when the Japanese invaded Jehol in Feb., 1933, he was charged with defense of the province; on Feb. 18, he issued a joint telegram with General Chang Hsueh-liang, voicing his determination to resist the Japanese invasion, but after the Japanese started offensive operations, his defense totally collapsed and Chengteh, Capital of Jehol, fell into Japanese hands on March 3 in less than ten days; upon his evacuation of Chengteh and flight to Charhar Border, he was ordered to be arrested by the National Government for dereliction of duty in abandoning Jehol; pardoned by the National Government, 1934; he is now advisor to the Peiping Branch Military Affairs Commission; address: c/o Peiping Branch Military Affairs Commission, Peiping.



Tao Ching-chien

陶景潜字菊畦

Heilungkiang Police Administration; chief of police of Manchuli; director of the police bureau of the Eastern Special Area; director of the Mukden Police Administration; for his meritorious services, he was given the rank of Brigadier-General; retired from police service in 1926 when he was appointed director of the tax bureau at Hailung, Liuho and Huinan in Liaoning; director of the Public Works Bureau of Tientsin Municipality, since Nov. 1930; address: Public Works Bureau, Tientsin.

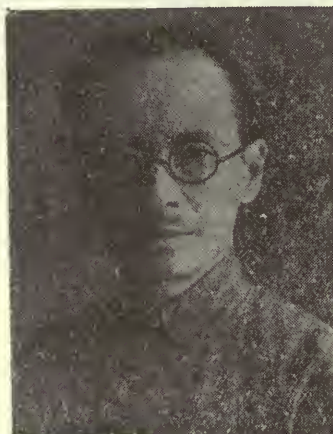


Y. L. Tong (Tang Yueh-liang)

唐悅良

Y. L. TONG, retired Government official; native of Kwangtung; born at Shanghai, Kiangsu, 1888; studied at St. John's University at Shanghai and Yale University in U.S.A. graduating with B.A. degree in 1909; postgraduate study at Princeton University, receiving M.A. degree in 1915; president of Chinese Students' Alliance, 1914; lecturer at Tsing-hua College, 1915-18; secretary to the Chinese Delegation to the Washington Conference, 1921-22; secretary to the Chinese Legation at Havana, Cuba, 1922-24; councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1924-26; director of the diplomatic bureau of the North Western Army under Feng Yu-hsiang (he being a brother-in-law of Feng Yu-hsiang), 1926; commissioner of foreign affairs for Honan, 1926-27; vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government at Nanking, 1928-29; participated in the Northern Military Coalition at Peiping, 1930; he is now engaged in teaching at Peiping.

TAO CHING-CHIEN, public works director; born at Sui Chung, Liaoning, 1887; was graduated from the High Police College at Mukden; chief of precincts of the Mukden Police Administration; sectional chief in the



Yeesheng L. C. Tao (Tao Lu-chien)

陶履謙字益生

YEESHENG L. C. TAO, Government official; native of Chekiang; born at Canton, Kwangtung, 1889; received his preliminary education in private schools at Canton; while still a boy, he had already acquired the reputation of a scholar in Chinese literature and successfully passed the literary examinations; desirous of a modern education, he went to Peking and there entered the Peking College of Languages, from which he was graduated at the head of his class in 1911; joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1912 and became a colleague of Dr. C. C. Wu; ever since then and for the last seventeen years intermittently, he has been serving under that Ministry, though at different times, he also held various posts in the Ministries of Finance and Interior; appointed attache to the Chinese Legation at Lisbon,

Portugal, 1917, but did not take up his duties there owing to the Great War; secretary and later Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Legation in Mexico, 1918; before return to China to rejoin the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he was sent to Cuba on a special mission; assisted the Ministry of Finance in its domestic loan reorganization work, 1922-23; Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Chihli, 1925; during the Tariff Revision Conference in 1926, he was in charge of its secretarial work; joined the Ministry of the National Government at Nanking in 1927 and was appointed by Dr. C. C. Wu, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, as chief councillor and concurrently director of the general affairs department of the Ministry; after the overthrow of the Peking Government, he was despatched to the North to take over the defunct Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peiping; when his mission was completed, he resigned from the Ministry and became a councillor of the Special Municipality of Peiping and concurrently commissioner for the development of Peiping; appointed special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kwangtung in 1929 and in this capacity, he did much to preserve the cordial relations between the Chinese authorities and the foreign consular officials in South China; when the office of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs was abolished by a mandate of the National Government, he was appointed Inspector General of Foreign Affairs for five southern provinces (Chekiang, Fukien, Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Kweichow) and concurrently high adviser to the Kwangtung Provincial Government; appointed chief secretary to the Governor of Hainan Island in 1932, when the late Dr. C. C. Wu became the Governor, but did not take up his duties; member of the Legislative Yuan in January, 1933-35; Vice-Minister of Interior, since 1935; he is a recipient of Chinese Government decorations, Chia-ho and Wen-hu, and French Legion d'Honneur; address: Ministry of Interior, Nanking.



Dr. S. M. Tao (Tao Shan-ming)

陶善明

S. M. TAO bacteriologist and parasitologist; born at Kashing, Chekiang, 1896; educated at Ginling College from which she received her B.A. in 1922; proceeded to America, under one of the Barbour scholarships for study at the University of Michigan Medical School from 1922-24, where she completed her preclinical sciences after which, was awarded Rockefeller fellowship at Johns Hopkins University;

won research fellowship at Hopkins in 1926 and received Sc.D. degree from the University in 1927; served as senior bacteriologist to Michigan State Department of Health from 1927-28; returned to China in 1928 and served as technical expert in Bacteriology to the National Epidemic Prevention Bureau, Peiping, 1929-31; professor of bacteriology and parasitology at the Woman's Christian Medical College and at the same time director of clinical laboratories at the Margaret Williamson Hospital, Shanghai from 1931-33; chief of vaccine division of the National Epidemic Prevention Bureau 1933 to date; author of a number of papers on bacteriological, parasitological and public health subjects; address National Epidemic Prevention Bureau, Temple of Heaven, Peiping.



Tao Yeh-kung
陶冶公

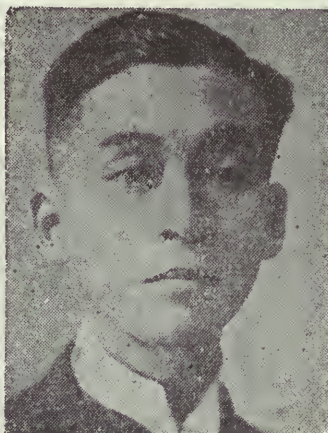
TAO YEH-KUNG, Government official; born at Shaoshing, Chekiang, 1886; while studying in Japan in 1906 he joined Tung Meng Hui and became acquainted with Dr. Sun Yet-sen at Tokyo; made director of the Executive Council of the Chekiang office of Tung Meng Hui; entered Medical College of Nagasaki, Japan; upon returning to China he participated in the Revolution of 1911; when the Provisional Government of the Chinese Republic was established, he was appointed military councillor; participated in the Independence Movement of Chekiang 1916; director of Health Bureau of Hankow Special Municipality 1926; head of Political Training Department attached to the Military Council 1927; delegate to the National Salvation Conference 1931; appointed member of the Committee for the Disciplinary Punishment of Civil Officials 1933, which post he still retains; address: Committee for the Disciplinary Punishment of Civil Officials, National Government, Nanking.

TAO YUEH, writer; born at Kashing, Chekiang, 1905; graduate of the School of Political Science of Fudan University, Shanghai, with honors; taught English at the Shanghai College of Law; now editor of the *Foreign Affairs Review*, Nanking; translator of G. Vernadsky's "A History of Russia" Modern Part and



Tao Yueh
陶越宇冷漁

A Lobanov-Rostovsky's "Russia and Asia"; address: *The Foreign Affairs Review*, No. 8 Shou Kang Li, Hung Wu Road, Nanking.



Teng Chih-i
鄧植儀

TENG CHIH-I, agricultural expert; born at Shunteh, Kwangtung, 1888; received his advanced education in America, where he first attended the University of California and later the University of Wisconsin, specializing in the study of soil and receiving M.S. degree in agriculture in 1914; while at the latter University, he was awarded a research fellowship in soils and secured much practical experience through his connection with the United States agricultural experiment station; since returning to China in 1914, he was first with the Canton Government agricultural experiment station and then instructor in the Hunan Polytechnic Institute at Changsha; chief of the division of soils and an expert in the Central Government agricultural experiment station at Peking, 1915; professor of soils in the National Southeastern University at Nanking, 1919; Dean of the College of Agriculture and Forestry of Chungshan University at Canton and concurrently chief of the Canton Government agricultural experimental station, 1920-27; director of the institute for the development of industries of Kwangsi and also in charge of the

bureau of construction of Kwangsi, since 1927; associate director-general of the Kwangsi industrial exposition, 1929; address: c/o Institute for the Development of Industries of Kwangsi, Liuchow, Kwangsi.



Teng Hsi-hou
鄧錫侯字晉康

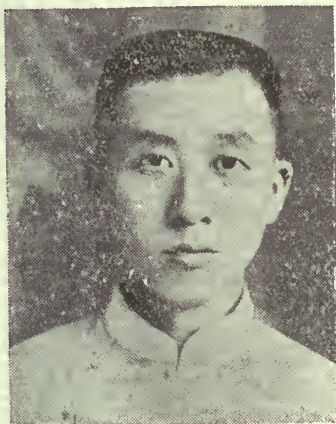
TENG HSI-HOU, army officer; born at Yungshan, Szechuan, 1889; was graduated from the Military School in Nanking and the Military Officers' Academy in Paoting; made a brigadier-general in 1918; Commander of the 4th Szechuan Army, 1921; Commander of the 30th Division of the National Army in Szechuan, 1923; Civil Governor of Szechuan, 1924; Commander of the 28th Nationalist Revolutionary Army, since 1928; Commander-in-Chief of the 7th Route Nationalist Army, 1928; member of the Szechuen Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Civil Affairs for Szechuan, 1928-31; director of the Military Reorganization in Western Szechuan; now Commander of the 28th Army and concurrently Field-Commander of the 1st Route Army of the Communist Suppression Forces; address: Headquarters of the 28th Army, Szechuan.



Teng Han-hsiang (Teng Ming-cha)
鄧漢祥號鳴階

TENG HAN-HSIANG, Government official; born at Panhsien, Kweichow, 1887; was graduated from the military schools in Kweichow and Hupeh; parti-

cipated in the First Revolution of 1911 and was appointed a staff officer in the Headquarters of the late General Li Yuan-hung, then Tutuh of Hupeh, and later Chief of Staff to the 1st Revolutionary Army of the Northern Punitive Expeditionary forces: after the unification of the North and the South, he was appointed a section chief in the General Staff Headquarters with the rank of Lieutenant-General; in 1915, when Gen. Chen Kwan was military Governor of Szechuan, he was appointed his Chief Adjutant Officer with the rank of Major-General; during the years of 1918-19, he served as senior counsellor to the Commander-in-Chief of the Kweichow Forces; Chief Counsellor to the late General Lu Yung-hsiang, then military Governor of Chekiang, 1920-22; Chief Secretary of the Cabinet and concurrently member of the Foreign Relations Committee during the regime of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui as Chief Executive of China, 1925; in 1929, he was appointed by General Liu Hsiang, then Director-General of Military Affairs in Szechuan, his responsible representative in Nanking and as a result of his efforts during the past six years, Szechuan has been enabled to come into close relations with the National Government; following the recent reorganization of the Szechuan Provincial Government, he was appointed an Administrative member of the Provincial Government and concurrently Chief Secretary; address: Szechuan Provincial Government, Cheng-tu, Szechuan.



Teng Shou-chuan
鄧壽全

TENG SHOU-CHUAN, Government official; born in Anhwei, 1888; after graduating from the Hunan Polytechnic Institute at Changsha, he studied in Japan, specializing in mining and metallurgy; upon returning to China, he was elected a member of the Hunan provincial assembly 1911; manager of the Hunan Provincial Government Lead Refining Factory and later chief superintendent of Shui-kuo-shan Mining Corporation, 1912; Commissioner of Finance for Hunan and for a time acting Chairman of the Hunan Administrative Committee, 1926-28; superintendent, Shui-kuo-shan Mining Corporation, Changsha, since 1928; address: Shui-kuo-shan Mining Corporation, Changsha, Hunan.



Teng Tsui-yin
鄧萃英字國芝

TENG TSUI-YIN, Government official; born at Foochow, Fukien, 1888; was graduated from the High Normal College of Japan and of Columbia University, U.S.A.; professor of pedagogy at several universities in China after his return from America; President of Amoy University; President of Chungshan University of Honan; attended the Washington Conference as an expert to the Chinese Delegation, 1921; after the formation of the Honan Provincial Government under the new regime at Nanking, he was appointed member and concurrently Commissioner of Education of the Honan Provincial Government.



Tsoong Inug Dunn (Teng Tsung-yin)
鄧宗漢號中荃

TSOONG-INUG DUNN consular official; born in 1892; native of Kiangsi province; B.A. (Wisconsin) 1914; M.A. (Columbia) 1916; passed Diplomatic Examination in 1919; member of Ministry of Foreign Affairs since 1919; secretary of Chinese Legation in Peru and concurrently Chinese consular general at Lima 1925-28; secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government, 1932; promoted senior secretary of the same Ministry 1933-34; Chinese Consul-General for the Philippine Islands, 1935; address: Chinese Consulate-General, Manila, P.I.



Teng Yen-chuan (Teng Yen-chen)
鄧演存字兢生

TENG YEN-CHUAN, army officer; born at Waiyang, Kwangtung 1888; brother of the late Teng Yen-ta, prominent leader of the Left Wing Kuomintang; was graduated from the Peiyang Military College at Tientsin; chief of the Military Affairs Bureau and later dean of the Artillery College at Canton; chief of staff of the 4th Nationalist Army during the Northern Punitive Expedition, the well-known "Iron Army", then under the command of General Li Chi-sen, 1926; when the Nationalist Forces captured Wuhan, he was appointed Director-General of the Hanyang Arsenal, which position he held until 1928.



Teng Yen-hua
鄧彥華字錦雄

TENG YEN-HUA, Government official; born at Sanjui, Kwangtung 1893; graduate of Nanking Military Academy; member, Kwang-Yang-Fuchin military affairs commission 1912; Commander of Fu-k'un Garrison 1917-20; assistant adjutant of Generalissimo's Headquarters 1923; Commander, Kwangtung Provincial Gendarmerie, 1924; Commander of 17th Division, Nationalist Army 1926; chief of Public Safety Bureau of Canton and later of the entire Kwangtung Province, 1927-28; acting Commander-in-Chief of 5th Route Army, 1928; Commander of 19th Division of

the Nationalist Army 1928; Commander of 58th Division of the Nationalist Army, 1929; member of Kwangtung Provincial Government and Commissioner of Department of Reconstruction, since 1929; address: Kwangtung Provincial Government, Canton, Kwangtung.

Teng Yen-ta
鄧演達

TENG YEN-TA, Revolutionary worker. Deceased (1888-1931). (See Page 376, 4th Edition).



Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau (Tiao Min-ch'len)

刁敏謙字德仁

DR. M. T. Z. TYAU, journalist and Government official; born at Hsing-ning Hsien, Kwangtung in August 1888; when seven years old his parents sent him to Honolulu where he first entered St. Peter's School and later Iolani College; returned to China in 1900 and entered St. John's University, Shanghai, where he was graduated in February, 1907 at the head of his class; after graduation he taught for two years and early in 1909 he went to England and entered the University of London; in November, 1914 he received a LL.B. degree with honors; in July, 1916 he was awarded the LL.D. degree, the subject of his thesis being "The Legal Obligations Arising out of Treaty Relations between China and other States"; he was Quain Prizeman in International Law from 1914-16; prior to going abroad, he was editor of the *World's Chinese Students' Journal*, 1906-13; while in England he was London correspondent of the *Republican Advocate* at Shanghai, edited *The East in the West* in London, and contributed articles to the *London Times*, the *Contemporary Review*, and other magazines; he represented China at the Universal Peace Congress in Stockholm, August 1910, and also, together with Dr. C. T. Wang, at the World's Christian Students' Conference in Constantinople, May 1911, as well as the Anti-Opium Congress in Paris in May, 1914; upon his return to China in September, 1916 he was engaged by Tsing Hua College (Peiping) to lecture on international law and teach English; in December, 1917 he founded the *Peking Leader* (Peiping) and was its editor until September, 1919; re-resumed lecturing at Tsing Hua College in October, 1919 and in December 1920, served as technical expert to the Chinese Delegation to the League of Nations

Assembly; in October, 1921 he was appointed secretary of the Chinese delegation to the Washington Conference, and upon his return was made a member of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; in April, 1924 he was awarded the Third Class Chiaho Decoration; between February 1925-29 he was secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, assistant director in the Drafting Department at the Customs Conference, secretary to the Commission and later acting director of the conference department of the Directorate General of Sino-Russian negotiations; assisted Dr. C. T. Wang in his negotiations with Mr. Karakhan, the Soviet Ambassador, and drafted the Sino-Soviet agreements which were initiated by Dr. Wang and Mr. Karakhan on March 14, 1924, and subsequently signed with slight modifications by Dr. Wellington Koo and Mr. Karakhan on May 31, 1924; he also assisted Dr. Wang Chung-hui, president of the Judicial Yuan, in his discussions with the foreign delegates to the commission for the investigation of extraterritorial jurisdiction which sat in Peking between December 1925 and September 1926 in pursuance of the Washington Conference; in June, 1929 he was promoted councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and, two months later, appointed concurrently director of the Intelligence and Publicity Department of the same Ministry; transferred as member of the Treaty Commission, same Ministry, December, 1931, but did not take up office; delegate to the Banff (Canada) conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations (Honolulu), August, 1933; did special publicity work for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nov.-Dec. 1933; Adviser to the same Ministry, since January 1934; at present engaged in writing books and textbooks in Shanghai, and editorial writer of *The China Press*; managing editor of the *Chinese Social and Political Science Review* (Peiping), Oct. 1922-Dec. 1930; the following are some of his best known works: "The Legal Obligations arising out of Treaty Relations between China and other States" (1917), "China's New Constitution and International Problems" (1918), "China in 1918" (1919), "London through Chinese Eyes" (1920), "China Awakened" (1922) and "Two Years of Nationalist China" (1930); address: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking or *The China Press*, Shanghai.

DR. PHILIP K. C. TYAU, Consul-General for British Malaya, Singapore, retaining rank and treatment of Minister Plenipotentiary in Chinese Diplomatic Service; born at Hsing-ning Hsien, Kwangtung in 1880; went to Honolulu in 1889 and returned to China to enter St. John's College, Shanghai in 1896 from which he was graduated in 1901; went to England and studied at Christ's College, Cambridge University from which he received his B.A. degree in 1905 and LL.B. degree in 1907; became barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, 1907; M.A. degree, Cambridge, 1908; registered at London University for LL.D. degree but had to return to China; secretary to the director of the educational mission having charge of Chinese students in Europe, 1908-09; director of the mission, 1909; returned to Peking in 1910 and passed the examinations for the Chin Shih (LL.D.) degree; appointed member of English Section and Intelligence Section of the Wai Wu Pu (Foreign Office) 1910; passed the palace examinations in 1911 and was given the degree



Dr. Philip K. C. Tyau (Tiao Tso-ch'len)

刁作謙字成章

of Hanlin compiler of the Imperial Academy; editor, *Peking Daily News*, 1911-12; secretary in the Waichiaoou (Foreign Office), 1912; first secretary in the Chinese Legation, London, concurrently in charge of Consular affairs 1912-16; assistant secretary in the Waichiaoou, Peking, 1916-17 and concurrently assistant secretary in the Cabinet, 1917; secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and later acting councillor, 1918; acting chief of the intelligence bureau, 1919; appointed director of Tsinghua College, Peking, 1920; councillor of the Foreign Office and concurrently chief secretary of the peace treaty commission as well as superintendent of the diplomatic intelligence service; appointed Chinese Minister to Cuba, 1921; chief secretary to the Chinese delegation to the Washington Conference, 1931; Minister to Panama, 1922; resigned these two positions in 1926 to become a member of the treaty commission in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; lectured on International Law and Professor of Chinese Diplomatic History at the Customs College, Peiping, 1928-33; general manager of the *Peking Leader*, 1929-30; adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking, 1928-33; acting senior Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; appointed to present position of acting Consul-General for British Malaya, October, 1933; he holds the following decorations from the Chinese Government: 4th class Wenhu and 3rd class Paokuang Chiaho, 1919; 2nd class Tashou Chiaho, 1921; 2nd class Paokuang Chiaho and 3rd class Wenfu, 1922; he is a keen sportsman and while in school in England was captain of Christ's College, Cambridge, tennis team and a member of the College association football team; he was champion of the Peking International Lawn Tennis Club and won the first open singles tennis championship of North China at Tientsin; Veteran Tennis Singles Champion of British Malaya 1934; a keen golf player, was five times Champion of Peking; was a prominent Y.M.C.A. worker; address: Chinese Consulate General, 2 Cairnhill Circle, Singapore, S.S.; home address: 38 Shih Chia Hutung, East City, Peiping.

Tien Ying-huang

田應璜字子琮

TIENT YING-HUANG, official. (See Page 377, 4th Edition).

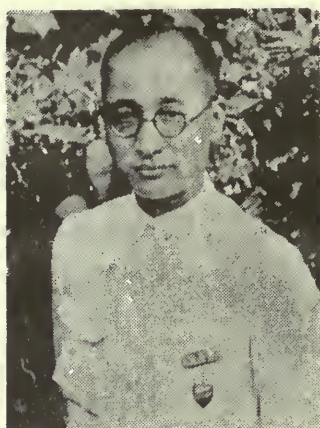


Gen. Ting Chao

丁超

GEN. TING CHAO, retired army officer; born at Hsin-pin District, Liaoning, 1882; was graduated from the Japanese Military College in 1911; appointed chief adjutant officer in the Headquarters of the Military Governor of Kirin Province with the rank of colonel in 1912; Director of the Chinchow Branch Arsenal, 1915; Director of Mukden Arsenal, 1916-18; Director-General of Military Stations of the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Three Eastern Provinces, 1918; Chief of Staff to the Military Governor of Heilungkiang Province and concurrently Director of the National Frontier Defense Bureau, 1919; in June, 1930, he was appointed to two more concurrent posts, Commander of the Railway Defense Guards between Manchuli and Harbin and Commander of the Martial Law Forces in Manchuli in which capacities he disarmed the White Russian troops under command of Gen. Semenov; was commissioned to Mongolia to induce the Mongolians to cancel their declaration of independence from China and was awarded a gold medal by the Ministry of War for the success of his mission; Chief-of-Staff to the Military Governor of Kirin, 1912; Defense Commissioner of Yenching and concurrently Commander of 13th Brigade of Fengtien Army, 1922; Defense Commissioner of Kirin and Changchun and concurrently Commander of 8th Brigade, 1924; Defense Commissioner of Harbin and concurrently Commander of the C.E.R. Defense Guards with rank of Major-General, 1926; served as Field-Commander of the Vanguard Army of the Northeastern Frontier Defense during the Sino-Russian War in 1929; when the Japanese invaded Manchuria in 1931, he held all the above posts; upon the extension of the Japanese armed operations into North Manchuria, he fought against the Japanese for many months; due to lack of reinforcements and exhaustion of military supplies, he was taken captive by the Japanese and reported to have been killed.

THEODORE C. TING, Government official; born at Shaowu, Fukien, 1884; graduate of Han-mei Academy, 1909; graduate of Foochow College, 1911; instructor of the Shaowu Government Middle School, 1911; elected member of the Lower House of Parliament, 1912; dean of Shaowu Government Middle School, 1915; member of the Extraordinary Parliament at Canton,



Theodore C. Ting (Ting Chao-wu)

丁超五

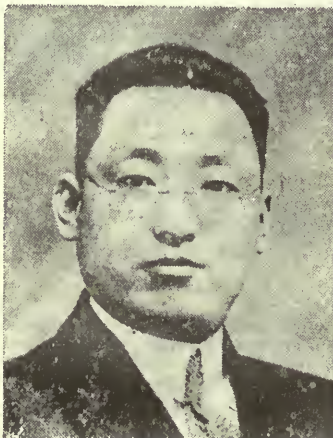
1917-22; member of the Lower House of the Restored Parliament at Peking, 1924-25; elected reserve member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, 1925; chairman of the Fukien Committee of the Kuomintang, 1926-27; member of the Central Political Council and also of the Provisional Government at Foochow, 1926-27; Mayor of Foochow Municipality, member of the Fukien Provincial Government and Commissioner of Construction of Fukien, 1927-28; chief judge of the Central Provisional Court for Special Criminal Cases, 1928; member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang and of the Central Political Council, 1929; member of the Control Yuan since 1933; now Commissioner of the Control Area of Kiangsu; address: Office of the Kiangsu Control Area, Chinkiang, Kiangsu.

M. K. Tinn (Ting Chin)

丁錦宇恭韓

M. K. TINN (TING CHIN), Army officer.

(See Page 378, 4th Edition).



Ting Kuei-tang

丁貴堂

TING KUEI-TANG, customs official; born at Haicheng, Liaoning, December 19, 1891; was graduated from the Peking

Customs College in 1916; assistant in the Antung Customs, 1916-19; assistant in the Chinese secretariat, Inspectorate General of Customs, Peking, 1916-19; Chinese secretary to the Commissioner of Customs, Shanghai, 1927-28; acting Chinese secretary (acting Commissioner) to the Inspector General of Customs, 1929-30; Chinese secretary to the Inspectorate General, since 1930; honorary director of the Peking Y.M.C.A., 1924-26; at present honorary director of Shanghai Chinese Y.M.C.A.; address: Inspectorate General of Customs, Shanghai.

S. Y. W. Ting (Ting Shih-yuan)

丁士源宇問槎

S. Y. W. TING (TING SHIH-YUAN), official.

(See Page 379, 4th Edition).



Miss Ting Shu-ching

丁淑靜

MISS TING SHU-CHING, National General Secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association; born at Lintsing, Shantung; graduated from Women's Union College of North China at Peiping, now amalgamated with Yenching University; taught several years and helped organize the Peking Y.W.C.A.; 1916 joined the staff of the same, later becoming general secretary; 1919 visited the U.S.A. aiding in a Y.W.C.A. educational campaign; 1924 attended World's Conference Y.W.C.A. Washington D.C., and spent a year in study abroad; 1925 attended World's Quinquennial Convention of International Council of Women; investigated Women's organizations and movements in Europe; attended Fifty Years' Jubilee of the Y.W.C.A. of India; 1926 became General Secretary National Committee Y.W.C.A. of China; 1931 visited abroad on invitation of the Y.W.C.A. of U.S.A. attended Executive Committee meeting World's Council of the Y.W.C.A. Geneva; participated in numerous social movements; has served on board of directors Yenching University, Cheloo University, Ginling College, McTyeire School, Bridgman Academy, National Child Welfare Association, National Council of Women (China); address: The National Committee of the Y.W.C.A. of China, 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.



Ting Wei-feng

丁惟芬字鼎丞

TING WEI-FENG, vice-President of Control Yuan; born at Jihchao, Shantung, 1874; was graduated from Meiji University, Japan; superintendent of Shantung Provincial College of Law and Political Science; member of Shantung Provincial Assembly; member of Peking Parliament; member of the board of directors of the Kwangtung Chungshan University; member of National Government Council; director of the Mass Training Department of the Central Party Headquarters; member of the Central Political Council; member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang; vice-President of Control Yuan, since 1932; address: Control Yuan, Nanking.

Dr. V. K. Ting (Ting Wen-chiang)
(deceased)

丁文江

DR. V. K. TING, geologist and retired Government official; born at Tai-hsing, Kiangsu, 1887; studied in Shanghai and Peking before going to England where he first attended Cambridge University and later was graduated from the University of Glasgow, Scotland with B.Sc. degree; took postgraduate research work in geology at Freiburg University, Germany, receiving D.Sc. degree; director of the bureau of geological survey of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, 1913-21; managing director of the Peipiao Coal Mining Company, Tientsin, 1922-25; Chinese member of the British Boxer Indemnity Advisory Committee, 1924; Resident Director of the Shanghai and Woosung Port Administration under Sun Chuan-fang's regime, 1926; member of the board of trustees of the China Foundation for Promotion of Education and Culture, 1925-35; Secretary-General of the Academia Sinica; author of "Fifty Years of Mining in China" and "Geology of the Yangtze Delta" and other works on geology; died at Changsha, Hunan, Jan. 1936.

T. CHINPIN TSAI, Government official; born at Nan-an, Kiangsi in 1892; was graduated from Fuh Tan Middle School in Shanghai, 1911, after which he toured Japan for a year, returning to study at Tsing Hua College, from which he was graduated in 1915; taught English and mathematics at Tsing Hua, 1915-16; studied at Pomona



T. Chinpin Tsai (Ts'ai Cheng)

蔡正字兢平

College, California, on a Tsing Hua Scholarship where he was prominent in debating; studied economics at Princeton U., 1917-18 and Columbia U., from which he received an A.B. degree and a M.A. degree in 1919; editor-in-chief, *Chinese Students Quarterly* of the Chinese Students Alliance and President and Treasurer of Tsing Hua Alumni Association in America in 1919 and connected with export department of Wah Chang Trading Corp., 1920; returned China 1920 and became Dean of Business School and Prof. of business at Fuh Tan U., Shanghai for two years; professor at the Shanghai College of Commerce of National Southeastern U., lecturer on banking and exchange at Chinan Institute and instructor in business English at Kiangsu First Provincial Commercial School, Shanghai; instructor of economics at Tsing Hua College, Peking in 1922 and alumni secretary from 1922-28; upon the establishment of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor by the National Government, he was appointed head of the department of International Trade and under his direction the Bureau of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities at Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin and Taingtao was organized; since 1929 he has been with the Department of Coinage and Currency of Ministry of Finance; address: Ministry of Finance, Nanking.

Ts'ai Ch'eng-hsun

蔡成勳字虎臣

TS'AI CH'ENG-HSUN, Army officer.
(See Page 381, 4th Edition).

HANCHAN H. C. TSAI, consular official; born at Ling-an, Chekiang, 1892; received his college education at the China University, in Peiping, graduating in 1923 with B.A. degree; began his career in Consular service after his graduation from the University and worked in the Directorate-General for Preparation of Sino-Russian Negotiations as a member in the Documents Section of the Department of General Affairs; in the year 1924 he was offered by the Chinese Educational Association



Hanchan H. C. Tsai (Tsai Hsien-chang)

蔡咸章字漢瞻

at Manila a position as principal of the Philippine Chinese High School which he accepted and held till 1927; during that period, he was concurrently head of the Chinese Language Department of the Educational Association; after one year's vacation in China he was appointed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government an eleve consul of the Chinese Consulate at Rangoon, Burma to take charge of the Consulate, 1928-29; promoted Vice-Consul in 1929, and was appointed to Fushan, Korea as Acting Consul there; in 1930 he was again promoted and transferred to Palembang, Sumatra where he holds the post of Consul at present; writer of "Relations between Chinese Civilization and that of the World" and "History of Chinese Diplomatic Failures in the Past Thirty Years;" address: The Chinese Consulate, Sumatra, N. E. I.



Hsiung Tsai (Tsai Hsiung)

蔡雄

HSIUNG TSAI, merchant; born at Huchow, Chekiang, 1896; graduate of Lehigh University, U.S.A. with M.E. degree in 1919; general manager of the Mayar Silk Mills, Shanghai and president of the Tse Yar Machine Works Ltd., Shanghai; member of the OBK Society; ex-chairman of Shanghai Silk Mills Association; delegate to the International Convention of Industry and Commerce; director of the Manufacturers' Federation of China; address: Mayar Silk Works, Shanghai.



Tsai Hung
蔡洪

TSAI HUNG, Government official; born at Nanchang, Kiangsi in 1897; was graduated from the Naval Medical College, Tientsin; M.D. degree, University of Bordeaux, France; certificate, Cancer Institut, University of Paris; assistant to the cancer clinic of Bordeaux and Southwest, France; resident surgeon at St. Jacques Hospital, Agen, France; assistant at St. Louis Hospital, Tenon Hospital and other hospitals in Paris; surgeon at the Sacred Heart Hospital, Shanghai; Chinese official delegate to the Pan-Pacific Surgical Conference, Honolulu; health officer to the Anti-plague Service in Chihli Province, 1920; member of the Commission Sino-Belge d'Instruction et de Philanthropie; director of the department of epidemic prevention, Ministry of Health; author of "Rupture de la Grosse Extraducteurine dans le Ligament Large," and co-author with Dr. Wu Lien-teh of "The Practice of Surgery and Anesthetics in Ancient China" (The Mid-Pan-Pacific Magazine Vol. 5).



Tsai Ju Tung
蔡汝棟

TSAI JU TUNG, lawyer; born at Siao-shan, Chekiang in 1901; was graduated from the Comparative Law

School of China, Shanghai with LL.B. degree in 1926; legal practitioner in Shanghai, specializing in shipping and insurance, since 1925; legal adviser to several large firms and companies in Shanghai and a member of the executive committee of the National Anti-opium Association; address: 20 Museum Road, Shanghai.



Char Kwang-ki (Tsal Kuang-i)

蔡光勳字碩卿

CHAR KWANG-KI, railway engineer; born at Shanghai, 1889; studied at St. John's University, Shanghai, 1901-08; went to the United States as a government student in 1908 and studied civil engineering at Cornell University, from which he was graduated with C.E. degree in 1912; returned to China in 1912; appointed assistant engineer of the Pukow commercial port, 1912-13; professor of civil engineering at St. John's University, 1913-14; assistant engineer of the Szechuan-Hankow Railway, I-Chang section, 1914-15; assistant engineer of the projected Nanking-Hunan Railway, 1916; secretary and engineer of the Chu-ching Railway, 1917-20; secretary to the Ministry of Communications, 1921-22; technical expert to the Chinese Delegation to the Washington Conference, 1921; joined the Shanghai office of the Chung Foo Union Banking Corporation in 1922, where he remained for a considerable time.

Tsai Kung-shi
蔡公時

TSAI KUNG-SHI, diplomat. Deceased (1888-1928).
(See Page 383, 4th Edition).

MME. TSAI KUNG-SHI, woman educator, wife of the late Tsai Kung-shi, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Shantung, who was killed by the Japanese soldiers during the Tsinan Tragedy in 1928; born at Pao-an, Kwangtung, 1895; received her education at Canton and Hongkong; travelled extensively in many provinces in China engaging in revolutionary work; was married to Tsai Kung-shi at Amoy, Fukien, 1920; after the death of Mr.



Mme. Tsai Kung-shi
蔡郭景雲

Tsai she decided to devote the rest of her life to educational work and made a tour of South Sea Islands to solicit funds for the establishment of Kung Shi College in memory of her late husband, of which she is now the President; last known address: Kung Shi College, 476 Avenue Haig, Shanghai.

Tsai Pei
蔡培字子平

TSAI PEI, Government official; born at Wusih, Kiangsu, 1884; studied at Shanghai; was graduated from Waseda University, Japan, with LL.B. degree; member of the Lower House of Parliament, Peking; acting director of the department of navigation of the Ministry of Communications; councillor of the Ministry of Communications of the National Government at Nanking, 1928; now department director of the Ministry of Interior; address: Ministry of Interior, Nanking.



Gen. Tsai Ting-kai
蔡廷楷字賢初

GEN. TSAI TING-KAI, former Commander of the 19th Route Army, heroic defender of Shanghai during the Japanese Invasion in the spring, 1932; born at Lo-tien, Kwangtung, 1890; noted for his courage and gallantry during boyhood; joined army service at the age

of 16; by force of distinguished service and sterling integrity of character, he worked his way up from a common soldier to high command in the rank and file; during his long military career, he has participated in many revolutionary campaigns, including the First Revolution of 1911, the Punitive Campaign against Yuan Shih-kai and the Campaign for Constitutional Defense against Chen Chiung-ming in Kwangtung and the Northern Punitive Expedition in 1926; appointed Commander of 10th Division of the 11th Army under Gen. Chen Ming-shu and marched his troops from Kwangtung to the Yangtze provinces; upon reorganization of the Army, he became Commander of the 2nd Brigade and later was made Commander of 60th Division of the 19th Route Army; during the Northern Military Coalition in Peiping in 1930, he took a leading part in the Government's campaign against the Northern Forces and recaptured Tsinan (Capital of Shantung) from the Coalition Troops under Gen. Yen Hsi-shan; in recognition of his meritorious service, he was promoted Commander of the 19th Army; owing to ravages of communists and bandits in Kiangsi, he was ordered by the Government to march his Army into Kiangsi to exterminate the two evils; while in Kiangsi, he was appointed Acting Commander of the 19th Route Army during the absence of Commander Chiang Kwang-nai; in the winter of 1931, the 19th Route Army was transferred to Kiangsu for garrison duty along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway line and he established his Headquarters at Shanghai; upon the outbreak of the Japanese hostilities in Shanghai following an aggressive and unprovoked attack on the garrison posts of the 19th Route Army in Chapei on January 28, 1932, he was the first to advocate armed resistance and later valiantly defended Shanghai against the formidable combined Japanese Army, Navy and Air Forces for more than a month; owing to the lack reinforcements, his army finally retired from Shanghai Area and after conclusion of the War, was transferred to Fukien for garrison duty and suppression of communists; in recognition of his valor and high services to the Nation during the Shanghai Defence, he was awarded a First Class Decoration by the National Government and promoted Commander-in-Chief of the 19th Army and concurrently Pacification Commissioner of Fukien; played leading part in the Fukien Independence Movement, 1933-34 and was chairman of the Military Affairs Commission of the abortive Foochow "People's Government"; after the collapse of the Movement, he went to Hongkong and later took a trip around the world, returning to Hongkong in April, 1935; he is now living in retirement.

Tsai Ting-kan

蔡廷幹

TSAI TING-KAN, naval officer.
(See Page 384, Edition).

TSE-MING TSAI, electric engineer; born at Sinyangchow, Honan 1902; educated in Nanyang University, Shanghai and was sent by the Honan Provincial Government to study engineering in U.S.A. in 1924; attended Purdue University, Indiana, graduating with degrees B.S. in M.E. and B.S. in E.E., 1926; student engineer, Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Ind. and



Tse-ming Tsai (Tsai Tse-ming)

蔡志明

testing engineer, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., E. Pittsburgh, Pa., 1926-27; head instructor on automobile engineering, Central Military Academy, Nanking, 1927-28; senior engineer, department of construction, Anhwei Provincial Government and director, Bureau of Long Distance Telephone of Anhwei Province, Anking, 1928-29; director, Anking Municipal Electric Light Works, Anking, 1929 to the present; address: Anking Municipal Electric Light Works, Anking, Anhwei.



Jun-ke Choy (Tsai Tseng-chi)

蔡增基

JUN-KE CHOY, Government official; native of Kwangtung; received his early education in Honolulu; was graduated from Columbia University, U.S.A., with B.S. degree in 1915; Commissioner of Finance and Commissioner of Land, City Government of Canton; Director-General of Railways of the Ministry of Communications; director of the administrative department of Ministry of Railways of the National Government; managing-director of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Ningpo-Hangchow Railways; currency controller of the Ministry of Finance; Mayor of Hangchow; now Commissioner of Finance, and concurrently Commissioner of Land, City Government of Greater Shanghai; address: Bureau of Finance, City Government of Greater Shanghai, Civic Center, Shanghai.



V. Tsai (Tsai Wu Chi)

蔡無忌

V. TSAI, veterinarian and Government official; born at Peiping (Peking), in 1898; received his degree of Ingenieur Agricole and Medecin Veterinaire from Ecole Nationale d'Agriculture de Grignon, France, in 1919, and Ecole Nationale Veterinaire d'Alfort, France, in 1924, respectively; became veterinarian, Municipalite Francaise, Shanghai, 1926; dean, College of Agriculture, Central University, Nanking, 1927-28; Director, Nanking Slaughter House, Nanking, 1928; technical expert, Ministry of Agriculture and Mining, Nanking, and concurrently vice-commissioner of Agricultural Products Inspection Bureau, Shanghai, 1929-30; vice-commissioner, Shanghai Bureau of Inspection & Testing of Commercial Commodities, Shanghai, 1930-32; now Commissioner, Government Testing Bureau of Shanghai (formerly Shanghai Bureau of Inspection & Testing of Commercial Commodities), Ministry of Industry, and concurrently Principal, Shanghai Veterinary School, Shanghai; address: Government Testing Bureau of Shanghai, 1040 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.



Tsai Yuan-pel

蔡元培字子民

TSAI YUAN-PEI, educator and Government official; born at Shaoshing, Chekiang, 1867, received his Chinese classical education at home; a licentiate in 1883; a provincial graduate with

the degree of Chu-chen in 1889; Metropolitan Graduate with the degree of Chin-shih in 1890; Hanlin Compiler in 1894; chief historiographer of the Shanghai district and later of Chekiang, 1890; founder and principal of the Ai-Kuo Girls' School at Shanghai, 1901; interested in revolutionary propaganda in 1902; studied in Germany, 1902-03; returned to China in October 1903 and started a daily paper at Tsingtao called *Russia*, with which he was connected for a considerable time; joined the revolutionary party founded by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and acted as a secret agent in Shanghai, 1905; re-visited Germany in 1907, where he studied at Leipzig University and took courses in practical psychology and esthetics; also attended the Practical Psychology Research Institute and the Institute for the Research of the History of World Civilization; returned to China in 1911; Minister of Education of the Nanking Provisional Government and later of the Peking Government, 1911-13; went to France with his family, 1913, where he studied French and assisted Li Shih-tseng and Wang Ching-wei in managing the Educational Institute for Chinese Laborers and organizing the Sino-French Educational Association; Chancellor of the Peking Government University, 1917-23; toured Europe and America, 1923-25; member of the Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang since 1924; member of the Central Political Council of the Kuomintang, since 1926; Minister of Education of the Nationalist Government, 1927; member of the State Council, President of the Control Yuan, 1928; President of the Academia Sinica (National Central Research Institute), since 1928; President of the Peiping Government University, Peiping, 1928-30; Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palace Museum, since 1934; author and translator of the following books: "The History of Chinese Ethics," "The Outline of Philosophy (translated from German)"; "Red Tower Dream"; and several volumes of other books on Chinese ethics and other subjects; address: the Academia Sinica, 37B Brennan Road, Shanghai.

surgery and genito-urinary, surgeon-in-charge of Peking Union Medical College Hospital, 1921-29; personal physician and surgeon to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and assistant superintendent and chief surgeon of the Central Hospital, Nanking, 1929-30; now, chief-surgeon, Public Shanghai Hospital, surgeon-in-charge of Edison General Electric Com., and acting superintendent of the Orthopedic Hospital of Shanghai, and private practice in general and genito-urinary surgery in Shanghai; office address: 403 Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road, Shanghai.



Hsin-woo Chao (Tsao Hsin-woo)

曹樹銘字新吾

HSIN-WOO CHAO, author and diplomat; born in Kiangsu, 1904; LL.B. China National Institute, Woosung, 1927; went to England and attended the evening class of London School of Economics and Political Science, London, 1928-30, specializing in International Law and international relations under Professor Charles A. N. Manning; author of "Guide to International Conferences" published by the Commercial Press, Shanghai; author of "Legislative Treatment of Diplomatic Questions in Eighteen Countries" published by the Great Eastern Book Co., Shanghai; author of "Study on Chinese Foreign Policy," "Study on Most-Favored-Nation Clause," "Draft Plan on Emigration and Immigration," "Guide to Diplomatic Documents," "Functions of a Diplomatic Representative," which have not yet been published; served in the Foreign Affairs Ministry under Dr. C. T. Wang, 1927-28 and the Chinese Legation in London under Dr. S. K. A. Sze, 1928-30; joined the Chinese Delegation to the League of Nations in Geneva under the late Dr. C. C. Wu, Dr. S. K. A. Sze, and Dr. W. W. Yen respectively, 1930-32; now chief archivist and one of the draftsmen in the Chinese Embassy in Moscow under Dr. W. W. Yen since the resumption of Sino-Soviet relations in 1933; address: Chinese Embassy, Moscow.

TSAO JU-LING, retired Government official; born at Shanghai, 1875; was graduated from the Tokyo Imperial University, 1904; vice-President of the Foreign Affairs Board, 1911; senator of First Parliament, representing Mongolia, 1913; vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1923; assisted Yuan Shih-kai in negotiations with Japan over the issue of 21 Demands, 1915; Minister of Communi-



Tsao Ju-ling

曹汝霖

cations and concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1916; resigned all posts after Yuan's death, 1916; re-appointed Minister of Communications, 1917-19 and concurrently acting Minister of Finance, 1918-19; President of Bank of China, 1919; on account of his alleged graft in connection with government loans from Japan in 1918 and his pro-Japanese attitude, he was forced to resign all offices as a result of the student movement against him in 1919; appointed High Industrial Commissioner in 1922, but soon gave up the post, when he was proscribed for his Japanese loans complications while a Cabinet Minister; in recent years, he has interested himself in mining business.



Tsao Kun

曹銳字仲剛

TSAO KUN, retired Government official; born at Tientsin, Chihli, 1862; was graduated from the Tientsin Military Academy in 1890; participated in the Sino-Japanese War, 1894-95; director of the Hsiao-Chang Field Training School; after the Boxer Rebellion of 1900 he was in charge of training new troops at Paotingfu; commanded the 3rd division of the Imperial Army at Mukden, 1903-06 and the same division in Kirin, 1905-11; when Yuan Shih-kai launched his monarchical movement in 1915, his 3rd division was sent to the Yangtze provinces and in 1916 he went to Yunnan to suppress the republican



Z. D. Zau (Tsao Chen-tao)

曹展濤

Z. D. ZAU, Surgeon; born at Shanghai, Kiangsu, 1892; attended St. John's University, 1906-08; Shanghai College, 1908-11; Harvard Medical School of China, 1911-16 and Harvard Medical School of Boston Mass., U.S.A., 1918-21; after completion of his medical studies, he successively served as associate in

forces and remained there until the death of Yuan Shih-kai on June 6, 1916; Tsuchun (Military Governor) of Chihli, 1916 and concurrently Civil Governor of Chihli, 1917; Special Commissioner of Szechuan, Kwangtung, Hunan and Kiangsi, 1918; High Commissioner of Chihli, Shantung and Honan, 1920; forced the resignation of President Hsu Shih-chang and the election of Li Yuan-hung, 1922; on October 5, 1923 he was elected President of China and assumed office on National Anniversary Day, October 10, 1923; as a result of the defeat of Wu Pei-fu and the Chihli Party in the civil war of September, 1924, he was deposed and for several months detained in Peking at the order of the new provisional Government, which was headed by Chang Tso-lin and Feng Yu-hsiang; on being released he went to Dairen; he is now living in retirement in Tientsin.



Y. S. Tso (Ts'ao Yun-hsiang)

曹雲軒字廣五

Y. S. TSAO, business man and retired university president; born at Nanziang, Kiangsu in 1881; was graduated from St. John's University, Shanghai in 1900; assistant instructor at St. John's, 1900-03; dean of Fu Yang Middle School, Changchow, 1904-05; Ih-Cu Middle School, Ningpo, 1905-07; editor of the *Nanfengpao*, Shanghai, 1907; went to America and studied liberal arts at Yale University, 1907-11 and received his A.B. degree; awarded 1st prize in the Sophomore Lincoln Oratorical Contest, 1909; 1st prize in the Junior Exhibition Oratorical Contest, 1910; member, Yale Debating Association, 1910; 1st prize in the De Forest Oratorical Contest, 1911; chairman of the Yale Cosmopolitan Club, 1909-11; president, Chinese Students' Club, 1910-11; editor, *Chinese Students' Monthly*, organ of Chinese students in North America, 1910-11; attended the school of business at Harvard University, 1911-14 and received his M.B.A. degree; he was married in 1914; secretary to the Chinese Legation, London, 1914-19; acting Chinese Consul-General in London, 1917; while in London he was elected a member of the China Society, honorary member, British Foreign Bible Society and foreign correspondent of the Royal Society of Literature; returned to China in 1919; organized the Western Returned Student's Union and became general secretary; appointed first secretary of the Chinese Legation at Copenhagen in Nov., 1919; recalled from Copenhagen in 1921 and appointed councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; deputy chief secretary to the Chinese delegation to the Washington Conference, 1921;

appointed director of Tsinghua College, 1922 and in the same year became president, which position he held until 1928 when he became adviser to the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd., Shanghai, 1928-34; secretary of China Institute of Scientific Management; President of American University Club, Shanghai, 1933-34; President of Chinese American Returned Students Association, Shanghai, 1934-35; received the 3rd class Paokuang Chiaho decoration in 1922; now advisor to the Central Bank of China; address: 161 Avenue Victor Emmanuel III, Shanghai.

Ts'en Ch'un-hsuan

岑煥宇雲階

TS'EN CH'UN - HSUAN, official, Deceased.

(See Page 388, 4th Edition).



Tseng Chao-lun

曾昭掄

TSENG CHAO-LUN, chemist, teacher and a leader in the organization and promotion of scientific research in China; native of Hsianghsiang, Hunan; born in Changsha, Hunan, May 25, 1899; was taught Chinese classics by private tutors, 1905-12; attended St. James' Primary School, Changsha, 1912; transferred to Yali (Yale-in-China) Middle School, 1913-15; entered Tsing Hua College, Peking, in 1915 and graduated in 1920; went to the United States of America for further education; studied in Massachusetts Institute of Technology (M.I.T.), Boston, 1920-26; got S.B. in Chemical Engineering in 1923, D.Sc. in Chemistry in 1926 from M.I.T.; Honorary Fellow in Chemistry, M.I.T., 1925-26; also held many offices in various Chinese Students' organizations (including the Chinese Students' Alliance, Science Society of China, Chinese Engineering Society, etc.) during his stay in America; returned to China, 1926; chief chemist of the Experimental Arsenal in Canton, 1926-27; went to Nanking, 1927, from which year on he has devoted himself to the teaching of chemistry and promotion and organization of chemical research in China; associate professor of Organic Chemistry and China Foundation Professor for the Improvement of Teaching of Science, National Central University, Nanking, 1927-31; head of the Department of Chemical Engineering, National Central University, 1929-31; married Jane D-yuen Yu (a young writer who recently won the Sino-British Boxer Indemnity Scholarship in English literature and

went to England in 1934), 1927; China Foundation Professor of Chemistry and head of the Department of Chemistry, The National University of Peking, Peiping, from 1931 till the present, during which period he has reorganized the Department and made it one of the best in the country; also served on many Government commissions and advisory committees during the periods of professorship; author of many research papers and popular scientific articles; first editor of *Journal of the Chinese Chemical Society*, which position he has been holding, since the birth of the Journal in 1933; also a pioneer in organizing a regular chemical abstracting service summing up in Chinese all the important work done in the realms in chemistry and chemical engineering in China; address: Department of Chemistry, National University of Peking, Peiping.

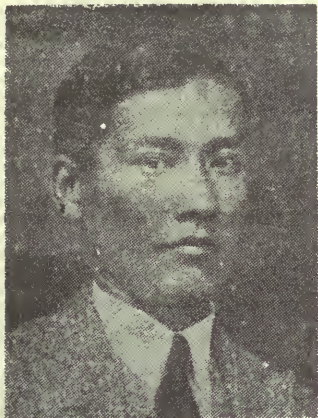


Tseng Chung-ming

曾仲鳴

TSENG CHUNG-MING, Government official; born at Foochow, Fukien, 1901; was graduated from the University of Paris and Lyon University with degrees of B.Sc. and D. Litt; chief secretary of the Franco-Chinese University in Lyon, 1922-24; returned to China in 1924 and became a professor at the National University of Kwangtung; senior secretary of the National Government at Nanking and also chief secretary of the Political Council, 1927; a close follower of Wang Ching-wei and served as his chief secretary during the period of the Enlarged Plenary Kuomintang Conference at Peiping 1930; vice-Minister of Railways, 1932-35; reserve member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, since 1931; former editor of the *Hua Nan Monthly* in Shanghai; author of "History of Chinese Poetry," "Peace and China," "One Drop of Water"; translator of "Three Hundred Poems of Tang Dynasty," and "China and Kuomintang" (into French) and translator of famous French literary works (into Chinese); appointed vice-Minister of Communications, Dec. 1935; address: Ministry of Communications, Nanking.

TSENG YEE-KING, aeronautical engineer; born at Foochow, Fukien, 1883; attended the Naval College at Chefoo in 1907 and was sent to England to study engineering by the Ministry of Navy, 1909; for the first two years, he served as a premium apprentice in Armstrong, Whitworth Shipyard and Hawthorn, Leslie Engine Works in



Tseng Yee-king (Tseng I-ching)

曾詒經字稔會

Newcastle-on-Tyne; entered Armstrong College of Durham University in 1912 and was graduated in mechanical engineering with B.Sc. degree in 1915, when he was transferred to America by the Ministry of Navy; while in United States, he joined the technical staff of the Electric Boat Company of New London, Conn., specializing in Diesel engines and then the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Co., of Buffalo, New York; returned to China in 1917 and in 1918, was sent to Foochow by the Ministry of Navy to organize the Naval Air Establishment and concurrently to instruct a course in aero-engines in the newly instituted class of aeronautical engineering in the College of Naval Construction; was in charge of the N.A.E. for eleven years; when the N.A.E. was reorganised in 1928, he was appointed assistant director with the rank of captain; he is a member of the Science Society of China and the Chinese Society of Naval Engineers.



Tseng Kuang-hsiang

曾廣勳字治一

TSENG KUANG-HSIANG, railway director; born at Tiehling, Lianoning, 1879; graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.; technical expert in the Ministry of Communications; managing director of the Peiping-Mukden Railway, 1926; director of the Lunghai Railway; managing-director of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, 1930.

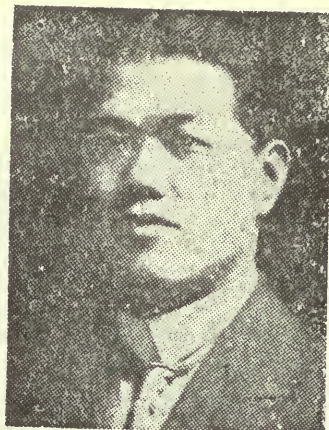


Miss Tseng Pao-swen (Tseng Pao-sun)

曾寶蓀字治如

MISS TSENG PAO-SWEN, educator; born at Siang Hsiang, Hunan in 1894; descendant of the philosopher Tseng Tsi, (6th century B.C.); great-grand daughter of Marquis Tseng Kuo-fan; grand daughter of Tseng Chi-hung, mathematician who evaluated 11 (pi) to 100 decimal places; daughter of Tseng Kuang-chun, poet and essayist; received early education under private tutors; was graduated from Government Normal School for Girls at Hangchow in 1909 and from Mary Vaughan High School for Girls at Hangchow in 1912; Blackheath High School, London 1913; Westfield College, University of London 1914-16, where she received the degree of B.Sc. Honors degree; London Day Training School 1917; after returning to China she founded and presided over the I Fang Girls' Collegiate School at Changsha, Hunan in 1918, this school being closed down by the Communists in 1927 but reopened the same year; president of the Government Normal School for Girls at Changsha 1919-20; co-opted member of the National Christian Council of China 1923-28; delegate to the International Missionary Council Conference at Jerusalem 1928; delegate to the Institute of Pacific Relations Third Biennial Conference at Kyoto in 1929; address: I Fang Girls' Collegiate School, Changsha, Hunan.

T. K. TSENG, Government official; born at Ming-hou, Fukien in 1882; was graduated from Nanyang College, Shanghai in 1901; was sent to England as a Government student and studied at King's College, 1901-07, after which he went to Cambridge (Pembroke College); while in college he was prominent in rowing circles; after graduation he returned to China and joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where he remained until 1917; during the First Revolution, 1911-12, he was secretary of foreign intercourse to Tuan Chi-jui, who commanded the Hankow forces; in the Second Revolution he served in the same capacity under Tuan Chih-kuei at Kiukiang; Chinese Consul-General to Australia, 1914-17; Salt Commissioner for Kirin and Heilungkiang, 1917-19; secretary to Hsu Shu-tseng at the Japanese Grand Fleet maneuvers, 1918; appointed director of Cadastral Administration in 1919 and held this position until 1920 when the Anfu Ministry collapsed; vice-Minister of Foreign



T. K. Tseng (Tseng Tsung-chien)

曾宗鑑字銘浦

Affairs, 1925; delegate to the Customs Conference, 1925; Chinese Minister to Norway and Sweden, 1926; manager of the Peking Syndicate at Peiping 1927-28; appointed secretary to the Commission for the Readjustment of Finance, 1929, which position he still holds; appointed Secretary-General of the National Flood Relief Commission, 1930; Secretary General of Hwangho Flood Relief Commission since 1933; he has served as Hon. Treasurer of the Board of Trustees for the Administration of the British Returned Boxer Indemnity, since its inception in 1929; Vice-Minister of Railways, since January 1936; address: Ministry of Railways, Nanking.



Tseng Yang-feng

曾仰豐字景南

TSENG YANG-FENG, Salt official; born at Foochow, Fukien, October 29, 1886; was graduated from Peiyang University in 1909; received his M.Sc. degree in civil engineering from University of Illinois in 1918; Director of Communications, Revolutionary Government of Kiangsi, 1911; railway engineer, Szechuan-Hankow Railway, 1912-14; engineer, Yellow River Commission, Shantung in 1913; engineer, Grand Canal Improvement Board, Amoy-Changchow Railway and Hulutao Port Development Board, 1918-20; District Inspector of Salt Revenue for Changlu, Fukien, Chuannan, Huaipai and Sungkiang; Travelling Inspector and Auditor of

C. I. Office; North China Travelling Inspector and Auditor; author of "Economic Salvation for China," "Salt Administration of Changlu" and "Salt Administration of Chuannan"; address: District Inspectorate of Salt Revenue, District of Changlu, Tientsin.



Tseng Yang-fu
曾養甫

TSENG YANG-FU, Government official; born at Ping Yuan, Kwangtung in 1898; was graduated from Peiyang University and took post-graduate work at the Pittsburg University, U.S.A., he received the degree of M.Sc. in Mining Engineering; assistant engineer in the Pittsburg Valley Mining Co., chief engineer of the Tenson Paint Manufacturing Co. and later engineer of the Pittsburg Glass Works; joined the Revolutionary Government at Canton and was successively chief of the preparation bureau for the establishment of the central arsenal testing laboratory, member of the organization department of the Central Party Headquarters, director of the political training bureau of the Central Party Headquarters, an executive member of the Canton City Party Headquarters, executive member of the Kwangtung Provincial Party Headquarters, resident member in Nanking of the political department of the Headquarters of the Generalissimo of the Revolutionary Army, member and concurrently Commissioner of Reconstruction of Kwangtung Provincial Government, resident member of the Construction Commission under the National Government and concurrently its secretary general; vice-Minister of Agriculture and Mining, and vice-President of the Construction Commission and member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang; Commissioner of Reconstruction of the Chekiang Provincial Government, 1932-35 and concurrently Director of the Highway Construction Department of the Wuchang Headquarters of the President of the Military Affairs Commission; now Vice-Minister of Railways; address: Ministry of Railways, Nanking.

TSENG YU-CHUN, retired Government official; born at Foochow, Fukien in 1879; managing-director of the Peking-Hankow Railway in 1916-17; member of the provisional Senate in Peking, 1918; vice-Minister of Communications and Director-General of Government Railways, 1918; concurrently Director-General of the Canton-Sechuen



Tseng Yu-chun
曾毓雋字雲沛

Railway, 1919; Minister of Communications in 1919 following the resignation of Tsao Jui-lin; when the Anfu Cabinet fell in July, 1920 he was ordered to be arrested but fled to the Japanese Legation in Peking until October, 1922 when he escaped; pardoned in 1923 and went into retirement in Tientsin, where he still resides.



Tsou An-chung
鄒安衆字靜叔

TSOU AN-CHUNG, railway director; born at Hsin Hwa, Hunan 1898; B.S. in Economics (College of Commerce, Fuh Tan University, Shanghai), in 1924; assistant to Chief Accountant, Peiping-Hankow Railway; division chief, Bureau of Communications, Hunan-Hupeh Political Council, Hankow; chief of the Changsha Office of the Hunan-Hupeh Section of the Canton-Hankow Railway; division chief of the Navigation Department, Ministry of Communications; chief cashier of Accounting Department, Tientsin-Pukow Railway; member of Standing Committee of the Commission of Unification of Railway Accounting and Statistics, Ministry of Railways, the outline of the Commission being drafted under his personal supervision; appointed as accounting expert of the Ministry of Finance to assist Mr. Watson, Advisor of the same Ministry, in planning the accounting system of China; auditor of the Office of the Resident Comptroller, Peiping-Suiyuan

Railway; chief of the Planning Division of Accounting Bureau of General Comptroller of Budget, Accounting and Statistics of the National Government; division chief of the Office of Chief Accountant, Ministry of Railways; certified senior member of the Committee of the Transportation Commission, Ministry of Railways; chartered accountant registered with the Chinese National Government; lecturer on "Advanced Accounting," Army Commissariat College at Nanking; lecturer on "Analysis of Financial Report," Chiao-tung University, Peiping College; chief accountant, Peiping-Suiyuan Railway; now Assistant Managing Director and concurrently Chief Accountant, Peiping-Hankow Railway; address: 14 Shou Shan Lee, French Concession, Hankow.



Tsou An-yuan
鄒安源

TSOU AN-YUAN, railway official; born at Soochow, Kiangsu, 1894; was graduated from Chiao Tung University in Shanghai, 1919, specializing in Railway Administration; sent by the Ministry of Communications to Japan for practical training in Japanese Government Railways, and later went to England for practical training in The Southern Railway Co., and the London North Eastern Railway Co.; in 1921 joined the Ministry of Communications as an assistant in the Department of Railways; and later held the following positions: chief of the secretarial section of the Engineering Department and of the Accounting Department of the Kirin-Tunhua Railway, chief of the traffic section of the Hulai-Hailun Railway, superintendent of the general affairs department of the Kirin-Changchun Railway; in 1928 was transferred as head of the general affairs section under the Railway Department of the Communications Commission of the North Eastern Provinces in Mukden; subsequently head of the traffic section and acting director of the Railway Department of that Commission; in 1931 was a representative of all the Railways in the North Eastern Provinces to the transportation conference of the Ministry of Railways; in 1932 served as expert of the Chinese Assessor's Office, Commission of Enquiry appointed by the League of Nations and Secretary of the Chinese Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations.



Tsui Shih-chieh

崔士傑

TSUI SHIH-CHIEH, Government official; born at Liu-tsu, Shantung, 1887; studied law and political science at the Tokyo Imperial University, graduating in 1917 with M.A. degree; deputy foreign affairs commissioner in Tsingtao; in September 1922, when Dr. C. T. Wang became Director for the Rehabilitation of Shantung, he was appointed an adviser to the Directorate and director of the provisional office for the restoration of Tsingtao; high adviser to the Sino-Russian Conference, 1923; engaged in industrial enterprises in Shanghai, 1924-26; participated in the Northern Punitive Expedition as a secretary to the Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd Nationalist Army, later adviser to the Nationalist Political Commission for War Area Administration and assistant director of the foreign affairs bureau of the 2nd Army; following the Tsinan Incident in 1928, he was appointed by the Nationalist Government Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Shantung, which post he held until 1930; he is now Foreign Affairs Inspector for Shantung and Honan; address: Office of the Foreign Affairs Inspector for Shantung and Honan, Tsinan, Shantung.



Tsui Ting-hsien

崔廷獻

TSUI TING-HSIEN, retired Government official; born Shou-Yang, Shansi in 1878; was graduated from the University of Shansi and later from the Law College of Japan in 1904;

director of civil affairs and finance in the Provincial Government of Shansi, acting Civil Governor of Shansi; speaker of the Provincial Assembly of Shansi; commissioner for political affairs in Shansi; circuit magistrate and salt commissioner of Ho-tung district; superintendent of the Agricultural College, the College of Technology, and the railway school; managing-director of the Pao-ching Mining Co.; member of Kuomintang.



Tu Ch'un

杜純字子遠

TU CH'UN, retired Government official; born at Pan-yu, Kwangtung, in 1886; chief secretary in the Headquarters of the Defense Commissioner for Shanghai and Sungkiang, 1911; Military Governor of Shanghai and Sungkiang, until 1920, when he became Customs Superintendent of Hangchow and concurrently Commissioner of Finance; salt transportation commissioner of Chekiang in 1922 and later Chairman of the Chekiang Flood Relief Commission and director of the Hangchow branch of the Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee.

Tu Hsi-kuei

杜錫桂

TU HSI-KUEI, Ex-Premier and Minister of Navy. Deceased.
(See Page 394, 4th Edition).



Tu Cho-hsuan (Tu Tso-hsuan)

杜竹宣

TU CHO-HSUAN, newspaper publisher; born at En-hsien, Shantung, 1883; attended the North China Christian Union College at Pei-tung-chow, Hopei, for eight years; taught history and mathematics in the same college for three years; joined the Reform Society (an anti-opium and anti-liquor organ), 1908-10; travelled in Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Fukien, Yunnan and Kweichow to investigate poppy conditions on behalf of the society; joined the *Ta Kung Pao* of Tientsin as editor, 1912-15; founded the *Yi Shih Pao* (the Social Welfare) at Peking and Tientsin, in 1916 and has since been manager and editor of the paper; address: *Yih Shih Pao*, Tientsin, Hopei.



T'u Wei-tseng

屠慰曾字鼎孚

TU WEI-TSENG, retired railway engineer; born at Soochow, Kiangsu, 1884; attended the Anglo-Chinese School in Soochow, 1897-98, and Nanyang College, Shanghai 1898-1905; went to America as a Government student, 1905 and studied in the civil engineering school of the University of California 1905-07; railway engineering student at the University of Illinois, 1907-09, where he received his B.Sc. degree; served on the Chicago and Alton Railway as a transitman after graduation, 1909 and Chicago-North-Western Railway, 1910; construction foreman of the Kansas City Terminal Railway, 1911; upon return to China, he became a sectional resident engineer of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway; instructor in railway engineering of the Polytechnic Institute, Shanghai, 1912; district engineer of the Kiukiang-Nanchang Railway, 1912-15; senior assistant sectional engineer, Canton-Hankow Railway, 1915-18; technical secretary to the Chinese representative on the Inter-Allied Technical Board for the supervision of the Chinese Eastern and Siberian Railways, 1919; expert attached to the Chinese Delegation to the Washington Conference, 1921-22.

DOU YU SENG, (DOU YUNG), banker and public welfare worker; born at Pootung, Shanghai, Kiangsu Province, 1884; received his education under private tutors; entered business at Shanghai at an early age; now serves as member of the Supervisory Committee of the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce; president, Chung Wai Bank, Shanghai; president, Tung Wai Bank, Shanghai; director, Commercial Bank of China, Shanghai; director



Dou Yu-seng (Tu Yueh-sheng)

杜鏞宇月笙

Kiangsu and Chekiang Bank, Shanghai; director of the Bank of China; member, Amortization Fund Committee of National Loans; director, Great China University, Shanghai; founder and chairman of board of directors of the Cheng Shih Middle School, Shanghai; president, Shanghai Emergency Hospital; president, Jen Chi Hospital, Ningpo; director, Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange, Shanghai; director, Chartered Stock and Produce Exchange, Ltd., Shanghai; director, Chinese Electric Power Company, Shanghai; managing director, Hua Fong Paper Manufactory, Hangchow; director, China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, Shanghai; managing director of *The China Press*, *The China Times*, *The China Evening News* and *The Shun Shih News Agency* (for a short period in 1935); director, many other Chinese commercial and public welfare organizations at Shanghai and other places in China; liberal contributor towards causes of philanthropy and education; address: Chung Wai Bank, Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.



Tu Yun-chu

杜運樞

TU YUN-CHU, Government official; born at Tsengyi, Kweichow, 1900; after graduating from the Peking Govern-

ment University, he interested himself in educational work and successively served as lecturer at Chengtu University in Szechuan and professor at Kweichow University; later he joined the Revolutionary cause and was appointed director of the Political Training Department of the 25th Army of the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces; chief secretary of the Provisional Administrative Committee of Kweichow; Commissioner of Agriculture and Mining of Kweichow Provincial Government; Commissioner of Industry for Kweichow; last known address: Department of Industry, Kweichow Provincial Government, Kweiyang.



Tuan Chi-jui

段祺瑞字芝泉

TUAN CHI-JUI, retired Government official; born at Ho-fei, Anhwei, 1864; was graduated from the Peiyang Military Academy at Tientsin, 1885; studied artillery science in Germany, 1889; assisted Yuan Shih-kai in training modern troops, 1895, and in suppressing the Boxer Uprisings in Shantung in 1900; commander of the 3rd division of the Imperial Army, 1904; Commander of the 6th division, 1909; Commander of the Government Army in Northern Kiangsu, 1910; during the 1911 Revolution, he first fought on the side of the Manchu House, but later took lead in asking the Manchu Emperor to abdicate; after establishment of the Republic, he was appointed Minister of War in the first Republican Cabinet in 1912; acting Prime Minister May-July, 1913; Military Governor of Honan, and concurrently Minister of War, September, 1913; made a Marshal and President of the College of Marshals, 1914; Prime Minister 1916-17 and concurrently Minister of War, 1917; favored China's participation in the World War on the side of the Allies and was responsible for China's declaration of war upon Germany, 1917; suppressed Chang Hsun's attempt to restore the Manchu monarchy, 1917; reinstated as Prime Minister and Minister of War, 1918; organized the powerful Anfu political party and became its leader, 1918; Director-General of the Frontier Defense Bureau, 1919; Provisional Chief Executive of China, November 1924-25; he has been living in retirement since 1926; he is now residing in Shanghai.



Hollington K. Tong (Tung Hsien-kuang)

董顯光

HOLLINGTON K. TONG, journalist; born at Ningpo, Chekiang in 1887; studied at the Lowrie High School, Shanghai High School and the Anglo-Chinese College, Shanghai; taught for one year in a high school at Fenghua and then joined the staff of the Commercial Press, Shanghai where he worked for two years; in 1907 he went to America to study; attended Park College, Missouri 1907-10; then studied liberal arts and journalism in the University of Missouri receiving A.B. degree; he then took post-graduate work in Columbia University, N.Y.; upon completion he worked as reporter on the *New York Times* and the *New York Evening Post*, and as assistant editor on the *New York Independent*; returned to China in 1912 and became assistant editor of the *China Republican*, Shanghai; he then went to Peking as a correspondent for papers in Shanghai and New York and served as editor of the *Peking Daily News*, 1913-14; at the same time English secretary of the Senate of the First Parliament; English secretary to the National Oil Administration, 1914-15; went to America on a special mission in 1915; upon return to China, he rejoined the National Oil Administration; Chinese representative for the Standard Oil Company, 1917; Peking correspondent of *Millard's Review* (now *The China Weekly Review*); deputy secretary of the Chihli River Commission, Tientsin, 1918 as well as assistant editor of *The Review*; adviser to the Ministry of Communications 1919 and executive secretary of the Railway Finance Commission, 1920; in October, 1921 he was delegated by the Peking government to represent China at the International Press Conference, Honolulu; councillor of the Ministry of Communications, 1922; publisher of the *Yung Pao*, Tientsin, 1926 to 1934; chief secretary to High Naval Commissioner Admiral Tu Hsi-kuei and accompanied him on his world tour of naval inspection, 1929-30; editor and managing-director of the *China Press*, Shanghai, 1931-35; now managing director of *The China Times*, *Ta Wan Pao* and *Shun Shih News Agency*; address: *The China Press*, 160 Ave. Edward VII, Shanghai.

TINGSAN H. C. TUNG, university professor; born at Loho, Kiangsu in 1891; was graduated from Tsing Hua College after which he went to America for post-graduate study; received his

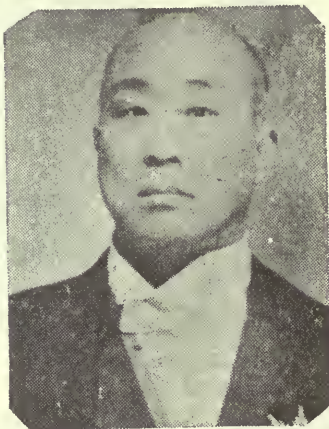


Tingshan H. C. Tung (Tung Hsu-chia)

董修甲字鼎三

A.B. degree from the University of Michigan in 1920, majoring in municipal administration and economics; received his M.A. degree in municipal administration from the University of California, 1921; professor of economics and history at Nanyang Railway and Mining College, 1921-22; adviser to the Woosung Port Development Administration and head of the municipal research department of the provisional Bureau of the Municipal Government of Woosung Port, 1922-24; Prof. of municipal administration and economics, Peking University of Law and Normal University, 1924-25; adviser to the charter draft commission for the Shanghai Special Municipality, 1925; English secretary to the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways, executive councillor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and the Hangchow Municipal Government and professor of municipal administration in Kuo Ming University, Shanghai, the Woosung China College, Woosung and the Shanghai Law College from 1925 to 1928; general secretary to the Wu-Han Municipal Commission, 1928-29; general secretary to the Wu-Han Municipality, 1929; commissioner of the public works bureau of the Hankow Special Municipality, 1929; commissioner of the public utilities bureau of the Hankow Special Municipality, 1929; special executive councillor to the Hankow Special Municipality, 1930; technical expert of Economic Department of the National Capital Reconstruction Commission, March-September, 1931; member of the Legislative Yuan, September, 1931-December 1932; member of the Kiangsu Provincial Government, Dec. 1931-Oct. 1933; Commissioner of Reconstruction of the Kiangsu Provincial Government, Dec. 1931-Oct. 1933; Professor and Dean of the School of Commerce of the Chinan University, since 1934; author of "Principles of Municipal Government," "Treatise on New Municipal Administration," "Municipal Organization," "Direct Legislation and Representative Government," "Principles of Municipal Administration," "Treatise on Municipal Charter-Making," "Collections of Municipal Essays," "Chinese Municipal Problems," "A Municipal Law for the Cities of Kiangsu," "The Financial Problems of Chinese Cities," "Criticisms and Suggestions on Municipal Law Promulgated by the Nationalist Government," "Planning of Large Cities in China" and "Report of Inspection on Municipal Improvement in Cities of Greater Shanghai, Nanking and Hangchow and Suggestions for Improvement

of Hankow Municipal Administration," "Principles of Municipal Finance," and "The City Administrative Expenses and Working Expenses"; address: Chinan University, Chenju, Shanghai.



Tung Kang

董康字紱金

TUNG KANG, jurist and retired Government official, now lawyer and university professor; born at Changchow, Kiangsu, 1867; chief justice of the Supreme Court, 1914-18; chief justice of the Prize Court, 1917-18; president of the law codification bureau, 1918; re-appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court, 1920; Minister of Justice, 1921; returned to the Supreme Court, 1921-22; president of the commission for the consolidation of domestic and foreign debts, 1922; acting Minister of Finance and concurrently Director-General of the Salt Administration and of the Wine and Tobacco Administration, 1922; travelled to Europe and America to investigate commercial and industrial conditions, 1922; vice-president of the commission on the abolition of extra-territoriality, 1923-26; was given the honorary degree of LL.D. by the Comparative Law School of China, Shanghai, 1925; he has been engaged in legal practice in Shanghai and concurrently serving as professor of law in the Comparative Law School, since 1927; for several years, he was director of the Institute for the Training of Judicial Officials at Nanking; address: 310 Foochow Road, Shanghai.



Dayu Doon (Tung Ta-yu)

董大酉

DAYU DOON, architect; born at Hangchow, Chekiang; brought up in Japan and capitals of Europe; spent his boyhood in Rome where he received his first inspiration of choosing architecture as his future profession; graduated from Tsinghua College, Peking, 1921; received B. S. degree 1924, and M. S. degree in architecture, 1925, from University of Minnesota, U.S.A.; employed in various architectural firms in Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago and New York between 1924 and 1928; worked for Ph.D. degree in Art and Archaeology at Columbia University, New York City, during 1926 and 1927; returned to China in 1928; joined E. S. J. Phillips in Shanghai who was practising architecture under the name of E. Suensen and Co., during 1929-30; appointed advisor to the City Planning Commission of Greater Shanghai Municipality in 1929 and made design for the Shanghai Civic Center; appointed chief architect in charge of the Civic Center development in 1930; designed the Mayor's Building, the Stadium, the Gymnasium, the Swimming Pool, the Museum, the Library, the Hospital, etc. at the New Civic Center; architect for the Shanghai North Station project; architect for the Chen Chi-mei Memorial Tower on Boulevard des Deux Republics, Shanghai and Unknown Soldiers Memorial at Miao-Hong; Ex-president of the Society of Chinese Architects; editor of architectural section of the *Journal of Chinese Institute of Engineers*; office address: 368, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.



Dekien Toung (Tung Te-chien)

董德乾字用九

DEKIEN TOUNG, diplomatic official; born at Ki-chung, Hupeh in 1887; studied at Peking and was graduated from I Hsioh Kuan (Translations Institute); went to France and attended the Paris Ecole de Sciences Politiques, graduating from section diplomatique; joined the Kuomintang, 1911; served in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking, 1912; chief of general affairs of the Chinese Legation at Lisbon, Portugal, 1913; promoted attache of the same Legation, 1918; 3rd class secretary of the Chinese Legation in Brazil, 1919; Chinese delegate to the Pan-American Conference held at Rio de Janeiro, International Cotton Trade Conference and International Medical Conference, 1922; 3rd class secretary of the Chinese Legation at Madrid, Spain, 1924-25; promoted 2nd class secretary of the Chinese Legation at Lisbon, Portugal, 1926 and twice acted as charge d'Affaires of the Legation, 1927; returned to China to join the revolutionary movement in

1927 and was appointed chief of the 1st section (political affairs) of the 1st Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; chief of the European and American Affairs Section of the Political Commission for the War Zone, 1928 and also acting director of the Foreign Affairs Department for the Commission; he was appointed Charge d'Affaires of China at Vienna, Austria, 1928, which position he has been holding up to the present; in 1929, he also concurrently acted as a Chinese expert to the Armament Limitation Conference at Geneva and Chinese deputy delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1929-34; Chinese delegate to the International Conference on film education 1931 at Vienna and Chinese delegate to the International Conference on executive law at Vienna 1933; elected research fellow of the graduate school of the Academie Diplomatique Internationale, Paris, 1931; author of "Suggestions of a Foreign Policy for China; "Lectures on the History of China's Unequal Treaties" (in Chinese); "The Origin of the Pre-Columbian American Races," "A Study of the League of Nations," and "A Criticism of the Scheme of a United States of Europe," (in French); many declarations, interviews, articles and speeches on the Japanese invasion of the four Chinese North-Eastern Provinces and other diplomatic questions of the world; address: Chinese Legation, Vienna, Austria.



Toong Yui (Tung Yu)

董俞

TOONG YUI, lawyer; born at Changchow, Kiangsu in 1892; was graduated from the Sheng-Chow Law School, Shanghai, and passed the bar examinations in 1917; appointed clerk of the Supreme Court of Kiangsu in Jan., 1918; transferred as chief clerk of the High Court at Tsinan, Shantung in 1922; in 1923 he became concurrently supervisor of the first prison of Shantung; for this work he was recommended for the appointment as Chien-ying, which was given by presidential mandate; appointed director of the salt distribution bureau of Tsiao-kan, Honan in 1924; resigned in Nov., 1925 and went to Shanghai where he opened a private law practice; author of "Civil and Commercial Cases"; address: Collection of the Chinese Customs in 9 Foochow Road, Shanghai.



George Wan (Wan Chao-chih)

萬兆芝字元甫

GEORGE WAN, retired Government official; born at Nanchang, Kiangsi, 1890; was graduated from the Peking Imperial University, 1910; went to America in 1914, where he studied at Johns Hopkins University (B.A. in 1916 and M.A. 1917) and Harvard University (LL.B. in 1919); professor of international law and political science in Peking Government University, 1919-20; secretary of the Ministry of Communications, 1920-21; acting secretary of the Ministry of Justice, 1921; acting chief secretary of the Cabinet, 1923; councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1923; no further information received in recent years; last known address: 80 An Yuan Hutung, Inside Shun-Chih-Meng, Peiping.

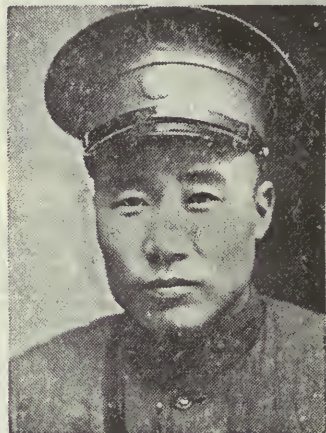


Gen. Wan Fu-ling

萬福麟字壽山

GEN. WAN FU-LING, army officer; born at Lungan District, Kirin; commander of 57th Brigade of Fengtien Army; commander of 15th Mixed Brigade of the Army of Three Eastern Provinces; Commander of 17th Division of the Northeastern Army; Commander of the Peace Maintenance Force of Heilungkiang; Commander of 8th Army of the Northeastern Army; member of the Northeastern Political Affairs Commission; Chairman of Heilungkiang Provincial Government and concurrently Vice-Commander of the Northeastern

Frontier Defense Force; while he was holding the last two mentioned posts, the Mukden Affair occurred on Sept. 18, 1931, when he was at Peiping; he assigned his duties in Heilungkiang Province to Gen. Ma Chan-shan who was later appointed Chairman of the province in his stead; he commanded one of the Northeastern Armies during the Japanese invasion of Jehol in the spring of 1932; member of the Peiping Branch Military Affairs Commission; now commander of the 53rd Army and concurrently executive member of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, Peiping.



Gen. Wan Tien-tseng

萬殿昇字品一

GEN. WAN TIEN-TSENG, army officer; born at Sung-hsien, Honan, 1897; received his training at the Shensi Military Academy in Sianfu; entered army service following graduation; joined the Nationalist Northern Expeditionary Forces in 1926 and captured several important cities in Southern Hopei; Commander of the Provisional 4th Army, 1930; Commander of the 5th Division, 1931; now, Commander of the 21st Reorganised Division with headquarters in Honan; address: Headquarters of 21st Division, Kaifeng, Honan.



Wan Wu

萬舞字熙春

WAN WU, Government official; born at Ningchuan, Kiangsi, 1884; graduate

of Paoting Military College; battalion commander in Kiangsi Army in 1913; regimental commander in Yunnan Army, 1916; commander of the 1st Brigade of the Kiangsi Army, 1919; chief adjutant at the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of Kiangsi Army, 1921; quarter-master of the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the General Reserve Force of Yunnan Army, 1926; director of the 14th Military Station; director of the 1st Branch Military Station, 1928; associate director of the 1st Military Station during the campaign against the Kwangsi Clique, 1929; director of the 2nd Military Station during the Campaign against the Northern Military Coalition, 1930; Commissioner of Finance of the Honan Provincial Government, 1931-33; member of the Honan Provincial Government since 1933; address: Honan Provincial Government, Kaifeng, Honan.



A. S. Wong (Wang Ai-sung)

王 揖 頌

A. S. WONG, surgeon; born Shanghai, Dec. 24, 1900; was graduated from the University of Edinburgh, after which he returned to China and was appointed surgeon of the ear, nose and throat department of the Union Hospital, Hankow; address: Union Hospital, Hankow.

Wang Chan-yuan

王 占 元

WANG CHAN-YUAN, army officer. Deceased.

(See Page 399, 4th Edition.)

CHENG-FU WANG, mining engineer; born at Ningpo, Chekiang in 1890; attended the Engineering School of Pelyang University before going to America, where he studied mining at Columbia University, New York, 1910-12 and received his M.A. degree; worked on his Ph.D. degree from 1912-15 when he was forced to return to China because of illness; while in America he was president of the Chinese Students' Christian Association and Chinese Students' Alliance; secretary of the Peking Y.M.C.A., 1915-16; member of the board of Commerce and Agriculture and chief engineer of the iron division of the Sino-Japanese Coal and Mining Co., Fenhsihu, 1916-21; managing director and chief engineer of the Fengtien Mining Administration, Mukden, 1921-31; manager of the Cheng-Hsin Anthracite Colliery, Fuchow, Liaoning Province,



Cheng-fu Wang (Wang Cheng-fu)

王 正 輔 字 子 文

1928-31; he also had under his direction the Pataohao coal mine, Fuchow anthracite coal mine, Talin Talc mine, Pinghohong magnesite mine and the Hsincheng manganese mine; president of the Mukden Y.M.C.A. and a member of the board of management of the Manchurian Christian Medical College; no further information received since 1931.

Wang Cheng-pin

王 承 斌 字 孝 伯

WANG CHENG-PIN, army officer. (See Page 400, 4th Edition.)



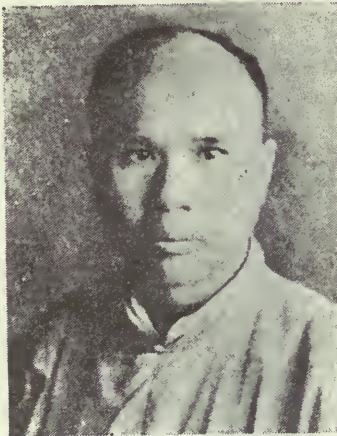
Dr. Chengting T. Wang (Wang Cheng-ting)

王 正 廷 字 儒 堂

DR. C. T. WANG, former Minister of Foreign Affairs; born at Ningpo in 1882; received his early education in schools of Chekiang after which he attended Pei-yang University, Tientsin, 1895-1900; taught at Tientsin Anglo-Chinese College and Hunan Provincial High School 1900-05; then went to Japan to study for two years, at the same time acting as Y.M.C.A. secretary in Tokyo; studied at University of Michigan 1907-08 and at Yale 1908-11 where he obtained an A.B. degree in 1910 and was elected to Phi Beta Pappa; took post-graduate course for one year; returned to China

in June 1911 and appointed secretary of the Chinese Y.M.C.A.; actively identified himself with the revolution in 1911, serving under the late President Li Yuan-hung, then revolutionary commander at Wuchang; represented Hupeh at the conference of representatives of the provincial military governments which adopted the Provisional Government Organization Law at Hankow on Dec. 3, 1911 and was a signatory of the paper; assisted in organization of the Provisional Government early in 1912; in Feb. 1913 when Yuan Shih-kai succeeded Dr. Sun Yat-sen as President and the First Republican Cabinet was formed in Peking under Tang Shao-yi, he was appointed vice-Minister of Industry and Commerce and in May the same year was ordered to act as Minister of Industry and Commerce resigning in July; was a member of the First Parliament convoked at Peking April 8, 1913 and elected vice-president of the Senate on April 26; Parliament was at that time practically in control of the Kuomintang, of which he has been a prominent member; in November 1913 Yuan Shih-kai declared the Kuomintang a seditious organization, dissolved it and unseated all its members in Parliament; in January 1914, the Parliament was dissolved and he retired and was appointed general secretary of the National Committee Y.M.C.A. of China; after the death of Yuan Shih-kai in June 1916, the First Parliament was reconvened and he resumed office as vice-President of the Senate in which position he remained until June 1917 when Parliament was again dissolved and he went to Canton with other parliamentarians; he affiliated himself with the movement leading up to the inauguration of the Extraordinary Parliament at Canton in August 1917 and in 1918 the Southern Government sent him to Washington to present its case before President Wilson and secure American recognition of its belligerency; during his mission he was appointed by the Northern Government, Jan. 1919, as one of China's chief delegates to the Paris Conference; returned to China in February, 1920 and organized an export and import company at Shanghai; he also founded the Hua Feng Cotton Mill Co. at Woosung and became its managing director; in Jan. 1920, he was given the honorary degree of LL.D. by St. John's University, Shanghai and in September of the same year the Peking Government appointed him president of a commission to study the peace treaties; in March 1922 he became director-general of the Shantung Rehabilitation Commission; was awarded the 1st Class Tashou Chiaho decoration in April 1922; in June of the same year he was appointed China's chief commissioner to the Sino-Japanese joint commission to settle the Shantung question; in July 1922 he was awarded the 1st Class Tashou Paokuang Chiaho; in Oct. 1922 he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and in December was ordered to hold concurrently the post of chief of the Bureau for the Preparation of the Special Tariff Revision Commission; on Dec. 11 he was appointed to act as Prime Minister; in January 1923 when the Cabinet underwent a change, he was appointed Minister of Justice, but declined the post; in the same month he was appointed a member of the Educational Sinking Funds Commission; in Feb. 1923 he was awarded the First Class Wenhui and in March was ordered to make preparations for the Sino-Russian negotiations; in Nov., 1923 he was commissioned to visit Japan to investigate condition of Chinese students and merchants after the earthquake and after his return he commenced the Sino-Russian negotiations

with Kharakan and the preliminary agreement was signed in March 1924; he was attacked by opponents and the Sino-Russian negotiations were taken over by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; shortly after this he accepted the post of managing director of the Liu Ho Kou Coal Mining Co.; following the defeat of the Chihli Party he served for a time as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Finance in the government established by Feng Yu-hsiang; in Feb. 1925, he was again appointed by the Peking Government to conduct the Sino-Russian negotiations; in 1926 he served concurrently as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Finance; director-general of the Sino-Russian Conference and delegate to and chairman of the Customs Conference; he assumed the office of director-general of the Lung-Hai Railway in August, 1927; early in 1928 he was appointed a member of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government and was Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1928-31; he is a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, a member of the Central Political Council and a member of the Foreign Affairs Division of the Central Political Council; President of the China National University at Peiping since 1922; now member of the National Government and Chairman of the Board of Directors and concurrently Managing Director of the Liu Ho Kou Mining Co., Ltd; address: 884 Avenue Foch, Shanghai.



Wang Chi

王棋宇浪君

WANG CHI, Government official; born in Hunan, 1890; graduate of Hunan High Normal College; joined the Tungmenghui in the last years of the Manchu Dynasty; participated in the Revolution of 1911, serving as a staff officer in the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Kiangsu-Chekiang Allied Revolutionary Army and later secretary in the Ministry of Interior of the Nanking Provisional Government; was sent to the United States by the Government and attended the University of California for three years; later he studied at the School of Law and Political Science of Tokyo University, graduating in 1915; returned to China in 1915 as a delegate of the Chinese Students in Japan to protest against the Japanese "Twenty-one Demands" to the Chinese Government; participated in the campaign against Yuan Shih-kai and was appointed Chief Secretary of the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of Hunan Revolu-

tionary Army and concurrently Commissioner of Civil Administration of Hunan; member of Hunan Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor and member of the Wuhan Division of the Central Political Council, 1927; chief secretary of the Mass Training Department of the Central Party Headquarters in Nanking, 1928; now reserve member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang and member of the Legislative Yuan of the National Government; an artist and calligraphist; address: Legislative Yuan, Nanking.



C. Z. Waung (Wang Ch'i-chang)

王啓常

C. Z. WAUNG, banker; born at Ningpo, Chekiang 1888; received his early education at St. John's University, Shanghai, 1900-07; went to England and entered the University of London in 1908, from which he received his B.Sc. degree in economics, 1911; joined the Ministry of Finance of the Provisional Government of the Republic of China at Nanking, 1912; auditor of the bureau of auditing of finance at Peking, 1912; member of the financial commission of the Cabinet, 1913; member of the taxation reform commission of the Ministry of Finance, 1915; joined the bureau of currency reform in 1917 and was delegated by the same to go abroad in 1919 to study economic conditions in Europe and America after the Great War; while on this mission, he was also appointed by the Chinese Associated Trading Co., as its representative in Europe; from 1913 to 1918, he was also connected with the Peking Government University as a professor in economic history; an organizer and first general manager of the Chinese Women's Commercial and Savings Bank at Peking, 1921; member of the Anglo-Chinese society at Peking and treasurer to the same from 1918-19 and member of the Peking Y.M.C.A.

QUANG KI-TSENG, retired Government official; born at Ming-hou, Fukien, 1880; grandson of Quang Ching-yuan, Vicarory of Szechuen and of Liangkwan (Kwangtung and Kwangsi); was graduated from the Nanyang College at Shanghai, after which he became a legation student and assistant commercial attache in the Chinese Legation at Paris; stayed in France for seven years, where he attended Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales and the Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques and was awarded "Mention Tres Bien" upon the



Quang Ki-tseng (Wang Chi-tseng)

王權曾宇述勤

completion of his studies; accompanied the Chinese High Commissioners to Europe to study constitutions of Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, etc., 1906; was appointed representative of Chinese Government to the International Conference of Oriental Literature held at Copenhagen, Denmark, 1908; secretary to Chang Chih-tung, then Imperial Chancellor, 1909; superintendent of Chinese students in France, 1909-10; representative of Chinese Government to the International High Educational Conference at Brussels, Belgium, 1910; upon establishment of the Republic in 1912, he joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where he remained for nine years, serving as a department chief and councillor; Chinese Minister to Mexico and Cuba 1920-23; chief secretary in Sun Pao-chi's Cabinet, 1924; was decorated by the Chinese Government and also received many decorations from foreign governments; Chinese representative of the British-American Tobacco Co., in Peiping, since 1931; address: c/o The British-American Tobacco Co., Peiping.



Miss Chi-nyok Wang (Wang Chi-yueh)

王季玉

MISS CHI-NYOK WANG, woman educator and school principal; born at Soochow, Kiangsu; studied in Japan; was graduated from the Mount Holyoke College, Mass., U.S.A., 1916; received her M.A. degree at the University of Illinois, 1917; also attended the Teachers'

College of Columbia University and the University of Chicago; since her return to China, she has been engaged in educational work and is now principal of the Tsung Hwa Girls' School, Soochow, Kiangsu, of which her mother was the founder; in order to devote her efforts to the development of the Tsung Hwa School, she has declined many offers from both missionary and Government educational institutions, such as teaching position at Ginling, principal of the 1st Girls' Normal School at Nanking, and etc.; elected Chinese woman delegate to attend the 1st conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations held at Honolulu in 1925; in addition to her duties as principal of the Tsung Hwa School, she is now also a member of the various educational organizations in China; address: Tsung Hwa Girls' School, Soochow, Kiangsu.



C. C. Wang (Wang Chia-cheng)

王家楨字樹人

C. C. WANG, Government official; born at Shuangch'enghsien, Kirin, 1899; formerly member of the staff of the Chinese Legation at Tokyo; section chief of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; secretary in charge of foreign relations at the headquarters of the Commander of the Northeastern Border Defence Force; administrative vice-Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; member of the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations; now adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; address: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking.

WANG CHIA-HSIANG, retired Government official; born at Shaohsing, Chekiang, 1873; studied police administration in the Tokyo Police College, graduating in 1908; director of police administration of Chekiang, 1908; member of the Chekiang provincial advisory council, 1909; director of police administration of Kirin, 1911; magistrate of Hangchow, Chekiang, 1911; senator of the First Parliament, 1913; President of the Senate, chairman of the constitution conference and chairman of the presidential election college which elected Yuan Shih-kai first President of China in 1913; re-elected President of the Senate, 1916-17; director-general of the Fu Chung Corporation—a Sino-



Wang Chia-hsiang

王家襄字幼山

British mining concern, 1917; elected for the third time as member and President of Senate, 1922-23; no further information has been received since 1923.



John Wang (Wang Chien)

王健字晉生

JOHN WANG, merchant; born at Tal-ku, Shensi, 1885; studied at St. John's College, Shanghai, 1898 and was graduated with honors; passed the competitive examination for a Boxer Indemnity Scholarship and was sent to America, 1910, where he attended the Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Massachusetts and later studied chemistry at University of Wisconsin from which he received his B.Sc. degree, 1914; specialized in leather chemistry at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, 1915; M.A. degree from Columbia University, 1916; since return, he has been engaged in tannery business in Tientsin; member of the board of Tientsin Y.M.C.A.; address: c/o Y.M.C.A. Tientsin.

WANG CHIH-CHANG, retired Government official; born at Tientsin, Chihli, 1877; after having studied law at Peiyang University, he went to Japan to study at Waseda University, specializing in commerce and received his B.C. degree; senior secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce



Wang Chih-chang

王治昌字槐青

in charge of the foreign trade section, 1912; senior secretary and later counsellor to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, 1913; travelled in Europe and America to study post-war industrial conditions, 1918; technical expert to the Chinese delegation to the Paris Peace Conference, 1919; director of the department of industry and commerce of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and concurrently government superintendent of the Bank of Agriculture and Commerce; technical expert to the Chinese delegation to the Washington Conference, 1921-22; no further information has been received since 1923.



Wang Chih-han

王之翰

WANG CHIH-HAN, railway official; born in Chihli, 1898; attended Tsing Hua College, 1916-20 and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1920-23, from which he obtained the degree of C.E.; received practical training from American Bridge Co. and in 1927 made an inspection trip through Europe; joined the Kirin-Hailung Railway in 1927 and later was with the Kirin-Changchun and Kirin-Tunhua Railways as an engineer; last known address: Kirin-Changchun Railway Administration, Changchun, Kirin.



Wang Chih-sing (Wang Chih-hsin)

王治心

WANG CHIH SING, university professor; born at Wushing, Chekiang, 1881; after obtaining his second degree in the Manchu Dynasty, he became instructor of Chinese in different schools for more than ten years; editor, the *Chinese Christian Advocate*, 1913-18; joined the faculty of Nanking Theological Seminary as professor of Chinese philosophy, 1921; editor-in-chief of the *Christian Literature Association*, 1926-28; professor of Chinese Literature, and Dean of the Arts College in Fukien Christian University, 1928-34; head, Department of Chinese, University of Shanghai, since 1934; author of "The Idea of God in Chinese History," "The Place of San Min Chu I in Chinese Culture," "A History of Chinese Religions," "The Philosophy of Confucius, Motze and the Taoists"; address: University of Shanghai, Shanghai, China.



Wang Chih-p'ing

王治平

WANG CHIH-P'ING, Methodist Bishop; born at Peking July 6, 1879; received his early education in mission schools and was graduated from Peking Academy in 1900; studied at Syracuse University in 1914 and received his M.A. degree in 1915 and Ph.D. in 1917; after his return to China, he taught at Peking University for two years; pastor of Ashbury Church, leading Methodist Church in North China, 1926;

in addition to this work he was during 1923-29 district superintendent of the Peking district and a member of various education boards and committees; he was a delegate from the North China Conference to the Methodist General Conference at Kansas City, Mo. in 1923; was married in 1900 to Dorothy Howe and has two sons and two daughters; elected Bishop of the Methodist Church at the East Asia Central Conference on February 24, 1930 being the first Chinese ever to attain this distinction; he was appointed to the Peiping Area and placed in charge for four conferences—the Chengtu and Chungking of West China, the North China and the Shantung; address: Chengtu, Szechuen.



Jick G. Wong (Wang Chin-chih)

王金職字競之

JICK G. WONG, railway engineer; born at Taishan, Kwangtung, 1888; studied civil engineering at the University of Michigan, U.S.A., graduating in 1911 with C.E. degree (civil engineer); returned to China in 1912 and was appointed assistant chief surveyor of the Canton Public Works; senior assistant engineer of the Szechuen-Hankow Railway, 1913-22; joined the Chihli River Commission as an office engineer and later the Peking-Suiyuan Railway as district engineer; assisted in the rendition of Kiao-tsi Railway, Shantung and was appointed member of the valuation commission of the said railway; senior engineer of the same Railway for five years until 1927 when he left the Railway and organised a partnership with Theodore Boehmert, a firm of civil engineers and architects at Tsingtao; senior technical expert of the Ministry of Railways of the National Government, 1928-30; appointed principal technical assistant to J. J. Mantell on Investigation of Government Railways, 1929-30; assistant Chief Engineer of the Nanking-Shanghai and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways, 1930-31; Chief Engineer of the Peiping-Hankow Railway 1931 to date; President, Association of Chinese and American Engineers, 1933-34; member of Special Commission for the Investigation of Dyke Work Expenditure of Hupeh Province, 1933; director of the Association of Chinese and American Engineers, vice-president of the Tsingtao Lions Club and a member of the General Committee of the Tsingtao International Club; address: Peiping-Hankow Railway Administration, Hankow.



Wang Chin-ching

王鏡清

WANG CHIN-CHING, party affairs worker; born at Anlu, Hupeh, 1904; received his education at the Hupeh Provincial College of Arts in Wuchang, and the Huping Christian College in Yochow, Hunan; taught at the Chung Hsiang Middle School, Anlu, Hupeh, 1925; resumed his studies and entered the Chinkiang Middle School in Chinkiang, Kiangsu, 1927; passed the examinations of the Central Party Training College at Nanking, from which he was graduated in 1928; after the defeat of the Kwangsi faction in Wuhan by the Central Government Force, he was commissioned to Wuchang as a member of the Hupeh Provincial Party Headquarters in charge of the publicity department by the organization department of the Central Party Headquarters of Kuomintang; later was appointed editor-in-chief of the *Wuhan Daily News*; address: c/o Central Party Headquarters, Nanking.



Gen. Wang Chin-chiu

王敬久字又平

GEN. WANG CHIN-CHIU, army officer; born at Fong Hsien, Kiangsu, 1901; was graduated from the Hsuehchow Middle School, 1923; attended the Whampoa Military College, graduating in 1924; following graduation, he became a squad commander of the Training Corps and was successively promoted company commander, battalion commander and regimental commander, commanding the

1st and 9th regiments of 21st and 3rd Divisions of the Revolutionary Army consecutively in 1928; appointed vice-commander of 4th brigade and concurrently commander of the 9th regiment of 87th Division, 1929; promoted commander of the 5th brigade of the 87th Division, 1930; transferred as commander of the 4th brigade of the same Division, 1931; promoted vice-commander of the Division, Dec. 1931; participated in the Revolutionary campaigns in Kwangtung, Chekiang, Kiangsu and eight other provinces; during the Japanese invasion of Shanghai, 1932, his troops offered strong resistance against the Japanese invaders and inflicted many reverses on the Japanese at Kiangwan and Wentso-pang; in recognition of his services in the defense of Shanghai, he was promoted Commander of the 87th Division in 1932 after the conclusion of the Japanese hostilities; during the Fukien Independence Movement in the winter of 1933, his Division was transferred to Fukien to suppress the 19th Route Army and after the collapse of the Movement, he has been engaged in bandit-suppression work in Fukien; address: Headquarters of the 87th Division, Changchow, Fukien.



Quang Tsin-lon (Wang Chin-luen)

汪清淪號雲甫

OUANG TSIN-LON (WANG POO), consular official; born at O-Mei District, Szechuan, December 14, 1899; graduated from the University of China in Peking in 1923, majoring in Political-Economy; appointed clerk of Sino-Russian Negotiation Commission in the same year; served as editor of the Publication Department of the University of China, 1924; acted as special correspondent at Peiping and Shanghai for five large overseas Chinese Newspapers, 1925; established with students and professors of the University of China *The Morning Light Magazine*, *The Critic* and *The Liberty Weekly* and served as an editor of the three periodicals, 1921-25; appointed Chancellor of the Chinese Vice-Consulate in Mexicali, Mexico, 1926; returned to China and served in the Intelligence and Publicity Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs following the closing of the Mexicali Vice-Consulate, 1927; appointed Chancellor of the Consulate-General at Manila, P.I., 1928; promoted Eleve-Consul of the Consulate at Vancouver, B.C., Canada, 1929, and was in charge of the Consulate for several months; transferred to the Consulate-General at New York, 1929; promoted Vice-Consul of the newly opened Consulate-General

in Chicago, 1930; sent to Galveston, Texas in 1932 to open the new Vice-Consulate there and placed in charge of the office; ordered to remove the Galveston Vice-Consulate to Houston, Texas, 1933, and appointed Vice-Consul at Houston at same time; address: Chinese Vice-Consulate, Houston, Texas, U.S.A.

Wang Ching-chen

王慶辰字幼農

WANG CHING-CHEN, army officer.
(See Page 408, 4th Edition.)



Wang K'ing-ky (Wang Ching-chi)

王景岐

WANG KING KY, educator and diplomat; native of Fukien, born in 1884; received his early education at the Tze Chiang School, Wuchang; went to France to study Political Science in 1900; returned to China, 1903; secretary of the Peking-Hankow and Pien-Lo Railways, 1903-08; went to France again in 1908 and graduated from the course in Political Science and Law at l'Ecole des Sciences Politiques in Paris taking special courses in international law, 1910-11, Oxford; returned to China in 1912 and joined the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; then transferred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; first secretary of the Kiachta Conference which settled Outer Mongolia affairs with Russia, 1914; Professor of foreign trade and commercial treaties, National Peking University 1916; adviser to the Chinese Delegation to the Peace Conference at Paris, 1919; returned to China to take charge of the negotiation of the Sino-German commercial treaty, 1920-21; Chinese Minister to Belgium, 1921-29 and in the meantime successively served as delegate and chief delegate to the League of Nations, 1926-28; member of the Opium Advisory Committee of the League of Nations, 1929; negotiated the new Sino-Belgian Treaty; recipient of the diploma of doctor Honoris causa of political and social sciences from the University of Louvain 1929; advisor to the Treaty Revision Committee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1930; Chairman of the National Anti-Opium Association 1930 to the present; President of the National Law University, Shanghai 1930 until the University was destroyed by Japanese soldiers in 1932;

advisor to the North China Political Council; advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs 1930 to the present; works published: "La voix de la Chine" and "Etoile filante"; address: 40 Avenue Victor Emmanuel III, Shanghai.

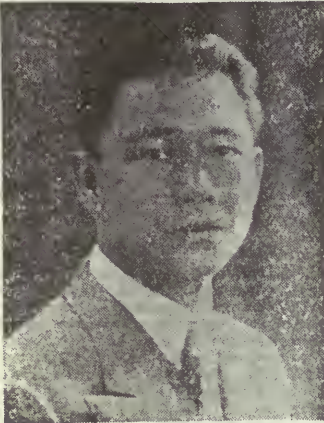


C. C. Wang (Wang Ching-ch'un)

王景春字兆熙

C. C. WANG, Government official; born at Lanchow, Chihli, 1882; studied at the Peking Methodist University, at the same time serving as an interpreter in the American Legation at Peking, 1900-04; studied science at Ohio Wesleyan University, 1905-06; received Ph.B. degree with honors in civil engineering, Yale University, 1908; received from the University of Illinois M.A. degree in railway administration in 1909 and Ph.D. degree in economics and political science in 1911, the subject of his dissertation being "Legislative Regulation of Railway Finance in England"; while in the University of Illinois he was awarded Wu Ting-fang's scholarship, 1909; president of the Chinese Students' Alliance 1907-08; of the Cosmopolitan Club, 1908-09; of the association of Cosmopolitan Clubs, 1909-10; honorary fellow in railway administration and lecturer on oriental history and commerce, University of Illinois, 1909-11; editor-in-chief of the *Chinese Students' Monthly*, 1908-09; upon his return to China in 1911, he was appointed a member of the Board of Communications; joined the revolution and became senior counsellor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government at Nanking; co-director of Peking-Mukden Railway, 1912-13; co-director of Peking-Hankow Railway, and concurrently acting Chairman in charge of the Commission on the Unification of Railway Accounts and Statistics, 1913-14; director of the Department of Railway Finance and Accounts, 1914-16; counsellor and concurrently comptroller-general of the Ministry of Communications, 1916-17; managing-director of the Peking-Mukden Railway, 1917; managing-director of the Peking-Hankow Railway, 1917-19; technical delegate of the Chinese Government to the Paris Peace Conference, 1919; associate Director-General of the Chinese Eastern Railway, 1920; chief of the Railway Department in the Ministry of Communications, 1921-22; Director-General of the Chinese Eastern Railway, 1922-24; chief Delegate of the Chinese Government to the International Telegraphic Conferences, 1921-22; Director-General of the Chinese members on British Boxer Indemnity

Advisory Committee, 1926; director-general of posts in the Ministry of Communications, and concurrently chief delegate of the Chinese Government to the Washington International Radiotelegraphic Conference, 1927; Director of the Educational Mission of the Ministry of Railways in the United States, 1923-31; has been Commissioner and Director of the Chinese Government Purchasing Commission in London since 1931; was awarded the 2nd order of Wenhu, 1920; 2nd order Tashou Pao-kung Chiaho, 1920; 1st order Tashou Chiaho, 1922; address: The Chinese Government Purchasing Commission, 21 Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.1. London or c/o The Ministry of Railways, Nanking.



Wang Ching-wei

汪兆銘字精衛

WANG CHING-WEI, revolutionary leader of Kuomintang; native of Chekiang; born at Canton 1895; received his Chinese classical education at Canton specializing in Chinese history, from which he imbibed the idea of racial independence; went to Japan at the age of 19, and there studied political science and sociology in Tokyo Law College, from which he graduated; while in Japan, he joined the Tung Meng Hui in Tokyo and was elected Chairman of its Executive Council; at the same time, he was editor of the *Mün Pao*, Tung Meng Hui's organ, advocating "A Republic for China"; participated in the uprisings of the revolutionary forces in Kwangtung and Kwangsi; travelled to the South Sea Islands, soliciting funds for the cause of Revolution; attempted to assassinate the Prince Regent, father of "Emperor" Hsuan Tung, but failed and was arrested; was condemned to imprisonment for life, but was released following the outbreak of the Revolution in 1911; after establishment of the Republic, he was offered the post of Tutuh (Military Governor) of Kwangtung by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and later appointed Minister of Justice by Yuan Shih-kai, but he declined both; went to France for further study, but soon returned to China to give his support to Dr. Sun Yat-sen in view of frequent political disturbances in the country; elected member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang during its first National Congress in 1924; accompanied Dr. Sun Yat-sen to the North in Nov., 1924, and served as his chief secretary; appointed to draft the will at the bedside of Dr. Sun who died on March 12, 1925; returned to Canton May 25, 1926, and was elected Chairman of the

National Government upon its establishment at Canton on July 1, 1925; was concurrently Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, and also Chairman of the Political Council of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, to which post he was elected for another term at the second National Congress on Jan. 1, 1926, but which he resigned on March 20 of the same year as a result of disagreement with General Chiang Kai-shek; toured France on sick leave as his resignation was rejected by the Central Executive Committee; returned to China on April 2, 1927; while in Shanghai was again in disagreement with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and then proceeded to Wuhan; when Gen. Chiang resigned in August of the same year, the Nanking and Wnhan groups decided to co-operate in forming a new Government at Nanking which he joined but soon also resigned and left for France again; returned to China in September, 1929, when the country was full of political disturbances as a result of the Third National Congress of Kuomintang held in March, 1929; participated in the movements against a dictatorship at Nanking organized respectively by General Yen Hsi-shan at Peiping in 1930, and by General Chen Chi-tang at Canton in 1931; elected chief delegate to the Shanghai Peace Conference to negotiate with Nanking on terms for cooperation when as a result of the September 18th Incident Nanking and the oppositionist groups realized the necessity of internal peace and national unification to cope with the national crisis; again elected member of the Standing Committee of Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang by the Fourth National Congress of Kuomintang, and member of the Presidium of the Central Political Council; made President of the Executive Yuan January 28, 1932, with General Chiang Kai-shek serving as Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, in this way fulfilling their promise of mutual cooperation to face the national crisis; and concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs; wounded by would-be assassin on Nov. 1, 1935; resigned all posts in Party and Government, Dec. 1935; elected Chairman of Central Political Council at 1st Plenary Session of the 5th C.E.C., but declined acceptance of the post; he is now recuperating in Shanghai.

Wang Tsao (Wang Chu)

王勛字禹朋

WANG TSOO, aero-nautical engineer.

(See Page 410, 4th Edition).

ZOONG-FU WONG, welfare worker; born at Soochow, Kiangsu, 1881; under the late Manchu regime he was in public service in the north and held several important posts in the field of finance; after the establishment of the Republic, he came south to enter banking and business; he organized the City Government's Finance Bureau of Hsueh-chow and the National Bank; later he was engaged in industrial enterprises and at the same time devoted considerable time and efforts to philanthropic causes; in 1920, he became Chairman of the Anti-Kidnapping Society, which was established by a number of Shanghai's public welfare workers, including Wang I-ting, Hsu Jien-ling and others; since he took over charge of the Society, he has succeeded in developing it into quite a big institution and due to his efforts, has raised enough money to establish an Asylum for Afflicted People at



Zoong-fu Wong (Wang Chung-fu)

王鴻舉號仲甫

Kiangwan, affiliated with the Society, which now accommodates more than a thousand inmates, including boys, girls and adult females; he is now in entire charge of the Society and takes upon himself the responsibility of raising funds by contributions to finance its running expenses; he is well-known in Shanghai as an enthusiastic and energetic public welfare worker; address: The Anti-Kidnapping Society, North Honan Road, Shanghai.



Dr. Wang Chung-hui

王寵惠字亮畴

DR. WANG CHUNG-HUI, jurist and Kuomintang leader; born at Canton, Kwangtung, 1882; studied at Peiyang University, Tientsin, between 1895 and 1900; went to Japan to study political affairs during the Boxer Trouble; upon completion of his study there, he went to America to pursue higher education; in 1904, he received his D.C.L. degree from Yale University; while in America, he translated the German Civil Code into English and acted as co-editor of the "Journal of the American Bar Association"; in 1905, he studied jurisprudence and international law in England, France and Germany; in the course of his postgraduate study, he was called to the English Bar at the Inner Temple; in 1907, he was appointed by the Chinese Government as assistant to Lu Cheng-hsiang, China's representative to the 2nd Hague Conference; in the first Revolution of 1911, he was elected

representative of Kwangtung to attend the conference at Nanking for the discussion of formation of a new government for China; later, he was appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Nanking Provisional Government; in March, 1912, he was appointed first Minister of Justice of the newly formed Republican Government at Peking; resigned from the office of Minister of Justice in July, 1912 and came to Shanghai to become chief editor of the Chung Hwa Book Publishing Company; concurrently, he acted as vice-president of Fuhtan College at Shanghai between 1914 and 1916; participated in the anti-Yuan Shih-kai monarchical movement, 1916; president of the Law Codification Commission, Peking, 1917; chief justice of the Supreme Court, 1920; chief Chinese delegate to the League of Nations, 1921; one of China's chief delegates to the Washington Conference, 1921; elected deputy judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, 1921; Minister of Justice, 1922; Minister of Education, August 1922 and concurrently acting Premier, September to November 1922; went to The Hague to assume his post of judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice in 1923, where he remained until the following year; appointed Minister to England in 1925, but did not proceed to his post; delegate of the customs tariff revision conference and chairman of the commission for investigation of extraterritoriality, 1925; Minister of Education, 1926; joined the Nationalist Government at Nanking in 1927 and was Minister of Justice, 1927-28; elected member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang and the Central Political Council, 1928; member of the State Council and President of the Judicial Yuan, 1928-31; member of the Central Supervisory Committee of Kuomintang, since 1929; elected judge, Permanent Court of International Justice, 1930 and sailed for The Hague, Holland, April, 1931; returned to China in the summer of 1934; offered his good offices for a rapprochement between Nanking and Canton; left China for The Hague, 1935, by way of Japan where he informally exchanged views with Japanese leaders on Sino-Japanese relations; address: c/o Permanent Court of International Justice, The Hague, Holland.



C. Y. Wang (Wang Ch'ung-yu)
王寵佑字佐臣

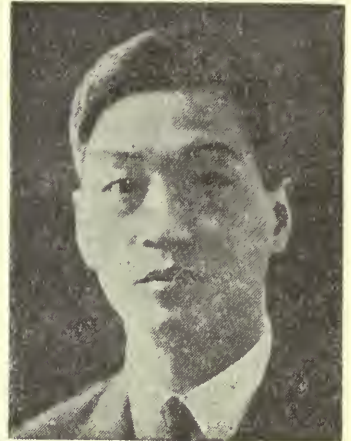
C. Y. WANG, mining engineer; born at Hongkong in 1879, his ancestral home being Tung Kun Hsien, Kwangtung; studied at Queen's College, Hongkong, 1893-95; studied mining at Peiyang

University, Tientsin, 1895-99; went to America in 1901 and studied mining at the University of California, 1901-02; entered Columbia University in 1902 to study mining and geology and was graduated with the degree of M.A. in 1903; member of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, London; member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers; returned to China in 1908; 1908-09, metallurgist, Wah Chang Mining and Smelting Co., Changsha; 1909-12, managing director, Pao Tai Mining and Smelting Co.; 1910-11, mining engineer, government of the province of Kwangsi; 1911-12, Commissioner of Commerce and Industries, Canton; 1914-16 superintendent of Tayeh and Iron Mines; 1916-18, engineer-in-chief, Panoff and Antimony Refinery, Hankow; 1919-21, consulting mining engineer; 1921-22, councillor of the Chinese Delegation to the Washington Conference; 1921-22, head of the mine committee for the rendition of the Shantung mines; 1923, manager of the Yangtze Blast Furnace, Liu-Ho-Kou Mining Company; 1923-24 head of the technical department, Liu Ho Kou Mining Company, Peking; author of "Treatise on Antimony"; "The Origin and Nature of Love"; "Bibliography of the Mineral Wealth and Geology of China"; "The Mineral Resources of China"; "A Treatise on Coal" (in Chinese); a Medalist of the Peter Neve Foster Medal of the Royal Society of Arts, London; and Medalist of Columbia University; member of Sigma Xi Society, Columbia University; since 1924, Consulting Engineer to the Liu-Ho-Kou Mining Co.; chairman of the Chinese Delegation to the World Engineering Congress at Tokyo, 1929; Commissioner of Hankow Bureau of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities, Ministry of Industries, 1931-34; address: 63 Szeming Street, Hankow.



Wang Feng
汪豐字平仲

WANG FENG, consular official; born at Peiping, Hopai, November 6th, 1902; graduate of Nankai University, 1925; Secretary of the Ministry of Communications, 1926; participated in revolutionary activities, 1926-29; secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1929-31; was sent to Loyang to organize the temporary headquarters of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1932; now Chinese Consul at Johannesburg for the Union of South Africa, and in charge of Chinese Affairs of Portuguese East Africa, British Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Belgian Congo; address: Chinese Consulate General, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa.



Hsi C. Wang (Wang Hsi-chang)
王錫昌

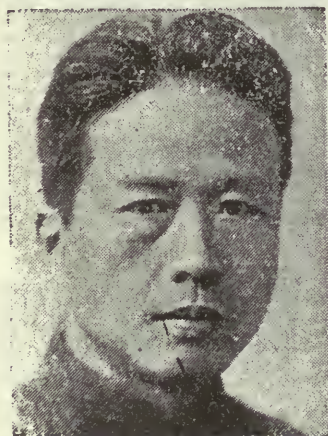
HSI C. WANG, engineer and business executive; born in Fukien, 1892; graduate of Tsing Hua College, Peking 1913; went to America, 1914; graduate with B.S. degree from Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University in 1917 and A.M. from Columbia University, 1918; research student at Harvard University, 1918-20; returned to China in 1920 and became an instructor at Tsing Hua College, Peking; technical secretary of the mechanical department of the Chinese Eastern Railway, 1921; promoted assistant chief of the navigation department of the Chinese Eastern Railway, 1924; general manager of North-Eastern State Shipping Co., 1925; assisted in taking over ships, wharfs and docks belonging to the Chinese Eastern Railway, Sept. 1926; Managing Director of the North-Eastern Shipping Syndicate, 1927; chief of the General Affairs Department of the (old) China National Aviation Corporation, 1930; in June 1930, when the Corporation was reorganised, he was appointed business manager and concurrently secretary of the board of directors of the same Corporation; member of the Committee on the Sino-American Air Agreement; member of the Iron and Steel Institute of London; author of "Grain Growth in Iron and Steel"; address: China National Aviation Corporation, 3, Canton Road, Shanghai.

WANG HSHIAO-LAI, merchant and Government official; born at Cheng-hsien, Chekiang, 1886; in the course of his business and official career in Shanghai, he has successively held the following positions: member of the board of directors of the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce; president of the Chapel Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai; delegate of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce to the Customs Tariff Revision Conference; chairman of the Provisional Government of Shanghai Special Municipality; member of the standing committee of the Finance Committee for Kiangsu and Shanghai Municipality; high adviser to the Ministry of Finance; counsellor to the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining; councillor of the Municipal Government of Shanghai; member of the standing committee of the Red Cross Society of China; chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Guild; member of the standing committee of the National Economic Conference and member of National Financial Conference and



Wang Hsiao-lai
王孝齊字晚菝

Communications Conference; director of the National Tobacco Special Tax Bureau; associate director of the wine and tobacco tax bureau of the Ministry of Finance and concurrently chief of the Kiangsu provincial rolled tobacco tax bureau, associate director of the rolled tobacco tax administration; associate director of the rolled tobacco and kerosine tax administration; director of the flour special tax bureau for Kiangsu and Chekiang Area of the Ministry of Finance, and chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai Municipality, which last post he resigned in 1934; member of the National Economic Council; Chairman of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association; address: Chinese Ratepayers' Association, 59 Hongkong Road, Shanghai.



Wang Sing-kung (Wang Hsin-kung)
王星拱字撫五

WANG SING-KUNG, university president; born in Anhui, 1889; studied in England for nine years, 1908-17; obtained A.R.C.Sc. (Associate of Royal College of Science of London) in Chemistry and D.I.C. (Diploma of Imperial College, London); professor at the National Peking University, 1917-26; professor, School of Science, National Central University, Nanking; technical member of the National Construction Commission, Nanking; professor and concurrently head of School of Science

of the National Wuhan University, since 1927, and now concurrently President of the University; author of "Scientific Method" and "Introduction to Science"; address: National Wuhan University, Wuchang, Hupeh.



Wang Wai-tseng (Wang Hual-sheng)
王懷琛

WANG WAI-TSENG, metallurgist and ex-director of Manchurian Foundry Works; born at Soochow, Kiangsu, 1890; was graduated from the Chihli (Hopei) Technical College at Tientsin, 1910 and the Chemistry Department of the Shanghai Arsenal School, 1912; appointed engineer in the chemical department of the Hanyang Arsenal for research in steel metallurgy and analytical chemistry, 1913; went abroad at the expense of the Ministry of War in 1914 to study steel manufacture at Bohler Steel Works in Austria; transferred to Bofors Steel Works in Sweden to continue his study along same lines, 1915 and in the meantime, devoted much attention to the study of manufacture of alloy steel for war materials; when in Austria he was permitted to go to the front to have a real touch with the battle-fields during the World War, but later proceeded to Sweden after China had joined the Allied Powers; returned to China in 1917 to take up the post of director of the steel works of the Hanyang Arsenal; founded and organized the China Machine Works at Woosung for the manufacture of spinning and weaving machines and also the China Industrial Laboratory at Shanghai, 1919; appointed engineer in the steel works of the Manchurian Arsenal and concurrently served in the same capacity in the Machine Works, 1923; promoted director of the Manchurian Foundry and Machine Works with the brevet rank of Colonel and concurrently acted as chief instructor of the Arsenal College, 1924-28; came to Shanghai in 1929, devoting himself to authorship; he has recently written a book entitled "Manufacture of Steel by Electrical Heat" based upon Sico's "Electrical Steel Manufacture"—American publication—and Rodenhaufe's "Electrical Furnace"—German publication; and "The Steel-Foundry" by Howe Hall; these books are published by the Commercial Press, Shanghai and will be an important contribution to the science of steel manufacture; now consulting engineer of Ministry of War; address: Ministry of War, Nanking.



Wang Kok-shan (Wong Hsun)
王勳字問臣

WONG KOK SHAN, businessman; born in Kwangtung in 1872; was educated at Queen's College in Hongkong; teacher in Pelyang University, Tientsin, 1895; agent of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company at Tientsin, 1896; commissioner of the Canton-Hankow Railway 1903 and was given the same position on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, 1905; commercial manager of the Han-Yen-Ping Iron and Coal Co. in 1908; commercial manager of the Yangtze Engineering Works at Hankow, 1918; now general manager of the Chung Hwa Steel Products Co., Ltd. of Shanghai; address: Chung Hwa Steel Products Co., Shanghai.

Wang Hual-ching
王懷慶

WANG HUAL-CHING, army officer.
(See Page 414, 4th Edition).



Gen. Wang I-chi
王以哲字鼎方

GEN. WANG I-CHI, Army Commander; born in Pinghsien, Kirin, Oct. 25, 1896; graduated from Kirin Provincial First Middle School, 1915; graduated from Paoting Military College, July 1922; served in the various units of the Northeast Army; promoted battalion commander in Oct. 1924; regiment

commander in November 1925; brigade commander in June 1927; and division commander in April 1928; when the Manchurian Crisis took place in September 1931, he offered strong resistance to the Japanese invaders and thus made himself popularly known; in September 1932, he was appointed director of the First Department of the Peiping Branch Military Council; promoted commander of the 67th Army with rank of Major-General in March 1933, which post he still holds; his Army has been transferred to Hupeh by order of Gen. Chang Hsueh-jiang to join in the Communist-suppression Campaign and is now stationed in eastern Hupeh; awarded 2nd Wenhui Decoration and 1st Class National Ensign Decoration by the Chinese Government; address: Headquarters of the 67th Army, eastern Hupeh.



Wang I-tang

王揖堂字一堂

WANG, I-TANG, Government official; born at Ho-fei, Anhwei, 1877; a Metropolitan Graduate under the Ching regime; military councillor to the Viceroy of Manchuria, 1897-08; accompanied the Imperial Minister Tai Hung-tze to Russia to attend the Coronation of the Czar and visited various countries in Europe and America before returning to China; passed the returned students' examination held by the Imperial Government and was sent to Japan to pursue advanced studies; joined the secretariate of Yuan Shih-kai after establishment of the Republic, 1912; organizer of the Kung Ho Tang or the Republican Party, 1912; Senator of the first Parliament and was instrumental in electing Yuan Shih-kai President, 1913; member of the State Council specially created by Yuan to act as the national legislature, 1914; Civil Governor of Kirin, 1915-16; Minister of Interior, 1916; founder of the Kuo Ming and the Chung Hua Universities at Peking, 1916; went to Germany and France to study military organization, 1916-17; president of the provisional Senate, 1917; chief promoter and organizer of the Anfu club (a powerful political party with Tuan Chi-jui as its leader); speaker of the Lower House of the Anfu Parliament, 1918; chief Northern delegate to the internal peace conference held at Shanghai, 1919; after the downfall of the Anfu party in 1920, he was dismissed from the delegation and was ordered to be apprehended; took refuge in Japan where he studied

military and political sciences, 1920-24; pardoned by the Peking Government, 1923; member of the Peiping Political Council, 1934-35; visited Japan for several months, 1934, allegedly on mission; author of the Chinese translation of the Kaiser's Memoirs, 1934; member of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, since December 1935.



Wang Chen (Wang I-ling)

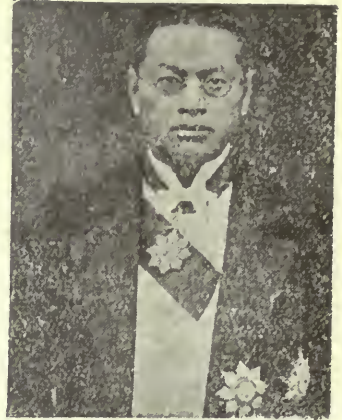
王震字一亭

WANG CHEN, business man and welfare worker; born in Wuhsing, Chekiang; went to Shanghai at the age of 15 and served his apprenticeship in a Chinese bank; at 23 he was appointed Manager of Tien Yu Trading Company; at 33 he joined the services of N.Y.K. and O.S.K.; general manager of Dai Dah Steamship Company; chairman of the board of directors of Wah Cheng Fire and Marine Insurance Company; director of the Chinese Electric Power Company; chairman of the Shanghai City Chamber of Commerce; vice chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce; chairman of the board of directors of the Bureau of Municipal Affairs for Shanghai City; in charge of Communications and of Agriculture, Labor and Commerce under Dr. Sun Yat-sen's regime in the first year of the Republic; founded the Lung Hua Orphanage; served either as chairman or member on the following institutions; the Anti-Kidnapping Society, the China Philanthropic Association, the Chinese Red Cross Association, the Shanghai Public Benevolent Cemetery, the Zung Tsi Tang, the China International Famine Relief Association; Lester Hospital, the Government Famine Relief Commission, the Hwai Ho Conservancy, the Buddhist Laymen's Society, the Kure Karma Buddhist Association, and many other institutions of charity and education, including the Great China University; Chinese painting and writing are his hobbies; address: c/o Red Cross Society of China, 342 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Wang Ju-chin

王汝勤字幼甫

WANG JU-CHIN, retired army officer.
(See Page 416, 4th Edition).



Wang K'e-ming

王克敏字魯叔

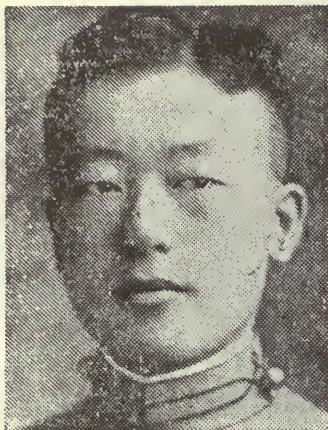
WANG K'E-MING, Government official; born at Hangchow, Chekiang, 1879; director of Chinese students in Japan; councillor to the Chinese Legation, Tokyo, 1902-07; served on the board of finance and board of foreign affairs, 1907; secretary to the Viceroy of Szechuen; commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Chihli (now Hopei) 1910-13; travelled in Europe, 1913; managing-director of the Banque Industrielle de Chine 1913; President of the Bank of China, 1917; Minister of Finance and concurrently director-general of salt administration, 1917-18; re-appointed Minister of Finance in Sun Pao-chi's cabinet, 1924; after many years of retirement, he re-joined government service in 1933 as a member and acting Chairman of the Peiping Political Council, which was abolished in September, 1935.



Ong Kek-tjioe (Wang Keh-chiu)

王格就

ONG KEK-TJIOE, overseas merchant; born in Batavia, Java; he belongs to 5th generation of the Ong family which migrated from Fukien to the Dutch East Indies and all these generations were merchants; since 1932, he has been president of The Tiong Hwa Hwee Koan (Chinese Guild) School, Batavia, and also of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Batavia; he is now manager and proprietor of the Ong Kek Tjioe & Co., Batavia; address: Ong Kek Tjioe & Co., Orpa 68, Batavia, Java.



Wang Ken
王康字鏡卿

WANG KEN, retired military officer; born at Kunshan, Kiangsu, 1895; admitted to Tsinghua College by competitive examination and was sent to America in 1911; attended University of Michigan, Columbia University and Princeton University where he received B.Litt. degree, 1915; was sent to Westpoint as a Chinese Government student, graduating in 1918; while at Westpoint, he was awarded "marks-man" for target shooting and appointed cadet sergeant and was member of staff of "Howitzer Board," a class manual; appointed to a position in the Ministry of War in 1918 upon return to China; member of the Chinese delegation to the Peace Conference, 1919; member of the Chinese aeronautic department, 1919; rejoined the Ministry of War, 1921 and was given the rank of Colonel; assistant commander of the Government Railways Garrison, 1923; served as counsellor to Sun Chuan-fang, then Commander-in-Chief of the five Southeastern Provinces, 1925; joined the 4th Group Nationalist Army under Tang Shen-chi, 1926; a brigade commander of the Salt Revenue Constabulary of the Ministry of Finance, 1930-32; during the Sino-Japanese Hostilities at Shanghai in the spring of 1932, he was arrested at the Astor House Hotel by the Japanese troops but was later released; he was subsequently detained by the Nanking Government for a considerable time and is now reported to be touring aboard.

WONG KWONG, shipbuilding engineer; born at Hongkong in 1875; was graduated from Queen's College, Hongkong, after which he joined the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company for a special course in shipbuilding; after this he was successively with Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, Hongkong, the Shanghai Engineering Shipbuilding and Dock Company, Shanghai, and Bailey and Company's Shipyard, Hongkong; went to Hankow in 1907 and started the Yangtze Engineering Works, which now has the only bridge shop in China and a 100-ton blast furnace; now manag-



Wong Kwong (Wang Kuang)
王光

ing director of Sui Fung Company and the Mutual Trading Company, Hankow, address: Sui Fung Company, Hankow, Hupeh.



Kou-chun Penn Wang (Wang Kuo-chun)

王國鈞字伯衡

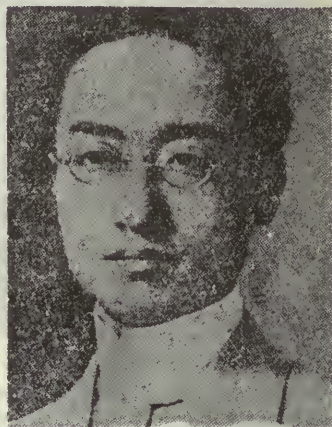
KOU-CHUN PENN WANG, journalist; born at Shanghai, Kiangsu, 1894; entered Tsinghua College in 1912 and was graduated in 1915; went to America on an American Boxer Indemnity scholarship, where he first attended Princeton University and obtained his Litt.B. degree in 1918, specializing in political economy; later, he took his M.A. course in history and journalism at Columbia University, New York, 1918-19; joined the *Shanghai Journal of Commerce* upon his return to China, 1919; assistant manager of the *Shun Pao*, 1920; assistant editor of the *Peking Daily News*, at Peking and concurrently Peking correspondent of the *Shun Pao*, Shanghai, 1920-21; delegate to the World Press Congress at Honolulu and from there he went to America to attend the Washington Conference, 1921-22; chief of the division of compilation and translation of the Ministry of Communications, 1922.

Wang Nai-pin

王迺斌字恩甫

WANG NAI-PIN, official.

(See Page 418, 4th Edition).



P. C. Wong (Wang Po-chlu)

王伯秋

P. C. WONG, retired college president; born in Hunan, 1887; attended the Military College of Chekiang at age of 17 and later Waseda University in Tokyo, 1906, from which he was graduated with B.A. degree; after his return to China, he founded the Kiangsu Law College at Nanking; was sent by Han Kuo-chun, then Civil Governor of Kiangsu, to America for higher education, where he attended California and Harvard Universities; returned to China in 1919 and was appointed professor of political science at the National Normal College at Nanking; assisted in the organization of the National Southeastern University at Nanking and was made head of its political science department; acting vice-president and dean of the Kiangsu Law College; also for a time served as professor at Ginling Girls' College, Chihnan Institute and the First Provincial Girls' Normal School at Nanking; member of the board of directors of the Science Society of China; member of the board of trustees of the National Association for the Promotion of Popular Education; general secretary of the Kiangsu association for promotion of education.

WANG PO-CHUN, university president; born at Hing, Kweichow, 1885; after receiving his early education at home, he was sent to Japan, where he attended the Central University, specializing in political economy; upon his return to China, he became publisher of the *Ta Kung Ho Pao (Great Republic)* at Shanghai; when Szechuen and Kweichow rebelled against Yuan Shih-kai, he participated in the revolutionary movement and was appointed an official in Kweichow; elected representative of Szechuen and Kweichow to the Revolutionary Military Government of the Southwest at Canton; attended the internal peace conference at Shanghai as a delegate of the Southern Government, 1919; when the conference broke up, he returned with Dr. Sun Yat-sen to Canton and became Minister of Communications of the Canton Military Government; when Dr. Sun was elected President by the Extraordinary Parlia-



Wang Po-chun

王伯羣

ment, he was appointed Civil Governor of Kweichow; following the success of the 1926 Revolution, he was appointed Minister of Communications, which position he held until 1932; concurrently he served for a time as President of First Chiao Tung University (formerly Nanyang University), Shanghai; member of the Central Political Council, since 1928; member of the State Council, since 1928; member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, 1929; founded the Great China University in Shanghai in 1924; this university now has an enrollment of two thousand students, and is one of the best institutions for higher learning in the country; he has been President of the University since 1926 and concurrently chairman of the Board of Trustees of the institution; address: Great China University, Chung Shan Road, Shanghai.

Wang Po-ling

王伯齡

WANG PO-LING, Government official; born at Yangchow, Kiangsu; attended the Peiyang Military College; Tientsin; also studied at the Japanese Military Officers' College, Tokyo, where he joined the Tung Ming Hui; took active part in the first Revolution of 1911; served as high adviser to Dr. Sun Yat-sen then Generalissimo at Canton, 1923; assisted in organising the Whampoa Military Academy, in which he served as an instructor, 1924; participated in the 1926 Revolution and commanded the 1st division of the Nationalist Northern Punitive Expeditionary Forces, 1926; Commander of Yangtze Forts, 1927; member of Kiangsu Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of reconstruction for Kiangsu, 1928-30; member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, since 1929.

Wang Shoh-lien (Wang Shao-lien)

王劭廉字少泉

WANG SHOH-LIEN (WANG SHAO-LIEN), official.

(See Page 422, 4th Edition).



S. C. Wang (Wang Shih-cheng)

王世徵字莪蓀

S. C. WANG, lawyer; born at Foochow, Fukien in 1873; attended Nanyang College, Shanghai, 1901; was admitted into the Hanlin Academy, 1902; went to England in 1904 and studied law at Lincoln's Inn; admitted as a barrister-at-law and returned to China in 1907; started his official career as legal adviser to the Board of Communications and Board of Navy under the Manchu Regime; acted concurrently as a member of the Board of Education and a compiler of the law bureau in the Cabinet; secretary to President Yuan Shih-kai 1914-15; with reluctance he translated Dr. Goodnow's famous article advocating a limited monarchy in China and then went into retirement to devote his time to writing on current topics for the press; editor of the *Kung Yen Pao*, 1917-18 and also managing editor of the *Peking Daily News*, English; Senator of the Parliament in August 1918 and at the same time adviser to the Cabinet and Ministry of Communications; after the dissolution of Parliament in 1920 he lived in retirement until the spring of 1922 when he organized the *Shing Pao* (Star) in Peking and became editor-in-chief; joined the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd., as a lawyer in the legal department in 1926, which position he still retains; address: British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., Shanghai.



Dr. Wang Shih-chieh

王世杰

WANG SHIH-CHIEH, jurist and educationist; born in Hupeh, 1891; studied in Peiyang University; was graduated 1917 from University of London with B.Sc. (Economics and Pol. Science); finished his post-graduate work 1920 at University of Paris, receiving the degree of *Docteur en Droit*; from 1921 onward, he served in The National Peking University for a period of seven years as professor of comparative constitutional law, later also as dean of the faculty of law; was appointed director of Bureau of Law Codification, Nanking, 1927-28; member of Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague since October 1928; member of Legislative Yuan 1928-30; president of National Wu-Han University, 1929-34; Minister of Education from April 1933 to date; his published works include "La Repartition des competences dans les Constitutions federales," "A Treatise on Comparative Constitutional Law"; "The Problem of the International Settlement of Shanghai"; "The Legal Aspects of Slavery in the History of China"; address: Ministry of Education, Nanking.



Lucy C. Wang (Wang Shih-ching)

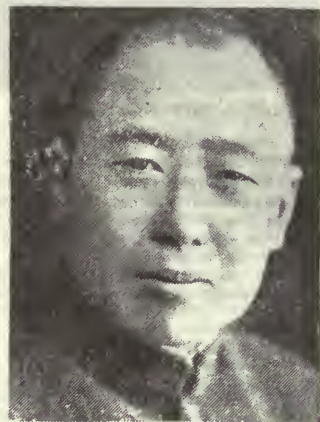
王世靜

LUCY C. WANG, college president; born at Foochow, Jan. 29, 1899; received her early education in the mission schools at Wuchang and Peking; later entered Hwa Nan College preparatory school in Foochow in 1913; upon graduation in 1917 she took two years of college work, after which she went to America, entering Morningside College at Sioux City, Iowa; she was awarded a Barbour scholarship after graduation in 1921 and went to the University of Michigan where she received her M.A. degree in chemistry in 1923; returned to China in 1923 and became assistant professor in chemistry at Amoy U.; from 1924-27 she taught chemistry at Hwa Nan, relinquishing this position to accept the deanship of Hwa Nan, in which capacity she served for one year; went to America in 1928 as president-elect of Hwa Nan, having been awarded a Barbour fellowship at the University of Michigan; after a year's intensive study there of educational and administrative problems she returned to Hwa Nan as president and acted as such until Jan. 18, 1930 when she was formally inaugurated; address: Hwa Nan College, Foochow, Fukien.



Wang Shih-chung
汪時中

WANG SHIH-CHUNG, salt official; born at Soochow, Kiangsu, August 18, 1893; educated in Soochow High School and Soochow University; graduated from the complete stenographical course of I.C.S.; studied French in Peking; joined the Chinese Postal Service and held the following posts from 1912-18: postmaster, Hushu (Nanking) and Linhuaikwan (North Anhui), assistant accountant, Anking and general assistant in the Directorate-General of Posts, Peking; after resigning from the Postal Service, he joined the Salt Service at Peking in 1918; registrar, 1918-23; chief staff assistant, 1923-29; and assistant district inspector, Talifu, Yunnan, 1929 to the present; address: Assistant District Inspectorate of Salt Revenue, Talifu, Yunnan.



Wang Shih-yi
王思義字正軒

WANG SHIH-YI, army officer; born at Hochao, Shantung, 1897; received his military education at the Higher Military Training School in Shantung; first served as regiment and brigade commander; later commander of the 2nd Division; Garrison Commander of West Shantung and concurrently Commander of the Min-tuan or People's Army; vice-Commander of the First Cavalry Division of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army.



Wang Shu-chang
王樹常字庭五

WANG SHU-CHANG, army officer; born at Liaochung, Lianoning; graduate of the Japanese Military Officers' Academy, Tokyo; joined the staff office at Mukden, 1920; chief of staff to the Military Governor of Heilungkiang, 1921; chief counsellor to the late Chang Tso-lin, 1925; commander of the 10th division of the 3rd & 4th Army Corps of the Fengtien Forces; director of the Bureau of Border Defence, 1928; member of the Heilungkiang Provincial Government, 1930; Chairman of the Hopei Provincial Government, 1931-32; Garrison Commander of Peiping and Tientsin, May, 1933-Sept. 1935 and concurrently member of the Peiping Branch Military Affairs Commission; now Vice-Chairman of the Military Advisory Council; address, Military Advisory Council, National Government, Nanking.

Wang Shun Ts'ung (Wang Shun-cheng)

王順存字理堂

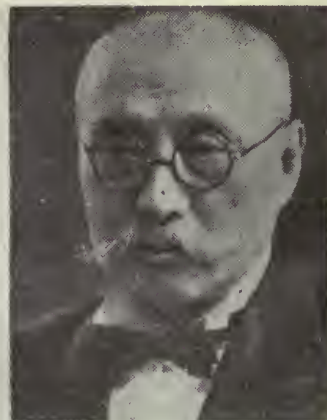
WANG SHUN TS'UNG (WANG SHUN-CHENG), official.
(See Page 423, 4th Edition).

Wang Tan

王坦字養治

WANG TAN, retired military officer.
(See Page 424, 4th Edition).

WANG TAO, Government official; born at Fushan, Shantung, 1878; secretary in the Headquarters of the Viceroy of Hunan and Kwangtung and interpreter at the Chinese Legation in Japan under the Manchu regime; since the establishment of the Republic, he has successively served as Commissioner of Finance of Fengtien Provincial Government; magistrate of Hsi-hsien and Hsiping districts in Honan; magistrate of Peking and Miyun in Hopei; director of General Affairs Department of the Northeastern Political Affairs Commission under Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang; acting Mayor of Peiping and concurrently



Wang Tao
王韜字敬三

Commissioner of Finance of Peiping Municipality; counsellor to the Peiping Municipal Government; Mayor of Tientsin, which post he resigned in the winter of 1934; he is now living in retirement in Tientsin.



Wang Teh-fung
王德芬字頌椒

WANG TEH FUNG, Consular official; born at Wuhsing, Chekiang in 1900; after receiving his early education in his native district, he attended the Nanyang Middle School in Shanghai and then entered business; joined the Chinese Consulate in Padang (Sumatra) Dutch East Indies, 1923; appointed chancellor of said Consulate in 1924; became attaché to the Chinese Legation in Peru, South America, in 1926; promoted secretary in August of 1928 and took charge, at the same time, of the Chinese Consulate General at Lima, Peru; in January of 1929 he was appointed to take charge of the Chinese Legation in Peru as Charge d'Affaires a.i.; returned to China in the spring of 1930, when he was appointed the first Chinese Consul for the Celebes and Moluccan Islands, Dutch East Indies; awarded by the Peruvian Government, the decoration of "Oficial de la Orden del Sol;" address: Consulate of the Republic of China, Macassar (Celebes) D.E.I.

Gen. Wang Teh-lin

王德林

GEN. WANG TEH-LIN, former Manchuria volunteer leader; born at Yi-Shui District, Shantung, 1878; went to Manchuria at the age of twenty and there organized a band of adventurers in Kirin with the avowed purpose of plundering the unscrupulous rich to succor the pitiable poor; after Japan forced upon China the acceptance of the notorious 21 Demands in 1915, he offered his services to the Kirin Provincial Army to combat against the growing influence of the Japanese in Manchuria; his services being accepted by the authorities, he was made a battalion commander in the 1st Provincial Brigade; during his 16 years of service in Kirin, he participated in many engagements and distinguished himself in field service; following the outbreak of the Mukden Affair on Sept. 18, 1931, he led a corps of over 500 of his bravest and most devoted followers to Tunghua where he organized a National Salvation Army to oppose Japanese aggression; he was soon joined by hundreds of fellow compatriots and in seven months, his army exceeded 30,000 strong which fought against the Japanese for numerous times; later, he organized his Army into three routes to engage in the work of paralyzing the Japanese army communication on the three strategic railways—the C.E.R., the Ki-Tun and the Tien-Tu Railways; he was responsible for many wrecks of Japanese troop trains; when the Japanese launched their general offensive against Gen. Su Pin-wen and Gen. Ma Chan-shan in North Manchuria in the winter of 1932, he participated in the resistance against the Japanese campaign, but was finally forced to retire into Soviet territory after exhaustion of military supplies; he returned to China by way of Europe in 1934.

Wang Ting-chen

王廷楨字子明

WANG TING-CHEN, army officer.
(See Page 424, 4th Edition).

Wang Wen-pao

王文豹字紹荃

WANG WEN-PAO, retired government official.
(See Page 425, 4th Edition).

HOMER W. W. WONG, merchant; born at Chu-san Islands, Chekiang, 1881; studied at the Languages School at Shanghai, graduating in 1901; studied postal work in the American Postal Service, 1901-11; interpreter of the U.S. Court for China at Shanghai and to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, 1908-11; director of the postal department of the Ministry of Communications, Peking, 1912; ministerial secretary to the Directorate-General of Posts, 1912-17; director of posts, 1917-23; member of the commission for the unification of postal service, 1922; joined



Homer W. W. Wong (Wang Wen-wel)

王文蔚字錦侯

the Liu Ho Kou Coal Mining Co., Peking in 1923; commercial manager of the Hankow office of the Liu Ho Kou Coal Mining Co., since 1923.



Wang Yao

王尧

WANG YAO, Government official; born at Fenghua, Chekiang, 1881; was graduated from the Tokyo Law College in Japan; upon returning to China he founded the Chekiang Law College at Hangchow; later served successively as principal of the Chekiang 1st Provincial Middle School; chairman of the Educational Association of Chekiang; magistrate of Wu Chin, Tsung Min, Tung Tai, Huai Ying, Huai An and Kiang Ning districts of Kiangsu Province; for his meritorious services, he was promoted co-director of the Famine Relief Bureau of the National Government and concurrently senior technical expert to the Ministry of the Interior; now member and concurrently Chief Secretary of Huai River Conservancy Commission; address: The Huai River Conservancy Commission, Nanking.

WANG YEN-SUNG, banker; born at Shangyu, Chekiang, 1900; attended Shanghai College of Commerce; member of Standing Committee of Shanghai



Wang Yen-sung

王延松

Chinese General Chamber of Commerce since 1931; member of Standing Committee of Supervisory Committee of the Shanghai District Party Headquarters; member of Reconstruction Planning Commission of the City Government of Greater Shanghai Municipality; member of standing committee of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association in the International Settlement, Shanghai; Chairman of the Committee for the Relief of Silk Industry; member of the Committee for the Readjustment of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., Shanghai; delegate of Shanghai Chinese Merchant Bodies to attend the National People's Congress at Nanking, 1931; Chairman, board of directors, Shanghai Silk Industry Commercial and Savings Bank, since 1930; committee member, Shanghai Municipal Council, since April 1934; address: Shanghai Silk Bank, Hankow Road, Shanghai.



Wang Yin-tai

王蔭泰字孟羣

WANG YIN-TAI, legal practitioner; born at Shaoshing, Chekiang, 1886; completed his Chinese education in Peking, 1902; awarded a Government scholarship to study law in Japan, 1902-07; he further studied law in Germany immediately afterwards and was graduated from Berlin University in 1912; he was appointed in

1909 by the Viceroy of Chihli to investigate and report on the Constitutional Government of the German Empire and the System of Local Self Government in that Country; returned to China in 1913; was appointed Counsellor to the Bureau of Legislation of the Cabinet Office, 1914-20; served at different times on several Government commissions, such as the Commission for Diplomatic and Consular Service, the Civil Service Commission and the Law Drafting Commission; upon the declaration of war against the Central Powers in 1917, he was appointed Judge of the High Prize Court and Legal Advisor to the Office for the Custody of Enemy Property; member of staff of the Special High Commissioner to Japan, 1917; Legal Counsellor to the High Commissioner for Outer Mongolia and accompanied the Special Envoy to Urga, Mongolia, 1919; Director of General Affairs Department of the High Commissioner for Outer Mongolia, and in charge of the same for a time in 1920; Counsellor to the Civil Service Bureau under the Cabinet 1922; re-appointed Counsellor in the Bureau of Legislation, 1922; Advisor to Marshal Chang Tso-lin and held various important posts in Manchuria, 1922-25; appointed Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1926, and served concurrently as a delegate plenipotentiary to the Chinese Tariff Revision Conference, Chairman of the Commission for the Examination of Candidates for Diplomatic and Consular Appointments and Chairman of the Sino-Russian Conference Commission; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1927; Minister of Justice 1928; he then retired from government service and has been practising law in Shanghai, since 1930; address: 212 Kiangsi Road, Shanghai.

Wang Yu-chih

王毓芝字蘭亭

WANG YU-CHIH, retired government official.

(See Page 426, 4th Edition).

Wang Yu-lan

王友蘭字迪孟

WANG YU-LAN, retired official.

(See Page 427, 4th Edition).

WANG YU-LIN, lawyer; born at Hangchow, Chekiang in 1878; studied law in Japan and on his return to China was engaged for five years in educational work in Hupeh; then he went to Peking to compile the Commercial Gazette for the Board of Commerce; following this he was commissioned as a judge of the civil division of the former Supreme Court and also chief compiler on the Law Codification Commission; later, he became professor of law in a law school and in 1912 was made a councillor of the Law Department; soon after he became vice-Minister of Justice; after resigning this office he practised law for some time and in 1914, when Yuan Shih-kai dissolved Parliament and organized a new advisory body called Tsan-cheng-Yuan, he was appointed a member of that body, and concurrently vice-president of the Law Codification Commission; Senator 1917-18; one of the northern delegates to the Internal



Wang Yu-lin

王有齡字子健

Peace Conference at Shanghai in 1919; president of the first National Bar Association in 1921; he practised law in Peiping for 15 years and is the founder of the well-known Chao Yang University there; since the transfer of the Capital from Peiping to Nanking, he has been engaged in legal practice in Shanghai; address: 280 Peking Road, Shanghai.



Y. W. Wong (Wang Yun-wu)

王雲五字岫麓

Y. W. WONG, educator and publisher; born at Shangshan, Kwangtung in 1887; he had very little schooling when young and his vast knowledge of subjects ranging from mathematics and chemistry to law and political science and including the acquaintance of several languages, is largely the result of his own efforts; prior to the 1911 Revolution he taught in the National Institute of China at Woosung where he counted among his students some of the intellectual leaders of China today such as Dr. Hu Shih and Yang Chien; on the establishment of the Provisional Government at Nanking in 1912 he joined the Ministry of Education and at the same time was secretary to Dr. Sun Yat-sen; when the government was moved to Peking he was made director of the department of higher education in the Ministry of Education and at one time acted as vice-Minister; during this period he was also professor at Chung

Kuo University and editor of the *Peking Republican Daily News*; later he acted as chief of the translation department and concurrently chief of the technical department of the National Oil Administration; appointed special Commissioner for the suppression of opium in Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhwei in 1916; since 1917 he has lived the life of a scholar, doing research in his favorite studies; he has written and translated a great number of books; in 1920 he was appointed editor-in-chief of the Commercial Press, but resigned from this post on account of ill health in the summer of 1929; during his editorship, many popularly adopted textbooks in Chinese schools and colleges were published, a number of rare Chinese classics were reproduced and "The Complete Library," constituting many thousands of volumes of standard works in all branches of knowledge, was issued, thus making rare classics available to even a modest purse, while "The Complete Library," sufficient in itself to constitute a nucleus for a small-sized public library, created thousands of village and town libraries; in spite of his manifold duties, he found time to work out a system of Chinese lexicography—the four-corner numeral system—after years of research and experimentation; the simplicity and practicality of this system have commended it to more than a million users in China and abroad in two years; soon after his resignation from the editorship of the Commercial Press, he served as director of the law department of the National Research Institute of Social Sciences, Academia Sinica; while he was making a detailed study of crime in China, based upon a survey of the prisons of eight provinces, he was recalled by the board of directors of the Commercial Press to serve as managing director and general manager, which vacancy was created by the death of Y. C. Bau; he also serves as director of the Oriental Library, chairman of the committee on the standardization of scientific terms in the Ministry of Education, member of the committee on industrial legislation in the Ministry of Industry, Labor and Commerce, member of the Rural Rehabilitation Committee, Executive Yuan; during his round-the-world tour in 1931, he studied scientific management most thoroughly; he has been recognised as the first man who introduced scientific management into Chinese industry; and it is mainly due to this, that the Commercial Press, Ltd., after its destruction by the Japanese at the beginning of 1932, has more than recovered within a brief period of two to three years; address: Commercial Press, Ltd., Honan Road, Shanghai.

Wang Yung-chiang

王永江字派源

WANG YUNG-CHIANG, official.

(See Page 429, 4th Edition).

WANG YUNG-PING, Government official; born at Yi-hsien district, Shansi, 1881; was graduated from the Japanese College of Law at Tokyo; while in Japan, he became a follower of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and joined the Tungminghui, predecessor of Kuomintang; returned to China in the summer of 1911 and planned revolutionary work in North China; founded the *Ching Yang Press* (still in existence) at Taiyuan and wrote articles advocating revolution which



Wang Yung-ping

王用賓字太葵

aroused the ire of the Manchu officials in Shansi and resulted in the sealing of his paper and the issuance of an order for his arrest; upon the outbreak of the First Revolution in Wuchang, to which Shansi responded, he was proclaimed Military Governor of Ho-Tung district in Shansi and was later appointed Commissioner of Civil Affairs; upon establishment of the Republic, he was elected Speaker of the Provincial Assembly of Shansi; in 1913, elected member of the Senate of the Peking Parliament and concurrently member of the constitution drafting committee of the Senate; following the second dissolution of the Parliament, he went to Canton where he was appointed member of the Parliament for the Defense of Provisional Constitution and concurrently councillor of the Generalissimo's Headquarters; in 1921, he was sent by Dr. Sun to North China to induce Tuan Chi-jui and Chang Tso-lin to support the Revolution which was known as the "Triple Alliance"; vigorously opposed the election of Tsao Kun to Presidency by bribery in 1923; served in the Kuominchun Army under command of Feng Yu-hsiang in 1924; chief-secretary to the Civil Governor of Honan, 1925; high councillor to the Southern Route Army of the Kuominchun under Gen. Yneh Wei-chun in 1928 and in the winter of the same year, chief secretary of the Peiping Division of the Central Political Council; appointed member of the Legislative Yuan in 1928, in which capacity he also served concurrently as chairman of the Law Codification Commission; Chairman of the Examination Commission of the Examination Yuan, 1929-34; Minister of Justice, since 1934; address: Ministry of Justice, Nanking.

FRANCIS CHO-MIN WEI, college president and author; born on Dec. 7, 1888, at Peihai, Kwangtung; Chinese Classical School, Chungshan, 1895-1902; English by private tutoring, 1902-03; Boone School, Wuchang, 1903-07; Boone College, Wuchang, 1907-11; B.A. magna cum laude, Boone College, Wuchang, 1911; M.A. cum laude, in political science, Boone College, Wuchang, 1915; A.M. in Philosophy, Harvard University, U.S.A., 1919; Hon. D.C.L., University of the South, U.S.A., 1927; Ph.D. University of London, England, 1929; instructor in mathematics, Boone College, Wuchang, 1911-18; professor



Francis Cho-min Wei (Wei Cho-min)

韋卓民

of Philosophy, Boone College, Wuchang, 1920-24; dean and professor of Philosophy, Central China College, Wuchang, 1924-27; acting President, Hua Chung College (Central China College), Wuchang, since 1929; books: "Political Principles of Mencius" 1916; "Moral Tradition of the Chinese," (unpublished); address: Hua Chung College, Wuchang, Hupeh.



Sidney K. Wei (Wei Chueh)

韋慈宇梓丹

SIDNEY K. WEI, educator and public school administrator; born at Chungshan district, Kwangtung, Sept. 15, 1896; received a classical education first before entering the Kwangtung Provincial College and later Canton Christian College; joined the Tung Men Hui in student days and took part in the revolution; went to England to study in 1914 and matriculated in the University of Glasgow, Scotland; left England in 1915 to pursue further studies in America and graduated from Oberlin College, Ohio in 1918 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; Ph.D., University of Chicago, 1920; instructor of philosophy and government, Canton Christian College, 1920-23; assistant professor of philosophy and government in the same institution, 1923-25; lecturer in philosophy and education, Canton Teachers College, 1920-23; lecturer in philosophy, National Kwangtung University, 1923-25; sec-

retary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Canton Government, 1921; government delegate to the First Pan-Pacific Educational Conference, Honolulu, summer 1921; associate Commissioner and then Commissioner of Education, Kwangtung Province, 1922-23; secretary and director of the Bureau of International Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nationalist Government, 1925-27; appointed by the Nationalist Government to investigate the Nanking Incident and take charge of foreign affairs in Nanking, March-April 1927; professor of education, National Wuchang Chungshan University, 1926-27; government delegate to the Second Biennial Conference of the World Federation of Education Associations, Toronto, summer 1927; study and travel in America and Europe, 1927-28; chief of the department of social education, Ministry of Education, 1928; commissioner of education, Greater Shanghai, 1928-29; director of public education, Central University District and dean of the College of Education, National Central University, 1929-30; author of "International Relationship in China and its Ethical, Social, and Political Interpretations" (doctoral dissertation); "Fundamental Problems of Educational Reconstruction," (in Chinese); "Educational Policy of the Nationalist Government," (in Chinese); address: Lane 579, House No. 50 Yu Yuen Road, Shanghai.



Wei Fu-chih

魏敷滋

WEI FU-CHIH, Government official; born at Kao-lan district, Kansu, 1895; was graduated from the Paoing Military Officers' College; served as adjutant general at the Headquarters of the Occupation Commissioner of Ninghsia and Chinghai (Koko Nor); battalion commander in the artillery corps of the Ninghsia Army; chief-of-staff at the Headquarters of the Defense Commissioner of Chinghai and concurrently counsellor to the Tupan (Governor) of Kansu; military counsellor at the Headquarters of the Commander-in-chief of Kansu Army and of the Commander of the Bandit Suppression Forces in Kansu, Chinghai and Ninghsia Areas and later of the Field-Commander of the 8th Route Army of the Nationalist Forces; member of the Peace Maintenance Committee of Chinghai; counsellor to the Chinghai Provincial Government resident in Nanking and concurrently

director of its office at Nanking; now member of the Chinghai Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Finance and Director of the Military Affairs Department; address: Chinghai Provincial Government, Hsining, Chinghai.



Lott H. T. Wei (Wei Hsien-chang)

韋憲章字敬周

LOTT H. T. WEI, mint director; born at Chungshan, Kwangtung 1890; received college education at St. John's University 1905-13 (B.A.); graduate of Philadelphia Textile Academy 1916—Phi Psi Fraternity; graduate of the Wharton School of Commerce and Finance, University of Pennsylvania, 1917, (M.A.), having practical training through all departments in the Knox Hat Company Brooklyn, N.Y. and Chester Manufacturing Co., Chester Pa., 1918; textile engineer, Andersen Meyer & Company Hankow, 1919-21; assistant division manager of Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. Hankow for Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, Honan and Szechuen, 1921-27; Chinese manager of Property Department, Butterfield and Swire, Hankow, 1927-29; adviser to the Hupeh stamp tax bureau, 1927; vice-director, the Central Mint, Shanghai, since 1929; address: The Central Mint, Shanghai.



T. S. Wei (Wei I)

魏易字冲叔

T. S. WEI, writer and former university professor; born at Hangchow, Chekiang, 1880; attended St.

John's University at Shanghai, but left it before graduation; member of the translation bureau in the board of education, 1900-03; instructor of English in the Normal College, Peking Government University, the College of Economics and the College of Law at Peking, 1904-11; secretary to the Ta Ching Bank (now the Bank of China), 1911; adviser to Hsiung Hsi-ling, then Prime Minister, and concurrently director of the press bureau, 1913; secretary to the National Oil Administration, 1914-17; secretary to the salt administration, 1917; secretary to the commission for the improvement of river systems in Chihli (now Hopei), 1918; chief of the administrative department of the Grand Canal improvement board, 1919; he is the collaborator with the late Lin Chin-nan (a well-known Chinese scholar from Fukien) in the translation of more than fifty English classical novels into the Chinese language including the Travels of Marco Polo, A Tale of Two Cities, David Copperfield, Ivanhoe, The Talisman and Alhambra (published by the Commercial Press).

Wei Kuo-ping

魏國平

WEI KUO-PING, municipal director.
(See Page 431, 4th Edition).



Tyn'call Wei (Wei Po)

衛渤字聽濤

TYNDALL WEI, banker; born at Soochow, Kiangsu, 1885; studied at Soochow University, Soochow; took active part in the educational reform movement after the Boxer Trouble of 1900; assistant editor of the *Peking Daily News*; joined the Ministry of Finance, 1914; English secretary to the national loans bureau, 1914; accompanied Hsu En-yuan, then vice-president of the Commercial and Industrial Bank of China, to America in the capacity of a secretary, 1919; joined the said bank for short time after his return; member of the national financial discussion commission, 1922; technical member of the financial reorganization commission, 1923; sub-manager and now manager of the Bank of Communications, Shanghai; address: c/o The Bank of Communications, The Bund, Shanghai.



Wei Tao-ming

魏道明字伯聰

WEI TAO-MING, retired Government official; born at Kiukiang, Kiangsi in 1897; was graduated from the Kiangsi First Middle School in 1917 after which he studied in the Peking French College; went to France in 1919 entering the University of Paris, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.D. in 1925; on returning to China in 1926, he opened a law office in Shanghai and in 1927 was appointed chief secretary of the Ministry of Justice of the National Government; promoted to be vice-Minister in charge of the Ministry's affairs; was soon after appointed concurrently a member of the standing committee of the National Reconstruction Commission; went to Europe and America to study constructive affairs on behalf of the Government; returned to China in August, 1928 and served concurrently as a member of the National Educational Foundation Fund Committee, member of the Boxer Indemnity Committee, a member of the Central Political Council; was later appointed Minister of Justice and a member of the Sino-Italian Boxer Indemnity Committee; Mayor of Nanking 1929; director of *The China Times*, *The China Evening News* and *The Shun Shih News Agency*, 1935; address: 652 Avenue Haig, Shanghai.



Tingsheng Shengfu Wei (Wei Ting-sheng)

衛挺生字琛甫

WEI TING-SHENG, Government official; born at Tsao-yang, Hupeh, 1891; graduated from Harvard University with A.B. degree 1916, and M.B.A. degree 1918; studied in Harvard Graduate School, 1919-20; professor of banking and finance, Government Teachers' College, Nanking, 1920-21; professor of banking and finance, Communications University and Yenching University, Peking; economist, Bank of China Head Office, Peking; 1927-28 held various positions in the Ministry of Finance as secretary, commissioner of the National Tariff Commission, Acting Director of the Customs Bureau, and chief, tariff division of the Customs Administration; member of the Legislative Yuan, since December 1928; author of "Financial Reconstruction" (Pacific Press, 1929), "A Case Study on the Utilization of Foreign Capital in the Economic Development by the South American A.B.C. Powers" (Commercial Press 1930), "China's Finance To-day," and "War Finance" (World Press, 1931); address: Legislative Yuan, Nanking.

W. Lock Wei (Wei Yung-loh)

韋榮略

W. LOCK WEI, sportsman. Deceased, 1935.

(See Page 433 4th Edition).

Wen Hung-en

文鴻恩

WEN HUNG-EN, government official, deceased (1892-1935).

(See Page 166, 4th Edition supplement).



Wen Chun

文羣字詔雲

WEN CHUN, Government official; born at Ping-hsiang, Kiangsi, 1885; graduate of the Kiangsi High Normal School; attended Waseda University and the Central University of Japan, majoring in political economy and completing his studies in the latter institution; chief of the foreign affairs section of the Military Government of Kiangsi to the Provisional National Assembly at Nanking, 1912; legal adviser to the Military Governor of Kiangsi, 1912; member of the Lower House of the Parliament, 1913; joined the Yunnan

Revolt against Yuan Shi-kai's monarchical movement; resumed his seat in the Parliament, 1916; vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and concurrently secretary and councillor to the President's Office, 1916-17; joined the Southern Military Government at Canton in 1919, as vice-Minister of Finance; commissioner of finance for Kwangsi, 1922; vice-president of the commission for the consolidation of national debts, 1923; member of Kiangsi Provincial Government 1932 to the present.



Wen Shih-lin

溫世霖字支英

WEN SHIH-LIN, retired Government official; born at Tientsin, Chihli, 1871; attended the Peiyang Naval Pilot School in 1886; founded two newspapers at Tientsin; member of the Lower House of the First Parliament, 1913-14; participated in the revolt against Yuan Shih-kai's monarchical movement; joined the Southern Government at Canton, 1918; adviser to the Chihli leaders in the Chihli-Anfu War in 1920 and the Chihli-Fengtien War in 1922; re-entered the Parliament as member of the Lower House, 1922; he is now living in retirement.



S. T. Wen (Wen Shih-tseng)

溫世珍字佩珊

S. T. WEN, retired Government official; born at Tientsin, Chihli, 1878; was graduated from the Peiyang Naval College in 1898 and served for four years in the Navy as a lieutenant; secretary for foreign affairs to the

Viceroy of Liang-kwang, 1906; secretary for foreign affairs to the Viceroy of Liang-Kiang, 1907-10; commissioner for foreign affairs for Chekiang, 1913-16; high diplomatic adviser to the Military Governor of Kiangsu (Li Shun), 1916; superintendent of customs and concurrently commissioner for foreign affairs, Nanking, 1920; commissioner of foreign affairs and concurrently superintendent of customs, Shanghai, 1924; he is now in retirement.



Wen Shou-chuan

溫壽泉字靖菴

WEN SHOU-CHUAN, Government official; born at Hung-tung, Shansi, 1881; studied military science at the Military Cadets' College in Tokyo, specializing in artillery and was graduated with distinction; while in Japan, he joined the Tung Ming Hui; participated in the 1911 Revolution at Wuchang; assistant military commissioner of Shansi and has since served under Gen. Yen Hsi-shan; upon the establishment of the Nationalist Government at Nanking, he was appointed chief representative of Shansi stationed at the Nationalist Capital; later chief counsellor to the Northern Punitive Expeditionary Forces of the Nationalist Government; member and concurrently Commissioner of Construction of Hopei Provincial Government, 1928-29; represented the Shansi leaders at Nanking, 1931; he is now with Gen. Yen Hsi-shan in Shansi.



Wen Tsung-yao

溫宗堯字欽甫

WEN TSUNG-YAO, retired Government official; born in Kwangtung, 1876; was graduated from the Men's College, Hongkong and later studied in America; secretary to the Viceroy of Liangkwan and concurrently chief of the foreign affairs bureau and director of the Telephone Administration, 1903-08; Deputy Resident at Lhasa, Capital of Tibet, 1908; took conspicuous part in the 1911 Revolution and was appointed vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republican Government, 1911; southern delegate to the internal peace conference at Shanghai, 1911; commissioner of foreign affairs at Shanghai, 1912; opposed Yuan Shih-kai's monarchical attempt in 1915 and was appointed deputy diplomatic envoy of the Southern Military Government stationed at Shanghai; co-director of the Pukow port bureau and commissioner for foreign affairs at Nanking, 1917; chief southern delegate to the internal peace conference at Shanghai, 1920; retired from public service in 1920; he is now residing in Shanghai.



Wen Ying-hsing
溫應星

WEN YING-HSING, Government official; born at Hsining, Kwangtung, January 16, 1887; studied at the primary school, Tientsin University, 1897; Nanyang College, Shanghai, 1901; student engineer, Canton-Hankow Railway, 1903; attended Virginia Military Institute, Class 1909, Lexington, Virginia, U.S.A., 1904; U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., 1905, Class 1909; captain, February, 1910; military instructor, Military School, Canton, 1910; major, 2nd division general staff, November 1910; Lt.-Colonel, May, 1911; assistant chief of staff, Shanghai Military Governor, February, 1912; chief of staff, Shanghai Military Governor, June, 1912; colonel, February 1913; secretary to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, April 1913, assistant chief of staff of Military Governor of Kwangtung, July, 1913; junior engineer of Szechuan-Hankow Railway, May 1914; engineer of Tayeh Iron Mine, December 1915; senior engineer of the Pukow commercial bureau, 1917; brigadier general, September 1920; military council of body guard brigade, Mukden, November 1921; chief of police, Chinese Eastern Railway, April 1922; chief police of the special area, Manchuria, May, 1923; chief of business department of Shanghai Woosung Commercial Port, May 1926; president, Tsing Hua College, April 1928; secretary, the Chief Inspectorate of Salt Revenue, September 1929; chief of preventive force, Ministry of Finance,

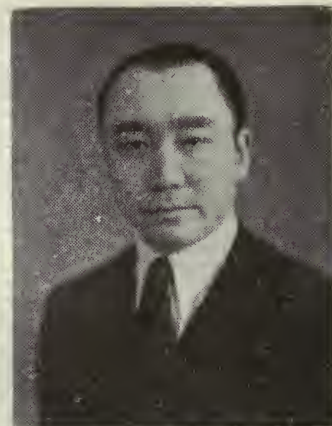
January 1930; superintendent, Gendarme and Police School, March, 1930; dean of the Gendarme and Police Department of the Central Military Academy, March 1931; assistant Commander of Gendarmerie, Dec. 1931; commissioner of the Public Safety Bureau of Shanghai, January 1932; member of the Joint Commission, May 1932; Commander of the Revenue Guard, since January 1933; address: c/o Ministry of Finance, Nanking.



Wen Yu-ching
溫毓慶

WEN YU-CHING, Government official; born at Taishan, Kwangtung 1893; educated in Hongkong and at Tsing Hua College, Peking, 1913-14 and Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. A.B. 1917, A. M. 1918 and Ph.D. 1920, Harvard; assistant to Prof. Theodore Lyman, director of Jefferson Laboratory, Harvard University 1920-21; professor of physics, Tsing Hua College 1921-22; professor of Peking University, 1922-27; President of Customs College 1928-29; director of the Bureau of International Telegraphs, Ministry of Communications, and of the Chinese Government Radio Station at Chenju, 1930-31; counsellor of the Ministry of Finance, 1931; reappointed director of the Bureau of International Telegraphs and concurrently chairman of the Purchasing Committee of the Ministry of Communications, 1932-36; director of the Department of Telegraph Administration of the Ministry of Communications, since January 1936.

CHAUCER H. WU, Government official; born at Chengtu, Szechuan, 1898; studied at Tsing Hua College, 1912-17; entered University College of London, 1917; served during the Great War in France, 1918; returned to the College after the Armistice, 1918, and was graduated, 1921; returned to China, 1922; appointed assistant sectional chief in the Government Bureau of Economic Information and concurrently was instructor, lecturer and assistant professor at the Teachers' College, the University of Communications and the China University in Peking, 1922-25; promoted to be assistant chief of the Department of Investigation and Research, Government Bureau of Economic Information, 1925; attache to the Customs Tariff Conference and later acting chief of the Section on Conference Minutes and was given Special Mention for meritorious service, 1925-26; secretary to



Chaucer H. Wu (Wu Chai-hsang)
吳澤湘

the Commission of Foreign Affairs and concurrently section chief of the Bureau of Compilation and Translation, 1926; member of the Commission on the Education and Protection of Railway Workers, the Ministry of Communications, 1927; was in business in Tientsin, 1927-30; secretary to the Department of Foreign Affairs, Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Navy and Air Forces, 1930; Chief Secretary to the Delegation of the National Government on secret mission to North China, 1931; Counsellor to the Commission of Military and Political Affairs to North China, 1931; Special Secretary (senior rank) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government (Canton), 1931; diplomatic representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government (Canton), 1931; member of the Treaty Commission, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government, 1932-35; editor and publisher of *China Voice*, 1932; Special Inspector for Foreign Affairs, Szechuan and Sikong provinces, since 1935; address: 3, Ta Chang Pa, Chungking, Szechuan.

Dr. C. C. Wu (Wu Chao-chu)

伍朝樞字梯雲

DR. C. C. WU (WU CHAO-CHU), ex-minister to U.S.A. Deceased.
(See Page 436, 4th Edition).

WU PING-YAT, lawyer; born in Kwangtung, 1889; joined the Tungmen-hui while a student in Japan; he became director of the Tungmenhui in America and established the *Young China Morning Post* on the West Coast; secretary to Dr. Sun while the latter was in America in 1911; assisted in the reorganization of the Revolutionary Party and carried on propaganda in the Philippines and Straits Settlements; returned to China in 1917 and helped start the *Republican News*, Shanghai; later he went to Canton and devoted his time to educational and legal work; he established Ling Hai Public School and became president of the Chinese Labor Union, the first labor organization



Wu Ping-yet (Wu Cheng-yu)

伍澄宇

in China; he successively became secretary in the President's office, Judge of the Supreme Court, high adviser to the Yunnan and Kwangsi armies, councillor of the National Coproduction Allied Army, professor in the Shanghai Law College and legal adviser to the Shanghai General Labor Union; he was in private law practice in Shanghai for many years.

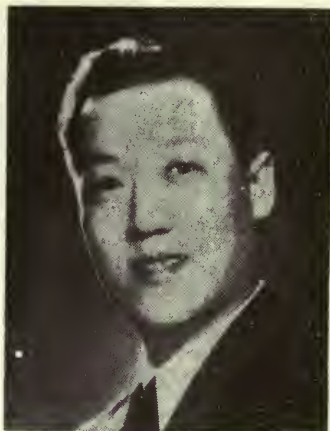


Wu Chi-sun

吴箕蓀字世卿

WU CHI-SUN, retired Government official; born at Ku-Shih, Honan, 1876; private secretary to the Viceroy of Manchuria, 1907-09; chief of the administrative department in Hsu Shih-chang's cabinet under Yuan Shih-kai, 1914; director of the Government bureau of printing and engraving in the same cabinet; chief secretary to ex-President Hsu Shih-chang, 1918-22; he is a well-known Chinese scholar in Honan; he is now in retirement.

C. T. WOO, banker and Government official; born at Ningpo, Chekiang, Aug. 16, 1892; studied at St. John's University, Shanghai; later was graduated from Ohio Northern University, U.S.A. in 1915; assistant manager of the Union Bank, 1916-18; joined Government service at Canton as Director of the Transportation Bureau, 1922; came to Shanghai 1925 and acted as Director of



C. T. Woo (Wu Chi-ting)

吴啓鼎

the Consolidated Tax Bureau for several months; then was appointed Director of the Land Bureau of Kiangsu, and later Director of the Wine and Tobacco Tax Bureau of Chekiang, which latter post he held for three years; now Director-General, Internal Revenue Administration, Ministry of Finance; founder and chairman of the Board of Directors of the Kiangsu-Chekiang Commercial and Savings Bank, Shanghai; member of the Shanghai Bankers' Club, Domestic and Foreign Loans Readjustment Commission and the St. John's Club; he is married and has two sons; address: Internal Revenue Administration, Ministry of Finance, Nanking.



Zung Tse Kien Woo (Wu Chien)

吴健字任之

ZUNG TSE KIEN WOO, Government official; born at Shanghai, 1874; was graduated from St. John's University, Shanghai, 1895; later from Sheffield University, England, as an associate of applied science and a bachelor of metallurgy (Honours School), 1907 and a master of metallurgy, 1908; honorary D.Sc. degree from St. John's University, Shanghai, 1916; engineer, Hanyang Iron and Steel Works, 1909-12; general superintendent, Hanyang Iron and Steel Works, 1912-23; general superintendent, Tayeh Iron and Steel Works, 1916-23; technical chief of the Han-Yeh-Ping Iron and Coal Company, 1923-26; director of industry in the Ministry of

Industry, Labor and Commerce, 1928-29; commissioner of the Hankow Bureau of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities 1929 to the present; formerly adviser to President Li Yuan-hung and to the high commissioner of industries; past vice-president and a councillor of the Institute of the Chinese Engineers; president of the Chinese Institute of Technical Training; address: Bureau of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities, Hankow.



Ts-chien Wu (Wu Chih-chien)

鄧志堅

TS-CHIEN WU, social worker; born at Fenghua, Chekiang, 1890; studied at English Methodist College, Ningpo, and Shanghai College, Shanghai, from which he graduated in 1913 with B.A. degree; instructor in Shanghai College, 1913-14 and vice-principal of Ningpo Baptist Academy, 1914-15; went to U.S.A. in 1916 where he entered Rochester Theological Seminary from which he graduated with B.D. degree in 1919; took post-graduate work at the University of Chicago from which he received his M.A. degree in the same year; upon returning, he founded and became first pastor of the North Shanghai Baptist Church; executive secretary of the National Christian Conference in 1922; professor at Shanghai College in 1923 and at Fuh Tan University in 1924-25; director of the University of Nanking, Shanghai College, Shanghai Y.M.C.A., Tanghai Middle School, Ningpo Riverside Girls' School, Sing Ming Middle School, Christian Literature Society, and member of the National Committee, Y.M.C.A.; chairman, Advisory Board of the American Bible Society; president, National Association of Daily Vacation Bible Schools; general secretary of the Chinese Mission to Lepers since 1926; address: 131 Museum Road, Shanghai.

WU CHIN-AN, former railway director; born at Nanking, Kiangsu, 1900; studied aero-nautical science in France and Germany and was graduated from aviation schools in both countries; instructor at the Nanyuan National Aviation School, Peking; adjutant-officer in the Aviation Bureau of the Three Eastern Provinces; adjutant-officer in the Headquarters of the 1st and 3rd Allied Army Corps of the Fengtien Army and concurrently chief of the foreign affairs section; secretary to the Tientsin-Pukow Railway-Adminis-



Wu Chin-an
吳敬安

tration; director of Tientsin office of the Northeastern Aviation Bureau; commander of the motor-corps of the 3rd Force and concurrently director of the Motor Corps Supplies Manufactory; associate managing-director of Shih-ping-kai and Taonan Railway in Kirin which is the last position he held before the Japanese invasion of the Three Eastern Provinces.



John C. H. Wu (Wu Ching-hsling)
吳經熊字德生

JOHN C. H. WU, jurist, university professor and legislator; born at Ningpo, Chekiang on May 28, 1899; son of Wu Chia-ch'ang, prominent business man in Ningpo; was first placed under a Confucian teacher, but this was distasteful to him because of the strictness of traditional ethics and he entered a school in 1907; attended Hsiao Shin College at Ningpo in 1914 and Shanghai Baptist College in 1916 to study physics and chemistry; in 1917 he entered Peiyang University at Tientsin and after a half year of study there, left to attend the Comparative Law School of China at Shanghai, from which he was graduated with honors in 1920 with LL.B. degree; went to America in the same year and entered the University of Michigan law school and received his J. D. degree in 1921; his work was so satisfactory that on the recommendations of Dean Bates and Profs. E. D.

Dickinson, Joseph H. Drake and Robert T. Crane of the University, he was given a travelling fellowship in international law offered by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and studied at the University of the Sorbonne for a year 1921-22 and the following year in the University of Berlin; while there he wrote an essay on "The Juristic Philosophy of Mr. Justice Holmes"; he returned to America in 1923 and entered the Harvard University law school as a graduate student; while there he wrote "The Juristic Philosophy of Roscoe Pound" and an essay on "Stammler and his Critics"; he returned to China in 1924 and joined the faculty of the Comparative Law School of China and during his five and a half years taught some 10 subjects including the law of property, international law, Roman law, German civil law, jurisprudence, philosophy of law, torts and agency; upon the retirement of Dean Blume in 1927, he became principal of the school; in the same year he was appointed judge of the civil division of the Shanghai Provisional Court and in one of his decisions laid down the principle that "the law of nations is a part of the common law of China"; appointed a member of the codification commission attached to the Ministry of Justice in 1928; in the summer of the same year he rejoined the Provisional Court as presiding judge of the criminal division; he also published a volume containing all of his law review articles entitled "Essays and Juridical Studies" in 1928; when Ho Shih-chen resigned the presidency of the Court in August 1929, he succeeded him as President but soon resigned in order to prepare his lectures to be delivered at Northwestern University law school, Chicago, as a holder of the Rosenthal Foundation Lectureship; in the meantime he also accepted an invitation to join the faculty of Harvard law school as a research fellow for a year; owing to the ill health of Mrs. Wu, he declined the invitation and returned to China in July, 1930; in 1931 he became Advisor on Municipal Affairs to the Shanghai Municipal Council; in Sept. 1932, he was appointed Councillor of the Provisional Council of the City Government of Greater Shanghai; in Jan. 1933, he was appointed a member of the Legislative Yuan by the Central Political Council upon recommendation of Sun Fo, President of the Yuan and was made vice-chairman of the Committee for drafting a permanent Constitution for China; he is now concurrently Chairman of Law Codification Committee of the Legislative Yuan and Editor-in-Chief of the Sun Yat-sen Institute for the Advancement of Culture and Education at Nanking; besides the above mentioned works, he has written and published *The Balancing of Interests, Realistic Analysis of Legal Concepts, Confucius and the Legists, The Legal System of Old and New China: A Comparison, Types of Juridical Thinking, The Functions of Legal Method, The Mind of Mr. Justice Holmes*; in collaboration with M. C. Liang, he has published a volume entitled *Readings on Legal Philosophy* and a collection of essays entitled "An Anthology of Contemporary English Prose"; he is now also Managing Editor of *Tien Hsia Monthly*, Shanghai; address: 42 Jessfield Road, Shanghai.

OU TSIN SHUING, consular official; born at Taishang, Kiangsu, 1881; graduated from Ecole des Sciences Politiques, and Faculte de Droit, Paris, France; attache to the High Special



Ou Tsin-shung (Wu Chin-hsuen)
吳勤訓字經會

Mission for the study of constitution 1905-06; Judge, International Exhibition at Brussels, Belgium, 1910; compiler, Law Board, Peking; delegate for the province of Sinkiang, Constitution Commission; Redacteur, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1913; secretary in the office of the President 1913-14; Master of Ceremonies in the Office of the President 1915-17; Professor of Law and International Law, Kuo Ming, Ming Teh and Peking Universities, 1913-17; First Secretary, Chinese Legation in Brazil, 1918-21; Charge d'Affaires in Brazil, 1921; Charge d'Affaires in Peru, 1923; Charge d'Affaires in Brazil, 1925-26; awarded the 3rd Class Chia Ho Decoration and 4th Class Wen Hu Decoration; acting Consul-General, Australia, 1928-29; Consul, New Zealand 1929-32; Consul, Melbourne, Australia, 1932-33; at present Consul at Sandakan, British North Borneo; author of several books in Chinese on comparative constitutions and international law, poems and prose; address: Chinese Consulate, Sandakan, B.N.B.



Wu Chih-hui (Wu Ching-hen)
吳敬恆字稚輝

WU CHIH-HUI, veteran Kuomintang member and noted writer; born at Changchow, Kiangsu, 1864; received his early education at Wusih, after which he attended the Nanchang Academy at Kiangyin, studying Chinese literature; after graduation, he joined the faculty of Peiyang University at Tientsin and later Nanyang College at Shang-

hai; he also studied for a time at Hung Wen Normal Institute in Japan, where he became a member of the Tung Min Hui; upon his return from Japan, he was connected with a revolutionary organization at Shanghai, but was soon forced to take refuge in England, where he associated with Dr. Sun Yat-sen and returned to China at the time of the first Revolution in 1911; after the success of the Revolution, he became involved in difficulties with Yuan Shih-kai and was again forced to leave China for England; he sojourned in England, France and Germany for some time, conducting revolutionary activities among Chinese students; member of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1924; member of the Central Political Council, since 1925; member of the Central Supervisory Committee of Kuomintang, since 1924; assisted in the elimination of the Communists from the Party in 1927; his interest in politics is solely in Kuomintang party affairs and he has not held any government posts; he has always interested himself in literary pursuits and his writings are widely known throughout China; while in France he was a promoter of the Chinese student labor movement and of the Franco-Chinese University at Lyons; he was a severe critic of Tagore during the latter's visit to China on a lecture tour, 1924; address: Central Party Headquarters, Nanking.



Wu Ching-lien

吳景濂字蓮伯

WU CHING-LIEN, retired Government official; born at Hsing-cheng, Fengtien, 1875; was graduated from the Peking Government University in 1907; represented Fengtien at the National Provisional Council at Nanking and later president of the Council at Peking, 1912; member of Parliament, 1913-15; speaker of the Lower House, 1917; president of the Extraordinary Parliament at Canton, 1917; re-elected speaker of the Lower House, 1922-23; was instrumental in the election of Tsao Kun to presidency 1922; retired from public service, since 1923.

Gen. Wu Chung-hsin

吳忠信字禮卿

GEN. WU CHUNG-HSIN, Government official; born at Hofei, Anhwei, 1887; was graduated from the Nanking Military Training School; served under the Ching (Manchu) Government Army; Inspector-General of Nanking Constabulary; Field Commander-in-Chief of the

2nd Army of Kwangtung Army; Commander of the 7th Independent Brigade of Kwangsi Army; Commissioner of Shanghai Constabulary Force; member of the Central Political Council; member of Control Yuan of National Government; member of National Reconstruction Commission; Chairman of Anhwei Provincial Government; now Chairman of Kweichow Provincial Government; address: Kweichow Provincial Government, Kweiyang, Kweichow.



Wu Hao-ling

吳鶴齡

WU HAO-LING, Government official; born in Chosot'u League, Inner Mongolia, 1894; was graduated from the Peking Law College and the Peking Government University with B.A. degree; instructor and later dean of the College of Mongolian and Tibetan Languages, Peking; secretary of the Mongolian and Tibetan Council of the former Peking Government; elected member of the Lower House of the Parliament representing Chosot'u League and member of the National People's Conference, but declined both elections; member of Mongolian Delegation to Nanking to discuss Mongolian affairs with the Central Government, 1928; counsellor to the Government, 1928; counsellor to the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, 1929; later chief of the Mongolian Affairs Section of the Commission; member representing Chosot'u League and member of the presidium of the Mongolian Affairs Conference at Nanking, 1930; upon establishment of the United Office of the various Leagues of Mongolia in 1930, he was appointed resident-representative of the Chosot'u League at Nanking; he is now concurrently member of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission and of the Mongolian Local Autonomy Political Council at Pailingmiao; address: Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, Nanking.

WU HSIEN, college professor; born at Foochow, Fukien, Nov. 24, 1893; S.B. of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, U.S.A., 1916; Ph.D. of Harvard University, 1919; assistant in chemistry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1916-17; assistant in biochemistry, Harvard Medical School, 1919-20; assistant in biochemistry, 1920-21; associate in biochemistry, 1921-24; associate professor of biochemistry, 1924-28; professor of biochemistry, 1928 to the present, Peking Union Medical College, Peiping; chairman, Chinese Physiological Society, 1931 to the present; author: "General



Wu Hsien

吳憲字陶民

Treatise on Nutrition," 1929; "Principles of Physical Biochemistry," 1934; address: 1 Fang Chia Yuan, Peiping.



Wu Hsing-ya

吳醒亞

WU HSIING-YA, Government official; born at Huang-mei, Hupeh in 1892; he was one of the first members of the Tungmenghui (predecessor of the Kuomintang) and his official career has always been connected with the revolutionary movement; he has held the following positions: secretary to the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief; secretary to the military commission of the Nationalist Government at Canton, secretary to the Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army; adviser to the political training bureau under the Military Council of the National Government; chief of the political department of the 37th Nationalist Revolutionary Army; member of the Anhwei Provincial Party Headquarters; member of the Anhwei Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Civil Affairs; director of the Anhwei Provincial Self Government Preparation Bureau; member of the Hupeh Provincial Government, 1930; Commissioner of Social Affairs Bureau of the City Government of Shanghai Municipality, since 1931; address: Bureau of Social Affairs, Shanghai City Government, Civic Center, Shanghai.



Wou Shao-fong (Wu Hsiu-feng)

吳秀峰

WOU SHAO-FONG, League official; born on October 29, 1898 at Tsin-shan, Kwangtung; Docteur d'Etat en Droit, France; graduated from the Political Sciences School, Diplomatic Section, Paris; member of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, Political Section; author of "China and the Washington Conference" and "Sun Yat-sen: His Life and His Doctrines" (both in French); address: League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

Y. L. Woo (Wu Jen-li)

吳劬禮字佩之

Y. L. WOO, (WU JEN-LI), diplomat.

(See Page 443, 4th Edition).



Woo Kai-sheng (Wu Kai-sheng)

吳凱聲

WOO KAI-SHENG, legal practitioner; born at Ishing, Kiangsu, 1900; graduated from the College of Arts, Hardoon University, Shanghai, 1922; studied law and political science in France between 1922-26; received his degree of Doctor of Laws from Lyons University; his doctoral thesis, subsequently published as a book, is entitled "The Chinese Constitutional Problem"; while studying in France, he acted concurrently as the correspondent

of Shun Pao, Shanghai, and Sin Kuo Min Pao, Singapore; after return to China in 1926, he became the first Chinese lawyer admitted to practise in the French Mixed Court; acted as legal adviser to many public and private organizations; member of the Chinese Committee for the Reconstitution of the French Mixed Court; one of the directors of the Chinese Ratepayers Association, Shanghai; in 1928, appointed Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; member on the Sino-French and Sino-Italian Nanking Claims Commissions; later, became legal adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; in 1929, appointed director of the Permanent Office of the Chinese Delegation to the League of Nations, with the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary and concurrently Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Legation in Switzerland; member of the Special Committee for the Amendment of the Covenant of the League of Nations; delegate to the 59th Session of the Council of the League of Nations to participate in the discussion of problems of hygiene and opium; China's delegate to the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Sessions of the International Labor Conference, to the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs and to the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference; China's substitute delegate and secretary-general of the Chinese Delegation to the Tenth and Eleventh Sessions of the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1930 and concurrently Chief Plenipotentiary to the 11th Assembly of the League of Nations; during his several years of residence in Europe, he represented China on many occasions at the International Labor Conference, the Opium Conference and the Disarmament Conference; summoned back by the National Government to report on conditions in Europe and resigned his posts; member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; he is now practising law in Shanghai and serves concurrently as a supervisory member of the Shanghai Chinese Bar Association; author of "The Diplomatic Policy of the Chinese Government"; address: 107 Nanking Road, Shanghai.



Kuo-cheng Wu (Wu Kuo-cheng)

吳國楨

KUO-CHENG WU, Government official; born at Chien Shih, Hupeh, 1903; attended Nankai College, Tientsin, 1914-17; Tsinghua College, 1917-21; (A.B.), Grinnell College, 1928; senior honor scholar, Phi Beta Kappa;

(M.A.), Princeton University, 1924; Nova Caesaria Scholar; fellow in Politics, 1925; Charlotte Elizabeth Proctor fellow, 1926; Ph.D. degree, 1926, his thesis being "Ancient Chinese Political Theories"; professor of political science, National Institute of Political Science, 1926; secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nationalist Government, 1927; secretary, Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Shanghai, 1927; member, treaty revision committee, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; assistant chief, first division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking, 1928; director, bureau of tobacco and wine tax for Hupeh, 1928-29; counsellor, Wuhan Special Municipal Government, 1929; director, bureau of land administration, 1929; director, bureau of finance, Hankow Municipal Government, 1930; commissioner of Finance for Hupeh Province, 1930-31; Mayor of Hankow Municipality, since 1931; address: Mayor's Office, Hankow, Hupeh.



Wu Lei-chu'an

吳雷川

WU LEI-CHU'AN, educator and university chancellor; born at Hangchow, Chekiang in November, 1870; at the age of 23 he passed the imperial examinations and received the degree of Chu-jen (second degree); five years later (1898) he received the Chin-shih (third degree) and later became a Hanlin scholar; served as director of the Provincial College of Chekiang, 1906-09; appointed a compiler in the Hanlin Academy, 1910; head of the secretariat in the Ministry of Education in Peking, 1912-25; councillor in the Ministry of Education, 1925-26; lecturer on Confucianism and Christianity at Yenching University in 1924; resigned his position in the Ministry of Education in 1926 to become professor of Chinese at Yenching University and was shortly after made vice-president; vice-Minister of Education, 1928-29; resigned this post after being elected Chancellor of Yenching University in February, 1929, which position he still holds as well as a professorship in the department of Chinese; address: Yenching University, Peiping.

DR. WU LIEN-TEH, physician and health official; born of Cantonese parentage in Penang in 1879; received his early education in the Straits Settlements after which he was sent to Cambridge University where he was known as G.L. Tuck; received his A.B.M.B. and B.C. degrees in 1902 and M.D. in 1905; awarded many honors in



Dr. Wu Lien-teh
伍連德

general science, surgery, clinical medicine, pathology and bacteriology; received a travelling scholarship from Cambridge and did research work in Liverpool, Paris, Germany and the Malay States; this work was principally on tetanus, beri-beri, aortic worms and malaria; engaged in private practice in Penang, 1904-08; vice-director of the Peiyang Army Medical College, Tientsin, 1908-11; actively engaged in pneumonic plague prevention work in Manchuria Dec. 1910, April 1911; chairman of the International Plague Conferences at Mukden in April, 1911; since then he has been director and chief medical officer of the Manchurian Plague Prevention Service; represented China at the two Hague opium conferences of 1912 and 1913, the International Congress of Medicine, the Congress of School Hygiene at Buffalo in 1913 and successive conferences in Europe, India, Java, America, Singapore and other parts of the world; he was active in the establishment of the Peking Central Hospital in 1918; under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation he investigated public health institutions in America and studied public health at Johns Hopkins University, obtaining his C.P.H. degree in 1925; since returning to China he has been engaged extensively in public health work and was successively appointed vice-president of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine, plague expert of the League of Nations health section and member for China of the Eastern Health Bureau of the League; he was appointed by the Ministry of Health as chief technical expert and concurrently head of the National Quarantine Service; in 1931 represented Minister T. V. Soong at Geneva to invite the Council of League of Nations for co-operation with China in technical matters, thus starting the National Economic Council; he was editor-in-chief of the *National Medical Journal* of China 1915-1932, and has published seven sets of Manchurian Plague Prevention Service reports 1912-32, recognized as authoritative throughout the world; he is author of "Treatise on Pneumonic Plague" published by the League of Nations and co-author with Dr. K. C. Wong of "The History of Chinese Medicine," "Manual of Cholera" (English and Chinese editions); editor of four series of reports, National Quarantine Service, 1930-34; holder of the following honorary degrees: LL.D. (Hongkong); Litt. D. (Peiping); fellow of the British Royal Institute of Public Health; fellow of the Society of

Tropical Medicine; member of several societies in Great Britain, Germany, Russia, China and Japan; received 2nd class Tashou Chiaho, 1920; 2nd class Paokuang Chiaho, 1921; address: National Quarantine Service, Shanghai.



Mrs. Wu Lien-teh
伍連德夫人

MRS. WU LIEN-TEH (maiden name Huang Shu Chiung), authoress; native of Foochow, Fukien; second daughter of the late Huang Nai-shang, a Chu-jen scholar under the Ch'ing Regime; received her early education at home and later studied English in the Girls' College in Foochow; married at Singapore in 1905 to Dr. Wu Lien-teh, the renowned plague specialist; travelled extensively in Europe studying western art and culture in France, England, Holland, Germany and Russia in 1913; proceeded to the United States in 1927 as guest of His Excellency the Chinese Minister to Washington and to visit her son, Dr. Wu Chang-keng, M.D. Rochester University and Ph.D. in public health of Yale University; published her first book "Yang Kuei-fei, Most Famous Beauty of China" in 1923, her second on "Hsi Shih, Beauty of Beauties" in 1931 and her later on "Chao Chun, Beauty in Exile" in 1934; now engaged in research study on the lives of other famous historical women as subjects for her later publications; contributor of articles on Chinese women to various magazines; address: 55 Tung Tang Tzu Hutung, Peiping.

WU PEI-FU, retired army commander; born at Peng-lai, Shantung, 1878; a Licentiate with the degree of Hsiu-Tsai; after graduating from the Peiyang Military Academy at Tiensin in 1898, he joined the Manchu army service in Northern Kiangsu; after the establishment of the Republic, he was appointed a regimental commander of the 3rd Division (commander being Tsao Kun), 1912; during the Yunnan Revolt against Yuan Shih-kai, he was ordered by Yuan to suppress the rebellion and was appointed commander of the 6th brigade of the 3rd division; when Tsao Kun became Military Governor of Chihli in 1916, he was appointed acting commander of the 3rd Division; during Chang Hsun's attempt to restore monarchy in 1917, he commanded the west flank against Chang's Forces and was instrumental in the latter's defeat; commander of the 3rd Division with the rank of a general, 1919; ordered by the Peking Government to



Wu Pei-fu
吳佩孚字子玉

proceed South to suppress the Southern Government at Canton and appointed assistant commander of the forces for the relief of Kwangtung; advocated peace between North and South and his peace telegram started the movement that resulted of the Peace Conference in Feb. 1919; High Deputy Inspecting Commissioner of Chihli, Shantung and Honan with the rank of full-general, 1920; High Inspecting Commissioner of Hunan and Hupeh, 1921; was appointed Minister of War but declined the appointment 1922; created a Marshal with "Fu Wei" as special title, 1923; when Tsao Kun became President, he was appointed High Inspecting Commissioner of Chihli, Shantung and Honan, 1923; Commander-in-Chief of the Chihli Expeditionary Forces against Fengtien during the Chihli-Fengtien War in 1924, but owing to the defection of Feng Yu-hsiang he was defeated and forced to retire to Hupeh; assisted Chang Tso-lin in defeating Kuominchun forces, 1926; Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Anti-Red Army, but suffered defeat at the hands of the National Revolutionary Army under General Chiang Kai-shek at Wuchang, 1927; he is now living in retirement at Peiping; appointed High Advisor to the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, Dec. 1935.

Chen-chai P. Woo (Wu Pei-huang)

吳佩潢字承齋

CHEN-CHAI P. WOO (WU PEI-HUANG), official.

(See Page 427, 4th Edition).

WU PI-YEN, Party official and publisher; born at Chaoyang, Kwangtung, 1885; went to Siam at age of twenty to engage in business; founder of the *Kuo Min Press*, *Min Kok Press* and *Bangkok Morning Post* in Siam; successively served as general manager of the Chinese Rice Merchants' Guild, chairman of the Chinese Wine Merchants' Association, director of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and director of the Pei Yin and Chaohow Public Schools in Siam; now, member of the Executive Committee of the branch Party Headquarters of Kuomintang in Siam, advisor to the National Overseas Affairs Committee at Nanking, and managing director of the *Kuo Min Press*, *Min Kok Press* and *Bangkok Morning Post* and president of the Shou Shan Pub-



Wu Pi-yan

吳碧嚴

lishing House in Siam; an enthusiastic worker in the Chinese community in Siam in education, Kuomintang Party affairs and charitable work; participated in many revolutionary movements in connection with the Chinese Revolution; during the May 30 Tragedy at Shanghai in 1925 was delegated by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Overseas Chinese Union and thirty other organizations in Siam to come to China to succor and comfort the workers with contributions raised among the overseas Chinese Community in Siam; address: *Min Kok Press, Bangkok, Siam.*

Wu Ping-hsiang

吳炳湘

WU PING-HSIANG, official.
(See Page 447, 4th Edition).



Wu Shan

吳山

WU SHAN, social worker; born in Szechuen, 1884; studied law at the Tokyo Law College and received his degree there; vice-Minister and later Minister of Justice in the Southern Government in Kwangtung and was one of seven directors governing the Southern provinces; general secretary of the Good Roads Association in Shanghai for many years; director of provincial roads construction bureau of Honan, 1929-30; he is now engaged in social welfare work in Shanghai; author of "A Commentary on

the Provisional Constitution of China"; "The Soviet-Russian Constitution"; "A Plea for Universal Union"; and "Government by Commissions"; address: c/o The National Good Roads Association, Rue Courbet, Shanghai.



Johnson Wu (Wu Shao-shan)

吳少山

JOHNSON WU, lawyer; born at Vladivostok; son of Knime Wu, comprador of Bryner & Co., Vladivostok; received his early education in his native town, Chungshan District, Kwangtung; attended Soochow and Fu-tan Universities and later was graduated from the Comparative Law School of China, Shanghai, where he studied for three years; he received the degree of LL.B. in 1926; has been engaged in legal practice in Shanghai, since 1926; member of the Shanghai Chinese Bar Association; author of "Interpretation of the Chinese Criminal Code"; address: Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road, Shanghai.



Dr. Shao-tseng Wu

吳紹曾字省三

SHAO-TSENG WU, railway official; born at Yutien, Hopei, December 12, 1896; received his Chinese classical education under his father's tutelage at home; was graduated from the Yutien Higher Primary School and the Middle School of Tsunhua; studied preparatory course of civil engineering in Peiyang University, 1917; graduated from Chiao-tung University in 1920, specializing in

railway administration; received B.A. degree from University of Michigan in 1923 and M.A. degree from the same University in 1924, specializing in railway transportation; received Ph.D. degree from the Wharton School of Commerce and Finance of the University of Pennsylvania in 1929, specializing in railway economics; author of 'Railroad Valuation and Fair Return'; served in the Traffic Department of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway in 1921, in the Accounts Department of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, 1924-25; inspected railways in European countries, 1930; member of the National Railway Association of China, the National Highway Construction Association of China, the Accounting Society of China, and the Economic Society of China; from 1930 to 1932, served as Professor of Economics at the Railway Administration College of Chiao-tung University, Peiping, and concurrently assistant to the Dean; lecturer on Transportation at Yenching University; lecturer on Railroad Valuation at the Railway Administration College of Chiao-tung University, Shanghai; expert attached to the Ministry of Railways and concurrently officer of the Railway Through Traffic Administration, member of the Standing Committee on Fares, Rates and Classification of Goods, member of the Committee on Transportation of Goods at Railway Risk, Chief of the Accounts Division of the office of the Accountant General of the Ministry of Railways, officer of the Operation and Traffic Department of the Ministry of Railways, ex-office member of the Committee on Unification of Railway Accounts and Statistics, and member of the Purchasing Commission of the Ministry of Railways; since December 1932, has been serving as the Associate Managing Director of the Nanking-Shanghai and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways Administration, for a while concurrently Chief of its General Department, and since August 1934, concurrently acting as Managing Director; address: The Nanking-Shanghai and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways Administration, 370 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.



Sarkon K. Ou (Wu Shou-kung)

伍守恭

SARKON K. OU, lawyer; native of Changchow, Kiangsu; born in Wuchang, Hupeh, in 1900; received his early education in Shanghai after which he attended Soochow University at Soochow, until 1920; attended the Philippine Law School and the University

of Philippines, Manila, 1920; went to America and studied political science at the University of Chicago, 1920-23 and received his Ph.B. degree; D.J. degree (Chicago U.), 1925; he was Chairman of the Chinese Students' Club, 1925 and assisted in the organization of the International Students' Club in 1925; he went to Europe for further research work at Brussels and Paris; upon his return to China he was appointed secretary to the Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu and soon afterwards was promoted to chief secretaryship; he assisted in the negotiations for the rendition of the Shanghai Mixed Court, 1925-26 and was subsequently appointed assistant judge of the (reorganized) Shanghai Provisional Court; resigned from the Provisional Court to take up the practice of law in Shanghai, since 1926; in 1929, he was appointed to help prepare a report for the reorganization of the Provisional Court and was awarded Distinguished Mention by the Kiangsu Provincial Government; he is a counsellor to the Diplomatic Research Committee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, legal adviser to the National Reconstruction Commission and the National Stamp Tax Bureau; he is also a member of the faculty of the Comparative Law School, Shanghai; address: 212 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.



Gen. Wu Te-cheng

吳鐵城

GEN. WU TE-CHEN, Government official and Kuomintang Party leader; native of Kwangtung; born in Kiukiang, Kiangsi, 1888; educated at Kiukiang, and later in Japan; active leader of early revolutionary movement; became Assistant Chief of General Staff of the Military Government of Kiangsi Province and concurrently Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, in 1911; delegated by Kiangsi Province to the National Convention at Nanking for the drafting of the Provisional Constitution, and participated in the election of Dr. Sun Yat-sen as the first President of the Chinese Republic, 1911; from 1913 to 1916 was engaged in Kuomintang Party activities in China and abroad; after the failure of the second revolution in 1913, travelled in Japan and Honolulu as political refugee, returning to China in 1916; from 1917 to 1919 served as Counsellor to the President and Generalissimo, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, in Canton; took active command of the Kwangtung Revolutionary Army in 1920; elected the first magistrate by popular vote of Chungshanhsien, his native district, 1921-22; Commissioner General of Police of Kwangtung Province, and concurrently,

Commissioner of Public Safety of Canton, 1923; in the same year was appointed concurrently commander of Gendarmes of Kwangtung Province, which force was later reorganised as the First Independent Division, and again as the 17th Division of the Nationalist Army, of which he remained in command until 1926; Commissioner of Reconstruction of Kwangtung Province 1928; served for two terms (4 years) as member of Legislative Yuan 1929-32; elected member of the Central Executive Committee in 1929; re-elected member of Central Executive Committee, and concurrently, member of Central Political Council, in both of which capacities he has remained up to the present, 1936; Mayor of Greater Shanghai 1932 to the present; Garrison Commander of Woosung and Shanghai, 1933 to the present, 1936; address: City Government, Civic Center, Shanghai Municipality.



Wu Ding-chang (Wu Ting-chang)

吳鼎昌字達登

WU DING-CHANG (Ta Chuan), Government official and banker; born in Chekiang, 1884; Hanlin Scholar under the Manchu Regime; governor, Bank of China, 1912; director, the Government Central Mint, 1913; Vice-Minister, Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, 1915; vice-Minister, Ministry of Finance, 1917-20; president, Yien Yieh (Salt Industry) Commercial Bank, since 1921; chairman, the Banking Syndicate of Yien Yieh, Kinchen, Continental and China and South Sea Banks, since 1922; president of the Ta Kung Pao Newspaper Company and the Kuo Wen News Service and Weekly Company in Tientsin, since 1926; member of the National Economic Council, since 1931; Minister of Industry since Dec. 1935; address: Ministry of Industry, Nanking.

WU TING-SUN, merchant; born at Fenghua, Chekiang, 1877; educated at the Anglo-Chinese College, Shanghai; member of board of directors of Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce; visited America as representative of Chinese Chambers of Commerce at Ningpo and Shanghai on commercial mission, 1911; a director of the *China Press*, 1911; joined the British-American Tobacco Co. as its sole-Chinese agent, and later Nanyang Brothers' Tobacco Co.; adviser to the Military Governor of Shanghai, 1911; treasurer of the board of directors of the Red Cross Society of China; travelled in Europe and America to study commercial and industrial conditions, 1912; joined Ministry of Finance as special commissioner for investigation



Wu Cho-jan (Wu Ting-sun) (deceased)

烏卓然字挺生

of tobacco tariff, 1913; honorary adviser to the Cabinet; adviser to the Civil Governor of Shanghai; director of Shanghai College; director of the Shen Hsin Company of Pukow; joined the Souter Tobacco Company, Shanghai, 1924; assassinated in Honan Jan. 1936.



Wu Ting-yang

伍廷飏

WU TING-YANG, army officer; born at Yunghsien, Kwangsi, 1890; joined army service at age of 14; attended the Military Academy at Kweilin, from which he was graduated; joined the 1911 Revolution and took part in the capture of Nanking by the revolutionary forces; later, he returned to Kwangsi and held at different times the following positions: acting chairman of the administrative council of Kwangsi at Nanning, commissioner of reconstruction (in this capacity, he was responsible for the construction of more than 1,500 Li of motor roads and the establishment of army industries in Kwangsi), and commander of the 1st division of the 15th Army Corps of the Revolutionary Army stationed at Liuchow, Kwangsi; visited Nanking to confer with General Chiang Kai-shek on the problem of rehabilitation of Kwangsi Province, 1930; appointed associate director of rehabilitation of Kwangsi, 1931; was with the 4th Group Army of Kwangsi; member and concurrently Commissioner of Reconstruction of the Chekiang Provincial Government since Dec. 1935; address: Chekiang Provincial Government, Hangchow, Chekiang,



Wu Tseng-yu

吴曾愈

WU TSENG-YU, banker; born at Foochow, Fukien, 1895; graduate of Tsinghua College, 1916; studied economics at Princeton University, graduating with Litt.B. degree; post-graduate studies in Columbia and New York Universities, majoring in finance and banking and at same time, was engaged by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., New York, as an assistant in the foreign exchange department, 1918-20; promoter and first president of the Chinese Banking Club; joined the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce, 1920; after his return in that year, he successively filled the following positions in the bank: secretary to the head office of the bank, manager of the Shanghai Office of the Bank, assistant manager of the Harbin office and manager of the Tsinan office which position he held until the bank discontinued operation early in 1930.



Wu Tsi-sheng

高泽生字荫荃

WU TSI-SHENG, Government official; born in Kirin 1884; graduate of Waseda University, Japan; member of the First Parliament (representing Mongolia), 1913; upon dissolution of the Parliament by Yuan Shih-kai, he was engaged in journalistic enterprises in Peking, being president of the *Ta Tung Pao*, *Kuo Hua Pao* and *Mei Jih Hsin Wen*; member of the Lower House, 1916-17; senator in the provisional Senate, 1917-18; while serving in the Parliament, he was also president of the

Hsing Ming Pao at Peking; re-elected member of the Lower House, 1918-20; at different times, he also served as counsellor at large and secretary to the Minister of Interior and to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; member of the China delegation to the Sino-Russian Conference, 1930.



Wu Tsung-lien

吴宗濂字挹清

WU TSUNG-LIEN, Government official; born at Kiatling, Kiangsu in 1855; studied French in the Language School of Kiangnan Arsenal, Shanghai, 1876; student at Tung Wen Institute, Peking, 1877; interpreter in the Chinese Legation at London, 1885-97 and for a while was connected with the Chinese Legation in Russia; negotiated Belgian loan on behalf of the Lu-Han Railway (now extended as the Peiping-Hankow Railway) and was later appointed managing-director of the line; second class secretary in the Chinese Legation in France, 1902 and was later made Charge d'Affaires in Madeira; first class secretary to the Chinese Legation at Brussels; also acted as Charge d'Affaires at Vienna for one year until recalled by Yuan Shih-kai and appointed senior councillor and junior secretary of the Board of Foreign Affairs; upon the establishment of the Republic he was appointed China's delegate to Italy; returned to China in 1914 and became Councillor of State; special commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Kirin, 1917; Senator in the Second Parliament, 1918; member, French Municipal Council, Shanghai, 1925; member of the treaty revision committee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking, since 1930; translator of "A Study of the German Army"; holder of decorations from many countries of Europe; address: c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking.

WU TSUNG-TZU, retired Government official; born at Nanfeng, Kiangsi, 1879; founder and editor of the revolutionary organ, *Hsing Hua Pao*, at Peking; was instrumental in effecting the declaration of independence of Kiangsi during the 1911 Revolution; member of the First Parliament, 1913; chief of the civil administration bureau and for a time, acting Civil Governor of Szechuen, 1914-15; re-elected to the Parliament as a member of the Lower



Wu Tsung-tzi

吴宗慈字鹤林

House upon its reconconvocation, 1917; joined the Canton Military Government, 1917; resumed his seat in the Peking Parliament, 1922; author of "The Constitutional History of China"; published in 1928; he is now in retirement.



Wu Wai-ho

吴惠和字鸣鹭

WU WAI-HO, Government official; born at Hsiuyen, Liaoning, 1898; was graduated from the Fengtien Law College and the Military Institute; has successively served as police commissioner of Tungling District, Kirin; inspector of the constabulary and concurrently chief of the 1st Police Area of Yenchi, Kirin; Chinese secretary to the Board of Directors of the Chinese Eastern Railway; section chief, Liaoning Provincial Government; director of the tax bureau, Fushun District, Liaoning; Magistrate of Pengwu District, Liaoning; Magistrate of Yungchin District, Hopei; counsellor with the rank of Major-General to the Headquarters of the 2nd Group Army in North China and concurrently vice-director of the Peiping Office of the Army; director of the 1st Special Area of Tientsin Municipality; now director of the 2nd Special Area of Tientsin; address: Office of the Director, 2nd Special Area, Tientsin Municipality, Hopei.



Andrew V. Wu (Wu Wei-teh)

吳維德

ANDREW V. WU, welfare worker; born at Yu-Yao, Chekiang, 1894; was graduated from the Presbyterian Academy in Ningpo and the Hangchow Christian College in Hangchow in 1909 and 1912 respectively; went to America as a private student in 1914 and entered Wooster College, Ohio, graduating with B.Sc. degree, 1916; attended Princeton University, New Jersey, 1916-20, and was graduated from the Theological Seminary and also received his M.A. degree; appointed secretary by the International Committee of Y.M.C.A. New York to proceed to Europe to assist in the direction of Chinese labor corps participating in the World War, June 1918—Sept. 1919; returned to China in 1920 and became secretary of the Union Committee of Hangchow (a missionary organization); dean of the Hangchow Christian College, 1922-28; technical expert of the Ministry of Railways on labor welfare, 1928-29; general secretary of the National Child Welfare Association of China, since 1929; address: The National Child Welfare Association of China, 20 Museum Road, Shanghai.



Y. T. Wu (Wu Yao-tsung)

吳耀宗

Y. T. WU, social worker; born at Canton, Kwangtung, 1893; studied at

Customs College, 1908-13; with the Chinese Customs Service at Canton, Newchwang and Peking, 1913-20; student secretary, Peking Y.M.C.A., 1920-24; executive secretary, Peking Christian Student Work Union, 1921-24; studied at Union Theological Seminary, 1924-27; Columbia University, 1925-27, from which he received his M.A. degree; returned to China in 1927 as secretary and from 1928 to 1932 as executive secretary of the student division, and since 1933 as editor-in-chief of the *Association Press*, National Committee of Y.M.C.A.'s of China; address: 181 Museum Road, Shanghai.



Miss Wu Yi-fang

吳貽芳

MISS WU YI-FANG, college president; born at Wuchang, Hupeh, 1893; attended Hangchow Girls' School; Laura Haygood Girls' School, Soochow; Union Hangchow Girls' School; received her A.B. degree from Ginling College; M.A. and Ph.D. degrees, University of Michigan, U.S.A.; honorary D.Sc. degree from St. John's University; taught at the Peking Girls' Normal School for two years; taught at Peking Girls' Higher Normal School three years; head of English department, Peking Girls' Higher Normal School one year; since 1928 she has been President of Ginling College, Nanking; member, Sigma XI honorary scientific fraternity; Vice-President, Chinese Student Alliance in United States, 1925-26; president, Chinese Student Christian Association in North America, 1924-25; Delegate, Conference of Institute of Pacific Relations, Kyoto, 1929; Shanghai, 1931; Banff, 1933; vice-Chairman, National Christian Council of China, 1929-31, 1933-35; Chairman, Executive Committee, China Christian Educational Association, 1933; Delegate to International Congress of Women, Chicago, U.S.A., 1933; author, "A Contribution to the Biology of Simulium (Diptera)" (Dissertation for Doctorate); address: Ginling College, Nanking.

Y. L. Woo (Wu Yu lin)

吳毓麟字秋舫

Y. L. WOO (WU YU-LIN), official. (See Page 453, 4th Edition).



Yang Ai-yuan

楊愛源字星加

YANG AI-YUAN, army officer; born at Wutai, Shansi, 1888; after graduating from the Paoting Military Academy, he joined the Shansi Army under General Yen Shih-shan as a staff officer during the 1911 Revolution; since 1915, he has successively served as regiment commander, brigadier-commander, division commander and military instructor of the Shansi and Suiyuan troops; Commander of the 2nd Army Corps of the Northern Nationalist Forces under General Yen Hsi-shan, 1927; assistant directing officer of the Right Wing of the Northern Nationalist Forces, 1928; when the Shansi Army was organized as the 3rd Nationalist Group Army, he was appointed Commander of the 3rd sub-Division Corps and concurrently assistant directing officer of the Right Wing in operation; member of the Military Council of the Nationalist Government, 1928; general directing officer of the 3rd sub-Division Corps of the Nationalist 3rd Group Army, May, 1928; Chairman of the Chahar Provincial Government, 1929; participated in the Northern Military Coalition Government at Peiping, 1930; reserve member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, since 1931; now Commander of the 34th Army; address: Headquarters of the 34th Army, Shansi.



T. F. Yang Sao-yun (Yang Chao-hsun)

楊肇勛

T. F. YANG SAO-YUN, retired judicial official; born in Tungnan Hsien,

Szechuan, 1893; studied law in the Peking Government University and was graduated with LL.B. degree; pursued his advanced legal study in France and was a graduate from the Law College of Paris University; compiler of the Law Codification Bureau and commissioner in charge of translation of legal works; professor of law at the National Law College of Peking and the School of Political Science; special compiler of the National Law Compilation Bureau; acting President of the Soochow District Court; President of the Shanghai District Court and concurrently acting President of the Shanghai Law College; President of Shanghai Special Area District Court in the International Settlement, which post he resigned in 1931; he has since been living retirement.



Yang Chao-keng

楊兆庚

YANG CHAO-KENG, Government official; born at Chucheng, Shantung, 1879; graduate of a normal school in Japan; teacher at the Shantung Provincial Agricultural College and the Shantung Military School; educational inspector of Shantung Province; served under the Manchu regime as a financial official in Kiangsu; secretary to the Governor of Shantung, 1912; magistrate of Ho-tseh, Shantung, 1913; magistrate of Tan-Hsien, Shantung, 1916; commissioner of the Water Police of Chefoo, Shantung, 1920; elected member of the House of the Peking Parliament, 1921; director of the Military Funds Raising Bureau of the Headquarters of the Military Governor of Suiyuan, 1922; secretary in the Ministry of Communications, Peking Government, 1924; magistrate of Taian, Shantung, 1925; secretary to the Commander of the 3rd Division of the Northwestern Army, 1925; appointed by the National Government as Chief Secretary of the Shensi Provincial Government, 1927; Chief Secretary to the Commander of 29th Army, 1930; now, Chief Secretary of the Chahar Provincial Government and concurrently Director of the Chahar Provincial History Compilation Bureau; address: Chahar Provincial Government, Kalgan, Chahar.

Yang Tcheng (Yang Cheng)

楊晨字小川

YANG TCHENG (YANG CHENG), official.
(See Page 463, 4th Edition).



C. H. Young (Yang Cheng-hsung)

楊承訓

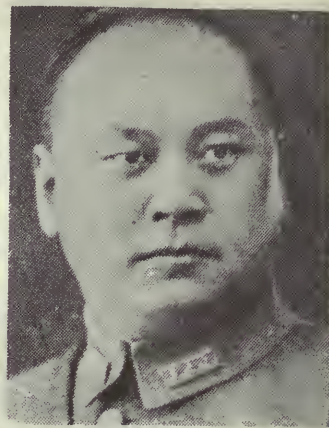
C. H. YOUNG, railway director; born at Changsha, Hunan 1893; studied at Tsinghua College at Peiping; went to the United States in 1917 and entered Tufts College, Massachusetts and later was transferred to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, specializing in chemical engineering; after graduation, he joined the staff of the New York State Waterworks and later was appointed assistant chemist with the Libby-Owens Glass Company of Charleston, W. Va. and finally became chief engineer of one of their plants; upon his return to China in 1922, he organized the Tsinan Machinery Brick and Tile Works in Tsinan, Shantung; engineer of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway and later manager of the Tien Yuan Coal Company, owned by the Railway; came to Shanghai and was appointed professor of natural sciences of the Great China University; following the occupation of Hankow by the Nationalist troops, he was appointed Chairman of the Board of the Peiping-Hankow Railway and later made Managing Director of the same; was transferred to Nanking by the Ministry of Communications in 1928 and appointed Managing Director of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, which post he held until 1930; senior technical expert of the National Economic Council since 1932.

Yang Chia-hsiang

楊家驥字韻笙

YANG CHIA-HSIANG, official.
(See Page 456, 4th Edition).

GEN. YANG CHIEH, military officer; born at Tali, Yunnan, 1888; graduate of the Japanese Military College, specializing in artillery, 1924; participated in the First Revolution in 1911; Commander of 10th Regiment of Infantry of Kweichow Army, 1913 and in September of the same year, promoted Commander of 5th Brigade of the Kweichow Provincial Army and concurrently Garrison Commander of Chungking, Szechuan and later Commissioner of Civil Affairs of Szechuan and Commissioner of Constabulary of Chungking with the rank of Brigadier-General, 1913; instructor at the Yunnan Military School, 1914; participated in the punitive campaign against Yuan Shih-kai, 1916; military counsellor to the President of China, 1917; Chief of Staff to the 3rd Army of the Kuominchun (Feng



Gen. Yang Chieh

楊杰字耿光

Yu-hsiang's Army), December, 1924; Field-Commander of the same Army, 1925; Dean of the Military Training Institute in Honan, September, 1925; Chief Counsellor to the 6th Army of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army, May, 1926 and in December, same year, promoted Commander of 17th Nationalist Division; Acting Commander of the 6th Nationalist Revolutionary Army, April, 1927 and July, same year, promoted Commander of the 18th Nationalist Army; appointed President of the Central Military College, December, 1927; Director of Field Headquarters of the Nationalist Generalissimo and concurrently Chief of Staff to the First Group Army, April, 1928 and in October, same year, concurrently President of the Gendarmes College; Chief of Staff of the Field Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Navy and Air Force, April, 1929; Commander of the 10th Army of the Anti-Rebel Force and Field Commander of the Left Wing Army, October, 1929 and in December same year, concurrently Director of the Field-Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief in Loyang, acting on behalf of the Commander-in-Chief; Commander the Yangtze Forts, April, 1930 and concurrently Chief of Staff to the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief; elected member of the Central Executive Committee, 1931; President of the Military College since January 1932 and concurrently, Field Commander of the 8th Army of the North China Defense Force, March, 1933; toured Europe and America in 1934; now vice-Chief of General Staff; address: The Board of General Staff, Nanking.

ANDREW S. YOUNG, Government official; native of Fukien; born at Tientsin June 1898; studied at Medhurst College, Shanghai, 1915; attended the Government College of Commerce, Tokyo, Japan, 1915-18; went to America in 1919 and studied at Oberlin College, Ohio, receiving B.A. degree in 1923; did research work at an eastern university in U.S.A. for one year; returned to China in 1925 and taught at Utopia University in Shanghai and the China National Institute, Woosung; professor at Tsingtao University, 1926-28; chief of the Foreign Affairs Department, Tsingtao Municipal Government and later director of the Department; upon abolition of the Department, he was appointed Secretary to the Tsingtao Municipal Government which position



Andrew S. Young (Yang Chin-sheng)

楊津生

he held until March 1930, when he was appointed acting Commissioner of Social Affairs Bureau and was substantiated in that post in February 1931; member of the Science Society of China; address: Bureau of Social Affairs, Municipal Government, Tsingtao, Shantung.

Yang Chuan

楊銓字杏佛

YANG CHUAN, deceased (1893-1933).

(See Page 120, 4th Edition supplement).



Marion Yang (Yang Chung-jui)

楊崇瑞

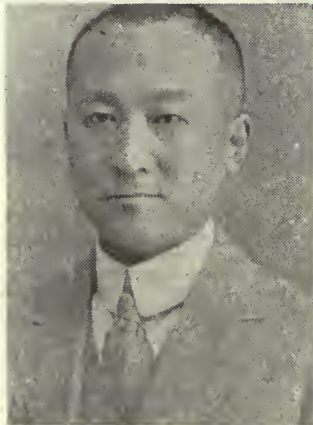
MARION YANG, Director of the First National Midwifery School, Peiping; born at Tunghsien, near Peiping, 1892; premedical work at the Union Women's College of North China (Yenching University), 1910-12; graduated from the Union Medical College for Women of North China, 1917; Porter Hospital for Women, Tehchow, Shantung, 1917-21; Isabella Fisher Hospital, Tientsin, 1921-22; Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Peking Union Medical College, Peiping, 1922-26; post-graduate study at Johns Hopkins, U.S.A., and in Europe, 1925-27; Chief of the Division of Medical Services, Health Station,

Special Health Area, Peiping and Instructor in the Department of Hygiene and Public Health, Peking Union Medical College, 1927-30; appointed Technical Expert, Ministry of Health, 1930; Technical Expert, Central Field Health Station, National Economic Council, and concurrently Chief of Department of Maternity and Child Health, 1933; member of the National Midwifery Board; Director of the newly established First National Midwifery School at Peiping and Director of the Child Health Institute (a co-operating institution), since 1930; concurrently Honorary Lecturer in the Department of Public Health; author of a number of medical papers on maternity and child health; address: First National Midwifery School, Peiping.



F. T. Young (F. T. Yang)

F. T. YOUNG, business man; born in Chungshan district, Kwangtung in 1871; educated at Queen's College, Hongkong; general manager of the Wing On Co., Ltd.; address: Wing On Company, Nanking Road, Shanghai.



Yang Han-hsi

楊翰西

YANG HAN-HSI, industrialist; born at Wushih, Kiangsu, 1875; served on the Board of War; director of the Kwangtung Provincial Mint; retired from official life and became interested in the development of industries in his native place shortly after the 1911 Revolution; managing-director of the Nieh-Ching Cotton Mill at Wushih, since 1912; established the Wushih Telephone Co.

Weaving and Spinning Company in at Wushih in 1914, the Kuang-Ching 1916 and Kuang-Ching Soap Factory and Kuang-Ching Foundry in 1920; founder of schools and houses for orphans at Wushih; address: Kuang-Ching Soap Factory, Wushih.



Miss Grace Yang (Yang Hsi-chang)

楊錫珍

MISS GRACE YANG, educator; born at Soochow, Kiangsu; received her early education at Laura Haygood High School, Soochow; went to America and attended Mount Holyoke, where she received her A.B. degree, and Columbia University, where she got her M.A. in education; secretary of the student department of the National Committee Y.W.C.A., 1919-24; executive of the same department 1925-29; principal of McTyeire School from June, 1929 to the present; delegate to the first All-India Christian Women's Student Conference at Calcutta in Dec., 1923; delegate to the convention of the International Federation of University Women at Oslo, Norway, in 1924; delegate to the meeting of the general committee of the World's Student Christian Federation in England, 1924; address: McTyeire School, Edinburgh Road, Shanghai.



N. T. Yang (Yang Hsiao-tang)

楊念祖字筱棠

N. T. YANG, Government official; born at Shanghai, 1890; received his education at the Kiangsu Provincial College in Soochow; entered diplomatic

service as a secretary in the Bureau of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai in 1911, and later chief secretary and director of the Land Office of the Bureau; served in the Bureau from 1911 to 1926 when he was promoted Superintendent of Customs and concurrently Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Nanking; appointed Chinese Consul-General at Penang, 1930; transferred to Shanghai as Director of Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1931; he is now with the Land Bureau of the City Government of Shanghai Municipality; address: Land Bureau, City Government, Shanghai Municipality.



Gen. Yang Hu (Yang Hsiao-tien)

楊虎字嘯天

GEN. YANG HU, military officer; born at Ningkuo, Anhwei, 1888; senior naval officer of the Headquarters of the Generalissimo, Canton; military counsellor to the President of China; naval officer of the Headquarters of military counsellor to the Generalissimo; Commander of the First Division of the Nationalist Northern Expeditionary Forces; Chief of Special Service Department of the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces; member of Anhwei Provincial Government; Garrison Commander of Shanghai; military counsellor to the National Government; now, member of the Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang and Commissioner of Peace Preservation Bureau of Shanghai Municipality with the rank of Major-General; address: Peace Preservation Bureau, City Government, Shanghai Municipality.

YANG HSIUN-CHEN, retired Government official; born at Changsha, Hunan, 1889; studied naval science in Japan and was graduated from the Naval Gunners School and the Navy Torpedo School in Tokyo; participated in the 1911 Revolution, and was appointed officer-in-charge of a gunboat of the revolutionary navy; sent by the Hunan Provincial Government to the United States to study in 1912, where he spent three years, majoring in political economy; upon returning to China in 1915, he was appointed professor of the Hunan Normal College; chief secretary of foreign affairs to the Governor of Hunan, 1916; lieutenant of the China expeditionary army to Siberia, 1917-19; resumed his post as chief secretary to the



Yang Hsiun-chun (Yang Hsuan-cheng)

楊宣誠字模圓

Governor of Hunan, 1919; when the self-government of Hunan was organized upon completion of the Hunan provincial constitution, he was elected councillor of foreign affairs for the province and also member of the executive body of the Hunan Provincial Government, 1921-24; no further information received in recent years.



Yang Hu-chun

楊虎城

YANG HU-CHEN, Army officer; born at Puchen, Shensi, 1883; participated in the Revolution of 1911; commander of the 5th Route Army of Ching-Kuo-Chun in 1917; commanded the 3rd Division of Kuominchun in 1924; led the Shensi army in the Northern Punitive Expedition and fought several battles at the Lung-hai front; stationed in Shantung in 1927; went to Japan the same year and resumed his post after return; suppressed barditry in southern Shantung; came under the direct command of the Central Government in 1929 after the withdrawal of Sung Liang-chun from Shantung; stationed in Nanyang, Honan; commanded the right wing of the Ping-Han front in the campaign against Generals Yen Hsi-san and Feng Yu-hsiang, 1930; occupied Sian in Oct. 1930 and was appointed Chairman of the Shensi Provincial Government, Dec. 1930; now Pacification Commissioner of Shensi; address: Headquarters of the Pacification Commissioner, Sian, Shensi.



In Young (Yang Hua-yen)

楊華燕

IN YOUNG, business man; born in San Francisco, California in 1890; he was sent to China when only six months old; received his preliminary education in the schools of Chung Shan District, Kwangtung and was later graduated from Honolulu High School in 1904, after which he entered Armour Institute of Technology; he received a Chinese Government scholarship in 1907 and entered Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University, where he received his Ph.B. degree in civil engineering in 1908; went to Lehigh University and received his mining degree in 1910, after which he took a post-graduate course in mining geology at Columbia University and received a M.A. in that subject in 1911; mining engineer for the Eele, Peacock and Kerr Coal Company, 1911-13; returned to China in 1913 and was made technical expert to Kwangsi provincial administration, which position he retained until 1915, when he was made civil engineer for the Szechuen Hankow Railway; assistant chief engineer of the Hanyehping Coal and Iron Company, Ltd., at the Tayeh Iron Mines, Hupeh in 1916; chief engineer of the Company from 1917-20; English secretary to the Board of Directors of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank for two years; organized the China Union Company, Ltd., in 1920 and the Union Motors in 1925, the latter Company being the only Chinese firm that is a direct representative of foreign motor cars and trucks; he is now president and general manager of Union Motors; address: Union Motors, 444 Avenue Foch, Shanghai.

Yang I-teh

楊以德字敬林

YANG I-TEH, army officer.
(See Page 459, 4th Edition).

C. KUANGSON YOUNG, Government official and newspaper director; born at Shanghai in 1900; after finishing Tsing Hua College he entered Colorado College, Colorado Springs, and received his A.B. degree in 1921; went to Princeton University from which he received his Ph.D. degree in 1924 in international law and political science; student attache to the Chinese delegation at the Washington Conference, 1921-22; editor-in-chief of the *Chinese Students*



C. Kuangson Young (Yang Kuang-sheng)

楊光注

Monthly and chairman of the eastern section of the Chinese Student Alliance, 1923-24; fellow in the department of politics at Princeton, 1922-24; third secretary of the Chinese Legation at Washington, 1924-27; secretary and expert of the Chinese Delegation to the International Opium Conference at Geneva, 1924-25; professor of Chinese at Georgetown University, 1926-27 and was also appointed by the American University at Washington, D.C. as lecturer on Far Eastern History; upon return to China he became professor of political science and international law at Tsing Hua University; in Feb., 1928 he joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government at Nanking; in 1928, he became assistant director of the intelligence and publicity department of the Ministry; also appointed Chinese Commissioner on the Sino-American, the Sino-Italian, and the Sino-British Mixed Nanking Claims Commissions, 1928-29; concurrently administrative director of the foreign relations commission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs 1929-30; in February 1930, appointed special commissioner to Europe; in March 1931, appointed Consul-General in London; member of the Chinese Delegation to the Extraordinary Session of the League of Nations, 1931-33; counsellor of the Chinese Delegation to the World Economic Conference, London, 1933; Special Inspector of Foreign Affairs for the Provinces of Szechuen, Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, and Anhwei stationed at Hankow, 1934-35; now Managing Director of *The China Press*; address: *The China Press*, 160 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

YANG KUO-SHU, legal practitioner; born at Shun-teh, Kwangtung, 1872; first studied in America and was later graduated from the Law School of the Mei Ji University in Japan with LL.B. degree; in the last years of the Manchu regime, he served as a prefect in Fengtien for two years; after the establishment of the Republic, he was chief secretary to the International Mixed Court of Shanghai, 1911-16; chief secretary to the



Yang Kuo-shu

楊國樞字潤之

Bureau of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, 1916-17; legal adviser to ex-President Feng Kuo-chang, 1918; reappointed legal adviser to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, 1925; member of Shanghai Chinese Bar Association and a legal practitioner in Shanghai since 1925.



Yang Liang-kung

楊亮功

YANG LIANG-KUNG, member of Control Yuan; born at Tsao-hsien, Anhwei, 1885; B.A. Government Peking University; M.A. in education, Stanford University, U.S.A.; Ph.D., New York University; Dean of School of Arts, Chungshan University, Honan; vice-President, China National Institute, Shanghai; member of the Preparatory Committee for the Organization of the National Shantung University; President of Anhwei Provincial University; professor, Peking Government University; Professor of Research School, National Normal University, Peiping; now, member of Control Yuan of the National Government; author of two books in English: "Organization, Functions and Duties of Board of Trustees of State Universities in the United States" and "Reorganization of Chinese Middle School Curriculum"; address: Control Yuan, Nanking.



Yang Lien

楊廉字四穆

YANG LIEN, Government official; born at Anyao, Szechuan, 1897; graduate of the Chi-Chuan Middle School, Chengtu and of the Chengtu Foreign Languages College; later he attended the National Peking University at Peiping, majoring in education, and was graduated in 1924 with B.A. degree; prior to his entering University, he taught for two years at various schools in Chengtu and after graduation, he taught at several schools by General Chen Tiao-yuan to organize in Peiping; in 1926, he was invited the Pengpu Middle School, of which he became principal for half a year; appointed secretary of the Department of Education of the Chekiang Provincial Government, 1927 and later became dean of the Chekiang Provincial First Middle School at Hangchow; was commissioned by the Chekiang National University to go to the United States to investigate education in 1929 and after completing his mission, he entered the Teachers' College of Columbia University as a special research student on international education and received M.A. degree upon graduation; he was then appointed by the Ministry of Education to investigate education in Europe and America and returned to China travelling through England, Germany, France and Russia; upon his return, he was appointed Director of the Department of Social Education of the Ministry of Education; professor of education at the National Peking University, 1931; in 1932, he was appointed by the Ministry of Education to organize the Chinese Educational Mission to Europe and was charged with the duty of investigating middle school education; after studying educational conditions in England, Germany, France, Italy, Russia and four other European countries, he returned to China and was appointed an expert of the Ministry of Education; appointed by the National Government a member and concurrently Commissioner of Education of the Anhwei Provincial Government in 1933, which positions he now retains; author of the following books: "History of Western Education," "Planning Pedagogy," "Important Social Problems" and "History of Development of Primary Education in Europe and America in Modern Times" and several other books on education to be published; address: Department of Education, Anhwei Provincial Government, Anking.



Miss Yang Ling-fu

MISS YANG LING-FU, artist and poet; native of Wusih, Kiangsu; born of a family distinguished for scholastic attainments; received a thorough Chinese education in her youth and took special interest in poetry and painting; wrote exquisite verses while still young; also fond of philosophy and literature; gained fame as a painter in China and was awarded medals by both President Yuan Shih-kai and President Hsu Shih-chang for her productions; participated in the Philadelphia Exposition with her productions in 1926 which made her widely known in the United States; was invited to partake in the joint Sino-Japanese Art Exposition during the time of the coronation of the reigning Japanese emperor in 1928 at Tokyo, where her work was highly praised and awarded prizes; between these two exhibitions, she spent two years in reproducing the portraits of the Manchu emperors and empresses at the Palace Museum of Mukden; one of her special feats in art is a complete model of the Summer Palace in Peiping which won her much admiration from many Chinese and foreign artists; author of a volume on poems and paintings and several novels.

YANG JU-MEI, auditing expert; born at Shu-hsien, Hupeh, 1879; was graduated from the High Commercial College, Tokyo, Japan; junior secretary of the Board of Treasury, Peking, 1911; senior secretary of the Ministry of Finance in charge of the department of revenues, 1912; co-director of the budget examination office and also auditor of auditing department under the Cabinet; upon the establishment of the audit department as an independent organ in 1914, he was appointed senior auditing officer and in 1917 was promoted presiding senior auditing officer; member of the commission for the consolidation of the national debts, 1923; while holding these official positions, he also taught in various universities in Peking; director of the budgeting directorate of the Comptroller-General's Office of the National Government, since 1932; author of the following publications: "Book keeping and Operation of Modern Banks," "Modern Book-keeping and Accountancy for Official Organs," "Modern Commercial Bookkeeping," "Comparative Study of the Financial Administration of the



Yang Ju-mei (Yang Lu-mei)

楊汝梅字予成

Different Countries," "Outlines of Laws of Accountancy," and "The Relation of Finance and Industry"; address: Comptroller-General's Office, National Government, Nanking.



Yang Mol-nan (Yang Mel-nan)

楊枝字梅南

YANG MOI-NAN, merchant; born at Chungshan, Kwangtung, 1873; came to Shanghai in 1888 and entered business; first worked in the navigation department of the Butterfield and Swire Co., and later agent of the Company at Chefoo; transferred to Shanghai to take charge of the Chinese interests in the shipping department, 1918; later he became compradore of one of the Company's steamships; after his return to Shanghai, he was elected an executive member of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and appointed an adviser to the Ministry of Communications; no further information was received in recent years.

YANG PAO-LING, hydraulic engineer; born at Soochow, Kiangsu, in 1887; went to U.S.A. in 1907 entering engineering school of Cornell University where he studied two years; attended Purdue University, 1909-11 graduating with degree of C.E.; twice presided over Chinese students' summer conference and attained great popularity among both Chinese and American students; returned



Yang Pao-ling

楊豹靈

to China one month before outbreak of 1911 Revolution and at once entered politics; acted first as war correspondent for *The China Press* and field manager for the Red Cross; he was later appointed chief secretary to the Foreign Office at Wuchang by Li Yuan-hung, the revolutionary commander; during the winter of 1911 he was sent to the Straits Settlements by Dr. Sun Yat-sen for the cause of the Revolution; joined Chang Chien of Nantungchow in 1912 to survey the Huai districts, following completion of which he spent the year 1913 as dean of the civil engineering department of Hunan Technical College at Changsha; joined Chang Chien as chief technical expert in Dec. 1913 when Chang was appointed director of the National Conservancy Board; following the great flood in North China in 1917, Hsiung Hsi-ling, then Director General of Flood Relief and Conservancy, selected him as principal technical assistant; made a member of the Commission for the Improvement of the River System 1918 and held this post until the Chihli River Commission was dissolved in 1928; appointed engineer of the Grand Canal Board in the spring of 1928; he is one of the founders of the Association of Chinese and American Engineers in which he has held important executive offices; in 1921 he was delegated to study the Yangtze River and in Dec. 1921 submitted a joint report with Messrs. Palmer and Heidenstam which led to the formation of the Yangtze River Commission; he was chairman of the technical committee appointed by the commission from Nov. 1922 to Aug. 1928; in 1922 he was also co-director of the Tientsin Telegraph Administration and about the same time, in cooperation with a number of prominent Chinese and Americans founded the Chinese Engineering and Development Co.; in Aug. 1922 he was appointed adviser to the Ministry of Finance; 1924, acting chief engineer of the Chihli River Commission; engineer-in-charge of repairs of the Yung Ting Ho breaches in 1925 and succeeded in reverting the river to its old course at a cost of less than \$500,000; the work consisted in closing four breaches 3,000 meters long, construction of four stone groynes and cutting leading channels—the closing of the four breaches alone had been estimated by the Yung Ting Ho Bureau at \$2,500,000—and was highly commended for this work; in 1927 was appointed chief technical expert to the

Board of Agriculture and Labor; in 1928 he was invited to be High Adviser to the Tientsin Municipality and at that time he worked out, in collaboration with Hardel, Vander Veen and Eliassen, the Hai Ho Palliative Scheme for diversion of the Yung Ting Ho floods; in 1929 he was made Consulting Engineer and executive member of the Hai Ho Improvement Commission for carrying out the above scheme; he is now Commissioner of Public Works Bureau of Tientsin Municipality, Consulting Engineer to the Hai Ho Technical Board, special member of the Construction Committee of the Peiping Political Council, Member of the North China River Commission; recognized as dean of Chinese river engineers; he is member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and has also been awarded various decorations, among which is the Second Class Ta-Shou Pao-Kuang Chiaho decoration given in Oct. 1923; address: Bureau of Public Works, Tientsin.



Gen. Yang Shen

楊 森

GEN. YANG SHEN, army officer and founder of constructive enterprises; born of good ancestry at Kuang-an, Szechuan, 1887; after graduation from the Su-Cheng Military Academy of Szechuan, he was appointed chief of staff of the 2nd Szechuan Army, 1916; Commander of the 9th Division of Szechuan Army, 1920; Commander of the 2nd Szechuan Army, 1922; Director-Gen. of Military Reorganization of Szechuan, 1925; Commander of the 20th Revolutionary Army and concurrently of the Szechuan-Hupeh Border Defence Army, 1927; member of the Szechuan Provincial Government, 1929; Commander of the 20th Revolutionary Army and concurrently of the Szechuan-Shensi Border Defence Army, and Field-Commander of 4th Route Army of the Szechuan Anti-Communist Forces, since 1930; during the September 5 Incident at Wanhsien, Szechuan, 1927, he offered resistance to the enemy and won great admiration from the people; recently he was awarded a prize for distinguished service in connection with the anti-Communist Campaign by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek; besides being a military reformer, he has also been greatly interested in education, sanitary movement, industrial and road development, and political, moral, and social reform in the districts under his control; address: Headquarters of the 4th Route Anti-Communist Army, Szechuan.

Yang Shu-chwang (Yang Shu-chuang)

楊 樹 莊

YANG SHU-CHWANG (YANG SHU-CHUANG), Minister of Navy. Deceased.

(See Page 464, 4th Edition).

Maj.-Gen. T. P. Young (Yang Ting-pu)

楊 廷 溥

MAJ.-GEN. T. P. YOUNG, staff officer; born in Szechuen, 1885; graduate of the Japanese Military Officers' College, Tokyo and Toyama School; served as section chief, secretary and counsellor to the Ministry of War of the Peking Government 1912-15; Chief of Staff to the Headquarters of the Military Governor of Szechuan, 1916; Chief of Staff of the Garrison Headquarters of Peiping and later of the Garrison Headquarters of Peiping and Tientsin, 1929; member of the College of Marshals 1932; military attache to the Chinese Legation in Japan, 1932-34; now senior staff officer of the Board of General Staff of the National Government; address: General Staff Board, Nanking.



Y. C. Yang (Yang Yung-ching)

楊 永 清

Y. C. YANG, university president; born in Chekiang, 1891; was graduated from Soochow University in 1910; went to Peking and attended Tsinghua College, from which he was graduated; taught in Soochow University, 1913-14; went to America in 1914 and entered the graduate school of Wisconsin University, majoring in political science and public education; later was transferred to George Washington University to study International Law and Diplomacy, receiving his M.A. degree upon graduation; then he entered the Law School of the same University and was graduated with LL.B. degree in 1918; while a student in America he won reputation as an orator and debator; appointed Chinese delegate to the Panama Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco and served as assistant director of the Chinese exhibits; president of the Chinese Students Conference in America in 1917 and editor for one year of the *Chinese Students Monthly*; joined the Chinese Legation in Washington as private secretary to Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo in 1916 and served as a member of the Committee of the International Labor Conference held at Washington, 1919;

attache to the Chinese Legation in London; secretary to the Chinese Delegation at the first session of the Assembly of the League of Nations; secretary to the Chinese Delegation at the Washington Conference, 1921-22; returned to China in 1922; joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as a member of the Treaty Department and later also member of the press bureau; also served on various commissions in the Ministry, including the Commission sent to Shanghai to investigate the May 30th Incident of 1925; while in the Ministry, he drafted many of the official notes pertaining to treaty matters and translated the 1923 Constitution into English; assistant director of conference affairs at the Tariff Revision Conference held in Peking, 1925; appointed Consul-General in London in 1926, but was transferred back to Peking, to become secretary to the Director-Gen. of the Salt Administration; President of Soochow University, since Oct. 1927; went to America to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws conferred by Southern University in 1930 and returned to China in the autumn to resume his duties at Soochow University; address: Soochow University, Soochow, Kiangsu.



Yang Yung-tai

楊 永 泰 字 暢 卿

YANG YUNG-TAI, Government official; born at Mao-ming, Kwangtung, 1880; received his education at the Canton High School and the Liang Kwang Preparatory School for students to be sent abroad; for a time also attended the law school of the Peking Methodist University; editor of the *Kuang Nan Pao*, a revolutionary organ published in Canton; member of the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly and later appointed representative of Kwangtung at the National Provisional Council at Nanking, 1912; senator of the 1st Parliament, 1913; editor of the *Chin-I Journal* at Shanghai, 1913; editor of the *Chung Hua Hsin Pao*, at Shanghai, an organ against the absolute rule of Yuan Shih-kai—1915; joined the Military Council against Yuan Shih-kai as chief of the financial bureau, 1916; resumed his seat in the Parliament at Peking, 1916; went to Canton and joined the Southern Constitutional Government as member of the Extraordinary Parliament, 1917; Commissioner of Finance of the Southern Government, 1917; Civil Governor of Kwangtung, 1920; re-elected member

of the senate, Peking, 1922; counsellor of the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters of the Nationalist Army, 1930-32; Chief Secretary to the Headquarters of the President of the Military Affairs Commission, since 1932; concurrently Chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government since Jan. 1936; address: Hupeh Provincial Government Wuchang, Hupeh.



Yao Hung
姚銓字景庭

YAO HUNG, Government official; born at Tsinan, Shantung, 1875; studied law in Japan, 1902-05; served as secretary to the various government organs in Chihli (Now Hopei) and Shantung after his return from Japan in 1905; counsellor to the 3rd and 4th Army Corps of the Cheng Wei Chun (Fengtien Army); appointed member of the Hopei Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Finance, Nov. 1930, which positions he held for several years; last known address: Hopei Provincial Government, Hopei.



Yao Kuo-ch'en
姚國楨字幼枚

YAO KUO-CHEN, retired Government official; born at Kuei-chih, Anhwei, 1883; was graduated from the provincial high school of Kiangsi and the Imperial University of Peking; chief of the compilation and archives section of the general affairs department of the Cabinet, 1912; acting director of telegraphs, posts and navigation, 1915; director of the department of posts of the Ministry of Communications and concurrently inspector-general of posts,

1916; appointed vice-Minister of Communications and for a time acting Minister, December 1919; after the overthrow of the Anfu Party (he being a prominent member of the Party) in July, 1920, he was relieved of all his posts and ordered to be apprehended, but was pardoned in 1924; he has since been living in retirement.



Yao Mo-lien
姚慕蓮

YAO MO-LIEN, merchant; born at Kaishing, Chekiang in 1876; a Circuit Magistrate under the Manchu regime; assistant director of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., Shanghai in 1909; managing director of electric administration in the Imperial Palace, Peking in 1909; director of the Chekiang Railroad Co., 1913; vice-chairman of the Shanghai District Chamber of Commerce in 1922; chairman of the Kaishing District Chamber of Commerce, 1924; he now holds the following positions: member of the Commission for the Construction of Greater Shanghai; standing member of the Public Utility Federation of the Shanghai Municipality; chairman of the board of directors of the Shanghai Inland Waterworks, Ltd.; chairman of the board of directors of the Shanghai Women's Commercial and Savings Bank; and general manager of the Fu Sin Realty Co., Shanghai; address: Shanghai Inland Waterworks, Nantao, Shanghai.



Yao Yung-li
姚永勵字叔高

YAO YUNG-LI, lawyer; born at Shaoshing, Chekiang in 1900; studied at Tsing Hua College, Peking after which he was sent to America on a Boxer indemnity scholarship and attended Yale University, receiving his A.B. degree there; received the Wells Williams scholarship at Yale law school for being a promising Chinese student; received his J.D. degree from law school of the University of Chicago; represented China on legal problems at the Far Eastern Conference at Chicago, 1925; travelled extensively in the United States studying the common law system as administered in the American judicial system; on returning to China he was appointed professor in the Comparative Law School, Shanghai and the Law School of the Great China University, Shanghai; professor of commercial law at Fudan University, Shanghai; member of the Law Codification Committee of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce; joint author of the draft code on the Negotiable Instruments Law promulgated in 1929 by the National Government; legal adviser to the Salt Gabelle; legal adviser to the Board of Liquidation of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce; appointed Government's legal representative in connection with Chinese Government's claims against the Russo-Asiatic Bank in Courts in America, 1932-33; legal adviser and organizer of the China Development Finance Corp., 1934; general practitioner on commercial and civil law; address: 201-202, No. 59 Hongkong Road, Shanghai.



T. H. Yeh (Yeh Ching-hsin)
葉景莘字叔衡

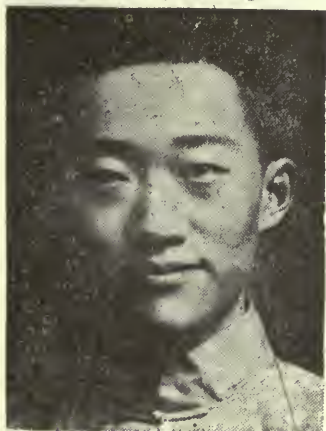
T. H. YEH, Government official; born at Hangchow, Chekiang, 1882; attended Peiyang University at Tientsin, 1901-03; studied in England for six years as a government student, attending Birmingham and Victoria Universities, specializing in chemistry, economics and commercial science and graduating from the former with B.S.C. degree; joined the Ministry of Finance as a technical expert in 1913; promoted chief of the currency department of the same Ministry, 1914; chief of the currency and mint department of the currency reform bureau, 1915; secretary to Liang Chi-chao, then Minister of Finance, 1917; director of the loans department of the Ministry of Finance, 1928-29; technical expert of the Commission for the Readjustment of Domestic and Foreign Loans of the Finance Ministry, since 1930; address: c/o. The Ministry of Finance, Nanking.



Yeh Chu-tsang

葉楚傖

YEH CHU-TSANG, Party leader and Government official; born at Wukiang, Kiangsu 1883; started his political career as a journalist and writer; joined the Tungminghui (predecessor of Kuomintang) before the 1911 Revolution; served as editor of the *Republican Daily News* in Shanghai for many years; Dean of School of Chinese of Fudan University, Shanghai; member of Shanghai Division of the Central Political Council, 1927-28; director of Publicity Department of Central Party Headquarters, 1928-29 and since 1935; Commissioner of Reconstruction of the Kiangsu Provincial Government and later Chairman of Kiangsu Provincial Government, 1929-30; member of the National Reconstruction Commission, member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, member of the Central Political Council, State Councillor of the National Government and Chief Secretary of the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, since 1931; he is now concurrently director of the Publicity Department of the Central Party Headquarters, and vice-President of the Legislative Yuan; address: Central Party Headquarters, Nanking.



H. Y. Yeh (Yeh Hung-chi)

葉鴻績字慕樞

H. T. YEH, telephone director; born at Shanghai, Kiangsu, 1885; received his education in Shanghai; served in the general affairs department of the Office of the Civil Governor of Kiangsu,

1912; secretary to the Senate at Peking, 1913; secretary to the constitutional conference in Peking, 1916; managing director of the Telephone Administration in the Chinese City, Shanghai, 1917-19; director of the Telephone Administration at Tsingtao, 1919, which position he has held for many years.



Ko-liang Yih (Yeh K'e-liang)

葉可標字肖鋏

KO-LIANG YIH, consular official; born at Foochow, 1891; attended Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow, 1897-99; Xavier College, Shanghai, 1899-1900; St. John's University 1900-02; interpreter, Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Foochow, 1902-04; studied Agriculture at Cornell University, 1905 to 1908, B.S., 1909 M.A.; Doctor of Literature as member of Hanlin Academy, 1911 at Peking; appointed member of Bureau of Terminology; Editor of the *Peking Daily News* and Director of the Agriculture College, 1911 to 1913; junior secretary of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1913 to 1914; second secretary, Chinese Legation, Washington, D.C., June 1914; transferred as Chinese Consul at Vancouver, B.C., 1919-22; Consul General at San Francisco, 1922-26; Consul General at Java, September 1927 with the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary; transferred to Manila as Consul General, December 1927-28; Consul General at Chicago, June 1930 to November 1932; Consul General at New York, 1932-35; recalled by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for duties at the Ministry, spring, 1935; address: c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking.

YEH KUNG-CHO, Government official; born at Fanyu, Kwangtung, 1880; attended the Peking Imperial University; taught in the School of Modern Languages and also Agricultural College of Hupeh for a number of years, assisted Chang Bai-chi and Tong Shao-i in establishing the Ministry of Communications in which he held the posts of director-general and commissioner, 1906-08; during the Chinese Revolution in 1911, he officially acted as a peace maker on behalf of the Northern Government, the success in overthrowing the Manchu Dynasty being primarily due to his unselfish motives and courageous efforts; after the establishment of the Republic he was appointed as the Director-General of Railways of the Ministry of Communications, 1911-13; acting vice-Minister of Communications, 1913; vice-Minister of Communications, 1914-16; Secretary to ex-President Feng Kuo-chang, 1916; in the following year



Yeh Kung-cho (Yeh Kung-chao)

葉恭綽字季虎

he courageously assisted Tuan Chi-jui in military transportation during Chang Hsun's monarchical movement, 1917; vice-Minister of Communications, 1917-18; Government Special Commissioner to study post-war industry and communications in European countries, 1919; acting Minister of Communications and concurrently President of Chiao Tung University, 1920-21; High Commissioner for Promotion of Industries, 1922; Minister of Communications, 1922; appointed as Minister of Finance after he had joined the Southern Government at Canton, 1923; re-appointed Minister of Communications, 1924-25; delegate to the Customs Tariff Revision Conference, 1925-26; Minister of Railways, 1932; he is now a member of the Board of Trustees for the Administration of the British Indemnity Fund and also a member of the Committee for the Preservation of Ancient Remains; address: 395 Rue Ferguson, Shanghai.



Ip Lan Chuen (Yeh Lan-chuan)

葉蘭泉

IP LAN CHUEN, merchant; born at Fat Shan, Kwangtung, 1866; he has been in business in Hongkong for over 50 years and in the course of his business career, he has held the following positions: Chairman of Hock Shan Trading Association for 25 years; Director of Tung Wa Hospital; Secretary of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce,

Hongkong; Director of Po Leung Kok, Hongkong; Delegate of Chinese merchants of Hongkong to participate in the London Exhibition, 1924; now Justice of the Peace of Hongkong; Director of Canton Fong Bin Hospital; Finance Committee of St. John Ambulance Brigade; Chairman of Chinese Manufacturers' Union, Hongkong; member of the Executive Committee of The Hongkong Society for the Protection of Children; Hon. Secretary of Confucius Hall; Member of Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong; Managing Director of Kwong Man Lung Fire-Crackers Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; address: Kwong Man Lung Fire Crackers Manufacturing Co., Ltd., No. 179 Wing Lok St., West, Hongkong.

P. K. Yesinghay (Yeh Ping-kuei)

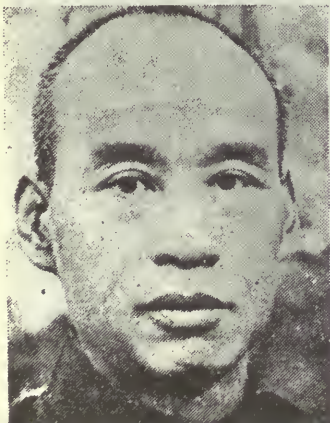
葉炳奎字星海

P. K. YESINGHAY (YEH PING-KUEI), merchant.
(See Page 470, 4th Edition).

Yeh Yuan-lung

葉元龍

YEH YUAN-LUNG, Government official; born at Yi-hsien, Anhwei, 1896; M. A., Wisconsin University, U.S.A.; research fellow, London University, England; professor of political science at the Southeastern University, Nanking; Dean and concurrently Head of Department of Economics of the Central University, Nanking; expert member of the Committee of Personnel Selection and Examination, Examination Yuan, Nanking; member of Anhwei Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Education; now member of the Kweichow Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Education; address: Department of Education, Kweichow Provincial Government, Kweiyang, Kweichow.



Yeh Yung

葉蓉字鏡元

YEH YUNG, retired Government official; born at Weng Hsi, Shansi, in 1885; was graduated from the Shansi Normal College; magistrate of several districts in Shensi; secretary to the Tuchun (Military Governor) of Shensi,

1921; later secretary to the Tuchun of Honan; secretary to Gen. Feng Yuxiang, when the latter was Director-General of North Western Frontier Defence; chief secretary to the Military Rehabilitation Office of Kansu, 1925; Taoyin of the Wei Chuan Circuit of Kansu, 1926 and in December 1928, he was appointed by the Nanking Government a member of the Kansu Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Civil Affairs; last known address: Kansu Provincial Government, Lanchow, Kansu.



Richard C. Yen (Yen Chi-kai)

嚴智開字季聰

RICHARD C. YEN, College President; native of Tientsin; born at Peking, 1893; son of the late noted Tientsin scholar, Yen Hsiu; received his preliminary education at Nankai Middle School, Tientsin; was graduated from the College of Fine Arts, Tokyo, Japan; went to the United States and studied art education at the Teachers' College of Columbia University, N.Y.; was Chinese adviser to the Methodist Mission Centenary Conference held in Columbus, 1919; took up advanced study in Fine Arts at Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris; studied also in England, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland and Italy; since his return to China, he has successively served as professor of the National College of Fine Arts, Peiping; professor at the Normal University, Peiping; dean of the College of Fine Arts, Peiping; art expert attached to the Peiping Municipal Government; adviser to the Peiping Historical Museum; chief secretary of the College of Fine Arts of the National Peiping University; adviser to the Tientsin Municipal Government; founder and director the Arts Museum, Tientsin; now President of the National College of Fine Arts, Peiping; editor of "The Arts Series"; address: 84 Teng Shih Kou, Peiping.

YEN CHI-KUANG, Government official; born at Talifu, Yunnan, 1896; was graduated from Yunnan Language School, 1910, and Tsing Hua College, Peking, 1919; secretary, Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Yunnanfu; secretary, Yunnan Salt Administration Office; Dean, Yunnan High Normal College; participated in founding the Tung Lu



Yen Chi-kuang

嚴繼光字佐興

University in Yunnan and taught History and English in the University, 1920-24; Secretary, Ministry of Education, Peking, 1925; pursued studies in Leland Stanford Junior University, Calif. U.S.A. and took B.A. degree, 1926-28; did research work in International Law in the University of California, 1929; during his short stay in U.S.A.; he served as Editor-in-Chief of *Chung Sai Yat Po*, leading Chinese newspaper in San Francisco; Adviser to the Yunnan Provincial Government, Librarian, Chief of the Editorial Department, and Professor of History and Political Science, Tung Lu University, 1930-31; Secretary, Bureau of Foreign Trade, 1932-34; Director, General Affairs Department, Ministry of Industry, since August 1934; concurrently, he is also Editor of the *Nation Monthly*; address: Department of General Affairs, Ministry of Industry, Nanking.



C. C. Yen (Yen Chia-chu)

嚴家駒字伯黎

C. C. YEN, salt official; born in Foochow, Fukien, on April 7, 1884; studied English and sciences in Tientsin, 1898-1902; went to U.S.A. in 1909; attended University of Illinois (A.B., 1913) and Harvard University (A.M. in Mathematics, 1914); returned to China in 1914; professor and head of

Department of Mathematics at Tangshan Engineering College (now Chiao Tung University, Tangshan), 1914-19; joined the Government Salt Revenue Department in July 1919; assistant district inspector and preventive officer for Fukien District, 1919-25; district collector for Chinpei District, November 1925 to the present time; address: Chinpei Collectorate of Salt Revenue, Taiyuan, Shansi.



L. C. Yen (Yen Chih-chung)

嚴智鐘

L. C. YEN, health official; born at Peking in 1889; son of Yen Hsiu, a noted scholar of Tientsin; received his preliminary education under private tutorship; went to Japan in 1904; received his college and premedical training in Tokyo, where he was graduated from Tokyo Imperial University (Medical Faculty) with M.D. degree 1915; took a postgraduate course in bacteriology and contagious diseases at Government Infection Disease Research Institute (Tokyo), 1915-1917; returned to China in 1917; director of the Government Isolation Hospital, Peking; Professor of Bacteriology and Hygiene, National Medical College, Peking; technical director of National Epidemic Prevention Bureau, Peking; director, department of medical administration, Ministry of Health; he is now with the National Health Administration; attended Health Committee meetings, League of Nations, Geneva and Paris; address: National Health Administration, Executive Yuan, Nanking.

YEN CHIH-I, Government official; born at Tientsin, Chihli, 1882; received his early education at Nankai College, Tientsin; was graduated from the High Technical College, Tokyo; secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture and Industry, 1912; attended the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, U.S.A. as Chinese Government representative, in which capacity, he visited the various cities in America; organizer and director of the Tientsin Soap Factory; departmental chief of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, 1915-17; industrial commissioner of Chihli, 1917-22, and concurrently associate director of the Grand Canal Improvement Board, 1919; member and concurrently Com-



Yen Chih-I

嚴智怡字慈約

missioner of Agriculture and Mining of the Hopei Provincial Government, 1928-29; member of the same Provincial Government since 1930.



Yen Chung

嚴重字立三

YEN CHUNG, Government official; born at Macheng, Hupeh; was graduated from the Paoting Military College; following graduation, he was with the Kuomintang Government at Canton, holding various important positions and at one time instructor of military science at the Central Political and Military Academy; when the Northern Punitive Expedition started in Canton in 1926, he was appointed Commander of the Nationalist 21st Independent Division under General Chiang Kai-shek and was concurrently in charge of the political training department attached to the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army; upon establishment of the Nationalist Government at Nanking, he was appointed chief of the army department of the Military Council, 1927; toward the end of 1927, he was appointed member of the Hupeh Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Civil Affairs, 1927-28; concurrently, he was also member of the Wuhan Division of the Central Political Council, 1928.



F. C. Yen (Yen Fu-ching)

顏福慶

F. C. YEN, physician and medical educator; born at Shanghai, Kiangsu, July 18, 1882; was graduated from St. John's Medical School in 1903; served as a medical officer in the Chinese labor corps in South Africa, 1903-04; from South Africa, he went to America to study and was graduated from Yale University with M.D. cum laude in 1909; left America for England in 1909, where he did research work in the University of Liverpool and obtained the degree of D.T.M.; on his return to China, he joined the Yale Mission in Changsha, Hunan, where he was principally responsible for the establishment of Hsiang Ya Medical College which represents a co-operation between the Hunan Provincial Government and the Yale Mission; appointed first president of the College in 1914 and remained in that position until 1926; was given the honorary degree of M.A. in 1921 by the Yale University in America; went to America in 1921 and did postgraduate work in the New York University Graduate School; then studied at Harvard, from which he obtained the degree of C.P.H.; from America, he went to Europe for further investigation in medical education; vice-director of the Peking Union Medical College, 1927-28; dean of the College of Medicine of the National Central Union Medical College, 1927-28; dean of the College of Medicine of the National Central University in Shanghai, since 1928; concurrently, he is also superintendent of the Chinese Red Cross General Hospital; first president of the National Medical Association, vice-president of the China Medical Association and of the Red Cross Hospital and the Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Changsha; at one time, he was also the field director of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation for the eradication of hook-worm disease at the Pingshaing Colliery; address: Chinese Red Cross Hospital, Avenue Haig, Shanghai.

HAWKING YEN, diplomatic official; born at Yu-yao, Chekiang, in 1879; studied at St. John's University, Shanghai, 1896-1903, from which he was graduated; awarded Alumni Medal for best oration, 1902; went to America and studied political science at Columbia University, New York, and received his



Hawking Yen (Yen Hao-ling)
嚴鶴齡字侶琴

M.A. degree in 1909 and Ph.D. degree in 1911; Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Chekiang, 1912-13; secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking, 1913-16; managing editor, *Chinese Social and Political Science Review*, 1916-19; technical expert to the Chinese delegation to the Paris Peace Conference, 1919 after which he returned to China and was appointed councillor in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; appointed president protem of Tsinghua College, 1920; member of the secretariat of the League of Nations, 1921; deputy chief secretary and technical expert to the Washington Conference, 1921; technical expert of the Financial Reorganization Commission, 1923; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, 1924; general secretary of the Tariff Conference at Peking, 1926; associate general secretary, Institute of Pacific Relations, 1929-30; counsellor and concurrently Charge d'Affairs of the Chinese Legation at Washington, 1931-32; author of "A Survey of Constitutional Development in China" (doctor's thesis).

GEN. YEN HSI-SHAN, Pacification Commissioner of the Provinces of Shansi and Suiyuan; born at Wutai, Shansi, 1883; received his preliminary military education at a military school at Taiyuan, Shansi; later, studied infantry in the Japanese Military Cadets' College, Tokyo; when he realised the corruption of the Manchu Dynasty and met Dr. Sun Yat-sen, he became imbued with revolutionary ideas and joined the Tung Meng Hui; after graduation, he returned to China in 1910 and took part in revolutionary activity in North China; in 1911, he raised the standard of revolution in Taiyuan and was elected Tuhuf of Shansi, inflicting a crushing defeat upon the Manchu Forces at Niangtsikwan; his success was of great assistance to the revolutionary armies at Wuchang; in 1912 he was appointed Military Governor of Shansi; made a Chiangchun (General) in 1914; his military administration was very successful and in 1917 he was concurrently appointed Civil Governor; his system of government was based upon village reform and he endeavored to bring about material and moral regeneration; surrounded by continuous political



Gen. Yen Hsi-shan
閻錫山字百川

upheavals, he was nevertheless able to preserve peace in his province; for several years, his province was flourishing and the President of the Republic conferred upon the province the title of "Model Province"; thoroughly disgusted with the militaristic tendencies of the times, he joined hands with the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces for the defence of the Three People's Principles in the spring of 1927 and fought in the autumn against the Fengtien Forces on the Peking-Hankow and Peking-Suiyuan Lines and at Chochow; in the spring of 1928, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Third Group Nationalist Armies in North China; in the summer of 1928, the Fengtien Forces retreated beyond the Great Wall; welcomed by the people, he entered Peking and Tientsin and was appointed Garrison Commander of the Peking-Tientsin Area; in September, he was elected member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, and member of the Central Political Council, and in October, was made a member of the State Council of the National Government at Nanking; the Nanking Government, appreciating his successful administration as Governor of Shansi, appointed him Minister of the Interior, but he did not take up the post; in the summer of 1929, in the war between General Feng Yu-hsiang and the Nanking Government, he did his best, in spite of great difficulties, to preserve peace and endeavored to induce General Feng to go abroad with him and thus to save the country from further warfare; when General Feng had gone to Taiyuan, he went to Peking, ready to leave the country, but both Generals Chiang Kai-shek and Chang Hsueh-liang prevented his departure and, in the winter of 1929, he became vice Commander-in-Chief of the National Army, Navy and Air Forces; in the spring of 1930, he submitted suggestions aiming at the establishment of political unity to General Chiang and offered his resignation as a guarantee of good faith, in case his ideas should not meet with the approval of the Nanking authorities; but ultimately, the clash of conflicting views led to warfare between himself and General Chiang; more than ten provinces elected him Commander of the National Army, Navy and Air Forces; from May to Sept. in 1930, he fought against

General Chiang on the Peking-Hankow, Lung-Hai and Tientsin-Pukow lines; in July, Wang Ching-wei, Feng Yu-hsiang, Chen Kung-po and several other leaders of the Kuomintang called a meeting of the Enlarged Committee of the Kuomintang at Peking, established a new Government and selected him as head of the Nationalist Government of the Chinese Republic; but when Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang brought his troops back inside the Great Wall, he returned to Shansi and went to Dairen, from where he intended to go abroad; in the summer of 1931, he returned to his native province, where his father had fallen ill, and lived in his native village; when the Three Eastern Provinces were occupied by the Japanese and the whole nation was filled with indignation, he called upon the Nanking Government to send an army of 100,000 to Chinchow (southern part of Fengtien province) and to bring about a speedy reform of the country according to a Ten Years' Plan he had developed; in 1932, the Central Government appointed him as Pacification Commissioner of Shansi and Suiyuan; he accepted the appointment, because he felt the need of doing once more his best for his country; since then he has concentrated all his energy upon the furthering of the productive activity of the people, taken measures aiming at reconstruction, established under his presidency a Financial Reconstruction Commission at Taiyuanfu, made plans for the advancement of Shansi and Suiyuan; he mapped out a Ten Years' Plan for the village and provincial reform of Shansi and another Ten Years' Plan for Suiyuan; built the Tung-Pu Railway between Tatung and Puchow, established a North-Western Factory for the promotion of industry of the provinces under his administration; he is known as author of a "Manual of Citizenship" and of a volume on the "Co-operation between Capital and Labor"; appointed vice-Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission Jan. 1936; address: Office of the Pacification Commissioner of Shansi and Suiyuan, Taiyuan, Shansi.



Dr. W. W. Yen (Yen Hui-ching)
顏惠慶字駿人

DR. W. W. YEN, diplomatic official; born at Shanghai, Kiangsu, 1877; studied under private tutors and at Anglo-Chinese School, Shanghai, 1891-93; Tung Wen College, Shanghai, 1893-95; went to U.S.A. in 1895, attending Episcopal High School, Va., and University of Virginia, studying law and liberal arts; B.A. 1900; at Harvard School, was

member of Blackford Literary Society, 1896-97; awarded gold medals and other prizes for English composition, debate and general proficiency, 1897; joined Masonic Order, 1900; elected to Phi Beta Kappa, 1909; returning to China in 1900, appointed professor of English at St. John's University; joined Commercial Press, Shanghai, as Chief English editor, 1906; in same year received degree of Doctor of Literature at Peking and appointed to Ministry of Education; 2nd Secretary, Chinese Legation, Washington, 1908; recalled to Peking to organize Government press bureau, 1909; made Hanlin Scholar and appointed junior counsellor, Board of Foreign Affairs, 1911; after establishment of Republic, promoted Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1912; Minister to Germany, Sweden and Denmark, 1913-17; after China's declaration of war upon Germany, moved to Denmark; returning to China in 1920, was appointed acting Minister of Foreign Affairs; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1921, signing the Sino-German Pact; acting Prime Minister, concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1922; president of financial reorganization commission, 1923; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Prime Minister and concurrently Minister of the Interior, delegate to Customs Conference, Minister to London (did not proceed to post), 1924; Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs 1925-26; trustee of China Foundation for Promotion of Education and Culture, 1924-28; a founder and honorary secretary of World's Chinese Students' Federation; member of committee of educational association of China; ex-president of Chinese Red Cross Society; Chairman, China International Famine Relief Commission; founder, Western Returned Students Club; member of board of directors of various educational institutions; ex-President, Social and Political Science Association, Peking; author of "Anglo-Chinese Dictionary" and translator of Walker's "Political Economy," and author of numerous addresses and articles; 1st Class Taschou Chiaho decoration, 1920; 1st Class Taschou Paokuang Chiaho, 1921; 1st Class Wenhu, 1922; 2nd Class, Order of Merit; decorated with Grand Cross of Dannebrog (Denmark), of Polar Star, (Sweden), of Legion d'Honneur, (France), of Christ (Portugal), of the Sol (Peru) and of Pius IX (Vatican); appointed Minister to Washington, Sept. 1931; First Delegate to the Extraordinary and Ordinary Assemblies, (handling the Manchurian conflict) the Disarmament Conference, China's Representative on the Council of the League, all of 1932, and Ambassador to Soviet Russia, December, 1932 (for having restored relations between China and Soviet Russia); delegate to the World's Monetary and Economic Conference, London, 1933, signing on behalf of China the Silver Agreement; awarded 1st Class Decoration of Tsai Yu, 1934; speaks English, French and German; address: Chinese Embassy, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

YEN KANG-HOU, optician; born at Shanghai, Kiangsu, 1884; received his education in both Chinese and English under private tutelage; entered the Chinese Customs service at age of 19 and remained with the service until 1918, when he resigned and in co-operation with others, established the Chinese Optical Co. at Shanghai; went to the North in the same year and established two branch stores in Peking and Tientsin and became manager of the same; went to U.S.A. in summer of 1918 to enroll as a special student in optometry at



William K. H. Yen (Yen Kang-hou)
嚴康侯

Columbia University and was invited to speak in the Optometrical Society of the City of New York; after graduation from the University in 1920, he returned to Shanghai and was elected vice-president of the Chinese Optical Company, which position he held until 1929; since then, he has been engaged in private practice of optometry in Shanghai; member of the American Optometrical Association of North America, Beta Kappa Sigma, International Fraternity of Optometry, of the Rotary Club of Shanghai and honorary member of the Optometrical Society of the City of New York, U.S.A.; address: William H. K. Yen's Office, 225 Nanking Road, Shanghai.



Leeping San Yen (Yen Li-ping)
嚴璠平

LEEPING SAN YEN, university professor; born at Tazang, Shanghai, November 16, 1904; was graduated from Nanyang University in 1925; student engineer, Tangshan Engineering Works, Peking-Mukden Railway, 1925-26; went to America in 1926 and was testing engineer, Westinghouse Electric Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., and attended the graduate school of Cornell University where he received his M.E. and M.M.E. degrees; returned to China in 1929 and was appointed associate professor of mechanical engineering at Chiao Tung University, which position he still holds; address: Chiao Tung University, Avenue Haig, Shanghai.



Yen Pao-hang
閻寶航

YEN PAO-HANG, welfare worker; born at Haicheng, Liaoning, 1897; educated at the Fengtien Provincial Normal School; received his advanced education at the graduate school of Edinburgh University, Scotland, doing research in industrial and social problems and ethical philosophy; after return to China, he founded the School for Poor Children at Mukden 1918; appointed secretary of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Mukden, 1919 and in that capacity, promoted the movement for the advancement of popular education in Liaoning; founded the Anti-Opium Association at Mukden, 1924; promoted general secretary of Mukden Y.M.C.A. 1929 and organized the Northern Branch of the Institute of Pacific Relations and attended the third convention of the Institute in Kyoto; in the same year, he organized the Association for Advancement of Popular Intelligence and the People's Foreign Relations Association, of which he was elected chairman; appointed member of the municipal affairs committee of the Shenyang Municipality (Mukden), 1930; attended the National People's Convention at Nanking May, 1931, as delegate of the agricultural bodies of Liaoning province; after the occupation of Manchuria by the Japanese in 1931, he first came to Shanghai and later joined the Association for the Support of Manchurian Volunteers at Peiping; he is now secretary general of the New Life Movement in Nanchang; address Headquarters of the New Life Movement, Nanchang, Kiangsi.

YEN TE-CHING, railway director; born on Nov. 2, 1878, in Shanghai; was educated at the Anglo-Chinese School, Tung-Wen College, and St. Xavier's School, Shanghai; went to France and Great Britain in 1896; attended the Episcopal High School of Virginia, Alexandria, Va., 1896-98; attended the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., 1898-99; attended Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., 1899-01, graduating with degree of "C.E."; actual practice for one year with the American Bridge Co. and the Pencoyd Steel Works, Phila., Pa., 1901-02; returned to China and served as Assistant Engineer, Assistant District Engineer, Superintendent of Grading and Resident Engineer of the Canton-Hankow Railway, Canton, 1902-04; Consulting Engineer, Government Railway Administration, Shanghai, 1904; Locating Engineer, Shanghai-Nanking Railway, Nanking, 1905; Resident Eng-



Yen Te-ching
顏德慶字季倫

ineer and District Engineer, Peking-Kalgan Railway, Peking, 1905-08; passed the Government Examinations for Returned Students and awarded the degree of Doctor in Engineering; Assistant Chief Engineer and Acting Chief Engineer, Szechuen Railway Co., Ichang, 1909-11; Director-General of Railways, Ministry of Communications, 1912; Senior Councillor and Technical Expert, Ministry of Communications, 1912; Managing Director, Canton-Hankow Railway, Wuchang, 1912-20; Chinese Representative on the Inter-Allied Technical Board, in charge of the Chinese-Eastern Railway and Siberian Railways, 1919; went on special mission to Japan, U.S.A., Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, etc., to study railway problems, 1921; Technical Delegate, Chinese Delegation, Washington Conference, 1921-22; Associate Director-General, Canton-Hankow and Hankow-Szechuen Railways, 1922; High Commissioner, Sino-Japanese Negotiations, 1922; Chairman of Valuation Commission and Chairman of Transfer Commission, Kiaotsi Railway, 1922-23; Councillor, Ministry of Communications, 1922; Technical Director, Ministry of Communications, 1922-28; Chairman, Bureau of Communications and Transit, 1922-27; Consulting Engineer, Peking-Mukden Railway, 1928-29; Councillor, Ministry of Railways, 1928; Chairman, Board of Managers, Kiaotsi Railway, 1929-30; Director, Kiaotsi Railway, 1929 to date; Chief Technical Expert, Ministry of Railways, 1929 to date; Chairman, Commission on Standardization of Railway Technics, 1930 to date; Advisor to Chinese Delegation, Lytton Commission, 1932; Technical Delegate, Chinese Delegation, League of Nations, Geneva, 1932-33; Member of Board of Trustees for the Administration of Indemnity Funds Remitted by the British Government, 1932 to date; served on numerous Commissions and Committees and received nine decorations from the Government; Past President and Life Member, The Chinese Institute of Engineers; Member, American Society of Civil Engineers; Past President, Association of Chinese and American Engineers; Past President, Lehigh Club of China; Past President, Peking Rotary Club; President, Nanking Rotary Club; Past President, American College Club of Peking; Past President, American College Club of Tsingtao; Past President, Chinese Golf Club of Hankow; Past President, Gobi Oasis Shrine Club; address: Ministry of Railways, Nanking.



James Y. C. Yen (Yen Yang-chu)
晏陽初

JAMES Y. C. YEN, mass education worker; born in Hunan, 1894; studied at Yale and Princeton Universities, graduating with B.A. and M.A. degrees respectively; served as secretary of Y.M.C.A. in France with the Chinese Labor Corps participating in the World War, 1918; and while there, collected one thousand simplest Chinese characters to teach the laborers and began to take serious interest in mass education; founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Mass Education in Peking in 1925, of which he has since been general-secretary; was given the honorary degree of M.A. by Yale University, 1928; director of the Mass Education Experimental Station at Tingsien, Hopei, since 1928; author of "Mass Education in China"; address: Mass Education Experimental Station, Tingsien, Hopei.

Yin Chang
蔭昌字午樓

YIN CHANG, retired government official.

(See Page 478, 4th Edition).



Yin Yung
殷同字桐聲

YIN TUNG, railway official; born at Kiangyin, Kiangsu, 1889; graduate,

High Military Commissariat College, Japan; chief staff officer to the First Division of the Army, 1913; associate director of the Chingho Woollen Factory of the Ministry of War, 1920; department chief, Ministry of War, 1921; works manager of the Luta Coal Mining Company, Shantung, 1923; chairman of the governing committee of the Salt Gabelle, Hupeh, 1928; advisor to the Peiping Political Affairs Readjustment Commission and concurrently commissioner for the Retrocession of the War Area in North China, 1933; managing director of Peiping-Liaoning Railway, 1933-35; now counsellor to the ministry of Railways.



Z. T. Ing (Ying Shang-teh)
應尚德

Z. T. ING, Government official and professor of biology; native of Fenghua, Chekiang; born on December 21, 1886; graduated from the Anglo-Chinese College, Shanghai, 1907; received his B.Sc. degree from the University of Wooster, Ohio, U.S.A., 1912; M.A. from Columbia University, New York City, 1913; Professor of Biology, the University of Nanking, 1913-19; Manager of the Kweichow Trading Company, New York City, 1919-22; Professor of Biology, Nankai University, Tientsin, 1922-26; Assistant Manager of the Shanhaikuan Engineering Department Works, Peking-Mukden Railway, 1926-27; Secretary, Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration, 1927-28; Junior Secretary and concurrently Chief of Telegraph Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1928-29; Senior Secretary and concurrently Chief of Personnel Section of the same Ministry, 1929-30; Co-Director of the Administrative Department, 1930-31; Director of the Administrative Department, 1931-34; now Member of the Treaty Commission; address: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking.

YING SHIH, judicial official; born at Wuhsing, Chekiang in 1888; was graduated from Nanyang College (now Chiao Tung University), Shanghai; studied abroad for eleven years in England, France, Germany and Switzerland, receiving LL.B. degree from Lausanne University (Switzerland) and being graduated from the Graduate School of Law of Paris University; since his return to China, he has successively been appointed to the following posts: vice-director of Bureau of Law, Peking; professor of law at the Peking Government University; professor of law of the



Ying Shih

應時

Judicial Officers' Training Institute; member of the commission for the rendition of the Mixed Court in Shanghai established by the Ministry of Justice at Peking; advisor to the Extrajudicial Discussion Commission and to the Treaty Revision Committee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking; judge of the Shanghai Provisional Court; Presiding judge of the civil division of the Shanghai Special District Court; president of the Shanghai 2nd Special Area District Court and concurrently presiding judge of the civil division of the same Court; now president of the Soochow District Court; address: Soochow District Court, Soochow, Kiangsu.

Yu Chi-chang

余蔡昌字戟門

YU CHI-CHANG, retired judge.
(See Page 478, 4th Edition).



Yu Chi-chuan

余籍傳字劍秋

YU CHI-CHUAN, Government official; born at Changsha, Hunan, 1893; received M.A. degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Illinois, U.S.A.; has served successively as technical expert and section chief in

the Department of Reconstruction of Hunan Provincial Government; director of Public Works Bureau of Hankow Municipality; director of Municipal Affairs Bureau of Changsha; senior technical expert to the National Reconstruction Commission of the National Government and chief of the water conservancy department; director of the Engineering Bureau of the Chekiang Provincial Highway Administration; director of the Public Works Bureau of Nanking Municipality; now member of the Hunan Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Reconstruction; address: Department of Reconstruction, Hunan Provincial Government, Changsha, Hunan.



Gen. Yu Chi-shih

俞濟時

GEN. YU CHI-SHIH, army officer; born at Fenghua, Chekiang, 1902; graduate of the 1st Class of the Whampoa Military Officers' College; regimental commander in the Revolutionary Army, 1925; commander of 2nd battalion of the Guards Regiment attached to the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army, 1926; commander of the 4th Regiment of the 1st Division of the Revolutionary Army, 1927; when the 1st Division was reorganised as the 9th Division, he was promoted vice-commander of the 25th Brigade of that Division, 1928; appointed a regimental commander in the National Guards of the National Government, 1929; promoted a brigade commander of the National Guards and concurrently Commander of the Gendarmes of the Central Government, 1930; promoted Garrison Commander of Nanking and concurrently commander of the 1st Brigade, Sept. 1930; appointed Commander of the 2nd Division of the Training Corps, 1931; upon reorganization of the 2nd Division as the 88th Division of the 5th Army in Jan. 1932, he was transferred as Commander of the Division, which participated in the Shanghai defence during the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai in 1932 and fought the well-known battle of Miaohangchen; after conclusion of the war, the 88th Division was transferred to Hankow for garrison and bandit-suppression duties, but he shortly resigned from the command of the Division to become Commissioner of the Peace Preservation Bureau of Chekiang, which post he held until summer of 1935; he is now Commander of the 58th Division.

L. C. Yu (Yu Chih-chin)

余芝芹字魯卿

L. C. YU (YU CHIH CHIN), merchant.

(See Page 479, 4th Edition).



Ie Tjoen-siang (Yu Chun-hsiang)

余俊祥

IE TJOEN-SIANG, overseas Chinese merchant; born at Meester Cornelis, Java, Sept. 6, 1885; received his education at Dutch Elementary School in Java and then entered business; he began his business career as a boy selling cigarettes and then owned a small business in capoc; between the years of 16 to 25, he did business in capoc for export, in rice, provision and building material; between 26 and 33, he had the following businesses: 7 theaters and pleasure grounds, lime-kiln, brick and tile works, film importing, bicycles and automobiles importer, producer and dealer in cocoa and coffee; retired from active business at age of 34; he is now serving as president of the Chung Hua Hui Kuan (Chinese Guild) School and Director of the N.V. Algemeene Handel and Exploitatie Maatschappij "De Goede Hoop," Meester Cornelis; address: 10 Koningin Emmalaan, Meester Cornelis, Batavia, Java.

YU FEI-PENG, Government official; born at Fenghua, Chekiang, 1889; graduate of the Army Commissariat College at Peking, 1913; participated in the revolutionary movements under Chiang Kai-shek; chief of the audit Bureau of the Headquarters of East Route Kwangtung Army, 1922; commissary of the Eastern Expeditionary Army against Chen Chiung-ming, 1924; director of the finance bureau of Huichow and Meichow and concurrently assistant salt commissioner of Huichow, Meichow and Chaochow, Kwangtung, 1924; director of the bureau of financial reconstruction of Huichow, Meichow and Chaochow Kwangtung 1925; chief of the commissariat of the Whampoa Military Cadets' Academy, 1926; commissary-general of the Headquarters of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army, 1926; chief of the finance committee and concurrently chairman of the administrative affairs committee of Kiangsi, 1926-27; superintendent of Shanghai Customs and member of the finance committee of Shanghai Municipality, 1927; chairman of the committee to draft regulations



Yu Fei-pang
俞飛鵬

governing the commissariat of the Army and Navy, 1928; director of the commissariat department of the Ministry of War, 1930; appointed Vice-Minister of Communications, Jan. 1931, which post he has since held; appointed vice-Chairman of the National Government's Mission to study army communications abroad, 1934 and returned to China spring of 1935 after having toured the various countries in Europe and America; now concurrently Acting Minister of Communications; address: Ministry of Communications, Nanking.



Yu Hsueh-tsung
于學忠字孝侯

YU HSUEH-TSUNG, army commander; born at Penglai, Shantung, 1889; was graduated from the Military School attached to the left Wu Wei Chun Imperial Army at Tungchow, Chihli, 1911; aide-de-camp of the Office of Defense Commissioner of Lin Hsi District, 1914; commander of an artillery battalion of the 18th mixed brigade, 1918; commander of the 2nd regiment of the same brigade, 1920; commander of the same brigade, 1923; commander of the 26th Division, 1926; later vice-Commander of the Upper Yangtse Forces and Commander-in-Chief of the 9th Army of the Allied Forces, 1926; Defense Commissioner of Kinchow and Hsiangyang, Hupeh, 1928; Commander of the 20th Army with the rank of Lient-General, 1928; counsellor

to the Headquarters of Commander-in-Chief of the Northeastern Frontier Defence Forces and commander of the troops stationed in Ninghsia and Suiyuan, 1929; Commander of the 1st Army of the Northeastern Frontier Defence Forces, 1929-30 and concurrently Garrison Commander of Peiping-Tientsin Area, 1930; Chairman of the Hopei Provincial Government, 1932-35 and concurrently Commander of the 51st Army; he was forced to resign his chairmanship of Hopei by the Japanese summer of 1935 and was transferred to Shensi as Commander-in-Chief of the Communist-suppression Forces for the Szechuan-Shensi-Kansu Border, retaining his command of the 51st Army; appointed concurrently Chairman of Kansu, 1935; address: Headquarters, Commander-in-Chief of the Communist suppression Forces for the Szechuan-Shensi-Kansu Border, Fenghsiang, Shensi.



O. K. Yui (Yu Hung-chun)
俞鴻鈞

O. K. YUI, Government official; born at Hsin-hui, Kwangtung, 1896; graduate of St. John's University at Shanghai with B.A. degree; Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Wuhan Nationalist Government; Secretary, City Government of Greater Shanghai Municipality; Senior Counsellor and acting Commissioner of Finance of Shanghai Municipality; Secretary General of the City Government of Greater Shanghai Municipality, since 1930; address: City Government, Greater Shanghai Municipality.

Yu Jen-feng

俞人鳳字翻梧

YU JEN-FENG, railway director.
(See Page 480, 4th Edition).

DAVID Z. T. YUI, social welfare worker; born at Wuchang, Hupeh, 1882; attended the Boone School, Wuchang, 1895; studied at St. John's University, Shanghai, 1900-05 and was graduated with B.A. degree; through the assistance of Rt. Rev. L. H. Roots, he entered Harvard University, U.S.A. in the fall of 1908 and specialized in education, graduated in two years receiving M.A. degree; travelled extensively in the United States, Sept. to Dec. 1910; returned to China in 1911 and was appointed headmaster of the preparatory school of Boone University and while there, started the first



David Z. T. Yui (Yu Jih-chang)
(Deceased)

余日章

school co-operative store as well as the first summer school in China; upon the outbreak of the Revolution at Wuchang, he assisted in the organization of the Red Cross Society in Wuchang and was its first English secretary; appointed director of foreign affairs in Hankow, Jan. 1912 and also served as secretary to Li Yuan-hung, then vice-President of China; associate editor of the *Peking Daily News*, 1912; attended the 8th conference of the World's Students' Christian Federation at Lake Mohonk, N.Y., May, 1913; after the conference, he travelled in Great Britain, Germany and Russia among the Chinese Students in these countries; member of the Chinese Commercial Mission to the United States, 1915; general secretary to the National Committee of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., since 1916; attended the first Conference of the Y.M.C.A. National General-Secretaries in New York, 1919; served as a "People's delegate" to the Washington Conference, 1921; member of the Chinese Ratepayers' Advisory Committee to Shanghai Municipal Council, 1921; awarded the honorary degree of Litt.D. by St. John's University, 1921; chairman of the National Christian Council, 1923; went to America as the guest of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A. for a year's leave of absence in the United States; attended the second Conference of Y.M.C.A. National General-Secretaries at Lake Placid, N. Y., the fall of 1924; returned to China in 1925 and organised the China Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations and became its chairman; chairman of the Chinese delegation to the 2nd and 3rd Conferences of the Institute of Pacific Relations in Honolulu and Kyoto in 1927 and 1929 respectively; he recently retired from active service of the Chinese Y.M.C.A.; died at Shanghai on January 22, 1936.

KAI-CHAN YU, Government official; native of Kwangtung; after completing his studies at the Technical College of Liang-Kwang (Kwangtung and Kwangsi) he attended the Law School of Peking Government University and was graduated in 1918; following graduation, he entered the judicial service and concurrently taught law at various law schools; was appointed principal of the Law School of the Chungshan University at Canton, 1925 and concurrently chairman of the Military Law Commis-



Kal-chan Yu (Yu Kai-chan)

余愷湛

sion of the Canton National Government; participated in the Northern Punitive Expedition in 1926 and was appointed to a post in the Administrative Affairs Department of the Generalissimo's Headquarters of the Evolutionary Army; following the capture and occupation of Hupeh, was appointed director of the Bureau for the Disposal of Confiscated Properties of Hupeh; later, appointed president of the Procuratorate of Higher Court of Hupeh; chief-secretary of the Department of Agricultural Administration; director of the Judicial Affairs Bureau of Kwangtung and concurrently director of the Revenue Department of the Ministry of Finance; now counsellor of the Ministry of Industries; address: Ministry of Industries, Nanking.



C. C. Yu (Yu Nan chiu)

余楠秋

C. C. YU, university professor and author; born at Changsha, Hunan in 1897; studied at Yale-in-China, 1912-13 and at Tsing Hua College, 1913-14; went to America on a Boxer Indemnity scholarship in 1914 and studied at Phillips Academy for four years; he then went to the University of Illinois and specialized in political science, receiving his A.B. degree in 1921; while in America he was editor of *Young China*, associate editor of *The Chinese Students' Monthly* and contributed articles to the *Chicago Tribune*, *Springfield Republican*, *Daily Illini* and

other papers; he was chairman of the Mid-West section of the Chinese Students' Alliance; spoke at many organizations in Illinois on the Shantung Question when it was the subject of discussion of the day; on returning to China in 1921 he taught at China National Institute; head of the English department at Kiangsu Provincial Commercial College, 1922; professor in the school of commerce, National Southeastern University, 1921-22; professor of business literature in China National Institute; professor at Fuh Tan University from 1923 to the present; Dean of the School of Liberal Arts, Fuh Tan University, since 1927; founded the Hua Hua Academy, Shanghai in 1923 and Shanghai Chung-Tze University in 1925; author of the following books: "International Relationship between America, Japan and China"; "A Guide to Composition for Chinese Students"; "Public Speaking"; "Representative Masterpieces"; "Current Writings"; "Freshman English Readings"; "Sophomore English Readings"; and "Yu's English Writings"; in Chinese he wrote: "German Unification and Present Day China"; "Lives of Chinese Teachers"; "Modern European History"; "History of English"; "Introduction to Historical Studies"; and "The A.B.C. of Oratory"; he is a member of the China Society of America, the Far Eastern Society of Illinois, the Moody Club, the Publicity Bureau of Illinois and the Cosmopolitan Club; address: Fuh Tan University, Shanghai.

Yu Pao-hsien (Yu Pao-hsuan)

于寶軒字志昂

YU PAO-HSIEN (YU PAO-HSUAN), retired government official. (See Page 482, 4th Edition).



Yu Shao-sung

余紹宋字捷園

YU SHAO-SUNG, retired government official; born at Lung-yu, Chekiang, 1886; graduate of the Law College of Tokyo, Japan; junior secretary to the Board of Foreign Affairs, 1911; dean of the Government Law College in Chekiang, 1912; acting chief secretary of the Lower House of the Parliament, 1913; senior secretary of the Ministry

of Justice, 1918; in charge of the work of translating foreign laws into Chinese, 1915; chief compiler of procedural laws and concurrently counsellor to the Ministry of Justice, 1915; counsellor to the Ministry of Justice and later acting Minister of Justice, 1920; acting vice-Minister of Justice, Mar. 1921-Dec. 1921; appointed director of the law codification commission in 1922, but did not accept the appointment.



Yu Tien-hugh (Yu Tien-hsiu)

余天休

YU TIEN-HUGH, former university president; born in Canton, Kwangtung, 1887; received early education in China; spent 12 years in America travelling and studying from 1908 to 1920; LL.B. from Valparaiso University (Ind.) 1915; A.B., University of Maine 1917; A.M., Clark University (Worcester, Mass.), 1918; Ph.D., Clark University 1920; scholar in sociology, Clark University, 1917-18; fellow in sociology, Clark University, 1918-20; lecturer in Sociology, National University of Peking, 1920-21; professor of sociology, National Normal University, Peking, 1921-24; lecturer in sociology, National University of Law and Politics, Peking, 1922-24; president, Eastern University, Peking, 1924; attorney and counsellor at Law, Peking, 1924; president, Chinese Sociological Society, 1921-26; founder and editor of *Chinese Journal of Sociology*, 1921-25; president, the Social Weekly Publishing Company 1922-24; president, the Chinese Frontier Development Association, 1922-26; adviser, the Overseas Chinese Bureau of the Peking Government, 1926; author: *Progress and Social Control in China*, the *Social Aim of Education*, *Introduction to Sociology* (all in Chinese), and various magazine articles, both in English and Chinese; during 1927 and 1928, he travelled extensively in China, organizing branches of the Chinese Frontier Development Association; president of Sian University, 1929-31; he is now engaged in journalistic work in Peiping.

YUE TSZE-YING, prominent business man and welfare worker; native of Tingshai, Chekiang; born at Shanghai, Kiangsu, 1891; received his Chinese education under private tutors and modern education in various schools in Shanghai; participated in the First Revolution while young, serving under the late General Chen Chi-mei, then Military Governor of Shanghai; entered business after establishment of the Republic and first worked in the



Yu Tzse-ying (Yu Tsi-ying)

俞彥宇子英

German firm, Messrs. Garrels Borner & Co., with which he was connected for five years, serving as chief assistant in the Insurance Department and winning recognition of his employers; after the World War broke out in 1914, he resigned from the Company to accept a post as assistant Chinese manager of Messrs. A.E.S. Thompson & Company in Shanghai; after joining the firm for two years, he became concurrently Chinese manager of Messrs. Theodore Sopher & Company at Shanghai and Hankow; later, he resigned from A.E.S. Thompson & Company and devoted his services to Theodore Sopher & Co., and concurrently served as Chinese manager of Messrs. Edward Ezra & Co., and the *China Press* which then was a subsidiary of Messrs. Edward Ezra & Co., these three positions he held concurrently for about 15 years; in 1931, he was offered the post of Chinese Manager of the International Export Company at Nanking which he held for one year; upon the request of the management of Messrs. Theodore Sopher & Co. and Edward Ezra & Co., he returned to Shanghai and rejoined the two firms as Chinese manager which position he is now holding; due to his extensive business connections, he is well-known in Chinese business and political circles, having served successively as advisor to the late Marshal Lu Yung-Hsiang (Military Governor of Chekiang), Gen. Ho Feng-ling (then Defense Commissioner of Shanghai and Woosung) and Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang in 1925; an enthusiastic social worker, having contributed liberally to charitable and educational institutions in Shanghai and in other places; address: 14 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

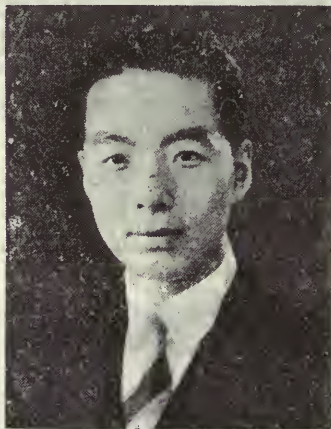
YUE TSU-TING, Chairman of Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai; born at Chenhai, Chekiang, 1887; Chairman of Ningpo General Chamber of Commerce, 1923; Acting Mayor of Ningpo and concurrently Commissioner of Finance, 1927; at present Manager of Hun Sung Native Bank, General Manager of Ningpo Savings Society, Assistant Director of the Commercial Bank of China, Director of Ningpo Commercial Bank, Shanghai Silk Industry Commercial and Savings Bank, and Wai Chung Commercial and Savings Bank; member of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai



Yue Tsu-ting (Yu Tso-ting)

俞佐廷

Native Bankers' Association and Chairman of Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai; address: General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, North Soochow Road, Shanghai.



James T. C. Yu (Yu Tsuen-chi)

于焄吉字謙六

JAMES T. C. YU, consular official; born at Shengfeng, Chihli, 1899; attended and graduated from Nankai Middle School, 1918; summer schools in Ohio State University, University of Michigan and Chicago University; Ph.B., B.S., from Denison University, 1918-21; A.B., M.A. in political science from Columbia University, 1912-23; Sc. M., Sc.D. in economic geography from New York University, 1922-24; Ph.D. in public law from Columbia University, 1925-27; Honorary Fellow of Columbia University, doing special research work in international law at London School of Economics and Political Science, 1927-28; held the following positions: section chief in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Wu-Han Nationalist Government, 1927; senior member of the Treaty Commission, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Government at Nanking; assistant compiler of Publicity Department, Central Kuomintang Head-

quarters; member of Commission on Extraterritoriality, Judicial Yuan, 1928-29; Consul General at Havana, 1930; appointed Consul General at San Francisco, March 1931; reappointed Consul General at Havana, April 1931; First Secretary of Chinese Legation at Washington, July, 1931; Consul General at Havana, April 1932-February 1935; senior member of the Treaty Commission, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, March, 1935; appointed Consul-General at New York, April, 1935, which position he now holds; member of Phi Beta Kappa; author of "Economic, Geographic Problems in Manchuria," (1924) "The Interpretation of Treaties," (published in 1927); address: Chinese Consulate General, New York, U.S.A.



T. K. Yu (Yu Tung-kuei)

俞同奎

T. K. YU, Government official; born at Teh-ching, Chekiang; studied at Liverpool University, England, graduating with B.Sc. and M.Sc. degrees in 1910 and 1911 respectively; professor and later dean of the department of chemistry of the Peking Government University, 1912-20; president of the Engineering College of the same university, 1920-23; joined the Ministry of Education as a department chief and later the Ministry of Communications as technical expert, 1924-25; rejoined the faculty of the Peking Government University as dean of the department of chemistry, 1927; counselor to the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining of the National Government, 1928; president of the Engineering College, Peiping Government University, Peiping, 1928-29; administrative secretary of Peiping Palace Museum, 1930-33; joined the National Economic Council as technical expert, 1933 to the present; address: National Economic Council, Nanking.

YU YA-CHING, business leader and public welfare worker; born at Sanpeh near Ningpo, Chekiang, 1865; entered business in Shanghai at an early age; managing director of the Sanpeh Steam Navigation Company, Shanghai Chinese Produce Exchange and several other companies in Shanghai; elected president of the Chinese General Chamber



Yu Ya-ching (Yu Hsia-ching)
虞洽卿字和德

of Commerce in Shanghai, 1925; co-director of Shanghai-Woosung Special Administrative Area, 1925; chairman of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association in Shanghai, 1926; Chinese councilor of the Shanghai Municipal Council, since 1929; address: The Sanpeh S.N. Co., 2 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.



Yu Ying-vong (Yu Ying-wang)
俞應望字翼孫

YU YING-VONG, retired government official; born Shaoshing, Chekiang, 1877; graduate of the National University of Law and Politics, Peking; president of the Shanghai District Court; first associate magistrate of the International Mixed Court of Shanghai in 1915 and concurrently adviser to the Military and Civil Governors of Chekiang and Kiangsu and adviser to the Defense Commissioner of Shanghai; he is now in retirement.

YU YU-JEN, scholar, revolutionist and Government official; born at San-yuen, Shensi, 1878; a licentiate through competitive examinations at age of twenty; while still a boy, he was convinced of the misrule and corruption of the Manchu Government and was ordered for his arrest by the Viceroy of Shensi for his revolutionary ideas; went to Shanghai in company with some



Yu Yu-jen
于右任字伯循

friends and entered Aurora University; owing to religious interference on the part of the French faculty, he and his fellow students left the school and organised the present Fuhtan University at Kiangwan from which he was graduated; went to Japan, where he assisted Dr. Sun Yat-sen in organizing the Tung Meng Hui; returning to China 1907, he established the *National Herald*, a Chinese daily published in Shanghai; shortly afterwards, he edited three other revolutionary organs; *Min Hu Pao*, *Min Yu Pao* and *Min Li Pao* for propagation of revolutionary sentiments; upon success of the 1911 Revolution at Wuhan and the establishment of the Provisional Republican Government at Nanking, he was appointed Minister of Communications; when Yuan Shih-kai succeeded Dr. Sun as President of China, he resigned the post and returned to Shanghai, resuming his journalistic work; in 1918 at the request of the people of Shensi, he returned to his home province and assumed command of the Constitutional Defence Army with the object of forcing compliance with the provisions of the Provisional Constitution on the part of the Tutchuns (Military Governors) of the various provinces; he remained in Shensi for four years, during which time he devoted considerable attention to education in the province; came to Shanghai in 1922 and established the University of Shanghai; elected member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, 1924; in 1925, when Tuan Chi-jui was made Chief Executive of China, he was appointed Minister of Interior, but declined; since the establishment of the Nationalist Government in 1927, he was elected successively member of the Central Political Council, of the Military Council and of State Council; director of the Audit Department of the National Government, 1928-30; President of the Control Yuan of the National Government since December, 1930; address: Control Yuan, Nanking.

HEW FAN UN, banker; born at Penang, Straits Settlements in 1881; educated in the Penang Free School; began his banking career in 1897 in the employ of British banks after which he was interested in mercantile business for several years; joined the Bank of Canton, Ltd. at Hongkong in 1918 and was attached to the foreign department;



Hew Fan Un (Yuan Hsiao-fan)
阮曉繁

in 1922 he was appointed agent of the bank in New York and remained there until 1926 when he returned to Hongkong after making a tour of Europe visiting leading banks there; he is a keen sportsman, chiefly tennis, cricket and swimming; address: Bank of Canton, Ltd., Hongkong.

Yuan Keh-wen
袁克文字豹岑

YUAN KEH-WEN, artist and writer.
(See Page 486, 4th Edition).



L. T. Yuan (Yuan Li-tun)
袁禮敦字履登

L. T. YUAN, prominent business man; born at Ningpo, Chekiang, 1879; studied at the English Methodist College at Ningpo and was later graduated from St. John's University, Shanghai, 1904; vice-principal of the English Methodist College and residing pastor of a Methodist Mission chapter in Ningpo, 1904-12; deputy chief commissioner of foreign affairs and communications of the Military Government at Ningpo during the 1st Revolution, 1911; joined the staff of the Hankow-Canton-Szechuan Railway, 1912; English editor in the Commercial Press, Shanghai, 1912-14; general-manager of Ningpo-Shaoshing

Steam Navigation Co., of Shanghai, since 1921; member of the Chinese Advisory Committee of the Shanghai Municipal Council, 1923; committee member of the Council, 1927 and Chinese councillor of the Council, 1928 to 1934; in addition to the above, he also served as member of the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the Ningpo Association, Shanghai Y.M.C.A., the World's Chinese Students' Federation, the Chinese and Foreign Famine Relief Committee, the Chinese Ratepayers' Association, etc.; address: Ningpo Shaoshing Navigation Co., 217B Kiangsi Road, Shanghai.



Yuan Liang

袁良字文欽

YUAN LIANG, Government official; born at Hangchow, Chekiang, 1883; studied at Waseda University, Japan; Commissioner of Constabulary of Changtufu, Fengtien (Liaoning); Acting Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Fengtien; Director of the Bureau of Military Supplies of the Three Eastern Provinces; Secretary to the President's Office; Councillor to the Peking Cabinet; Chief Secretary to the Cabinet; Director-General of the National River Conservancy Bureau; Representative of the National Government in Japan; Director of the Second Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking; Chief Secretary of the City Government of Greater Shanghai Municipality; Commissioner of Public Safety, Shanghai Municipality; Director of the Local Self-Defence Bureau of the Party and Political Affairs Commission attached to the Field Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Navy and Air Force in Kiangsi; Director of the Bureau of Peace Preservation of Kiangsi; member of the Kiangsi Provincial Government; Member of the Peiping Political Readjustment Commission; Mayor of Peiping Municipality, which post he resigned in the winter of 1935.

P. T. YUEN, school principal; born at Chenhsien, Chekiang, 1901; was graduated from Kashing High School, Chekiang; taught for three years in Kashing, Ningpo and Wuhu and saved enough money to enter college; went to Nanking and attended Nanking University; while a student in the University, he was active in Christian activities and public affairs and was elected president of the University



P. T. Yuen (Yuen Pei-chiao)

袁柏樵

Y.M.C.A. and chairman of the Students Union; initiated and promoted the Chinese Christian Students' Movement in Nanking; received B. A. degree from Nanking University in 1928 and was also awarded a gold honor key by the school authorities; after graduation, he was appointed principal of Wuhu Academy and took active part in the educational and Christian activities of Wuhu and the entire Anhwei province; Chinese secretary of the E.C.C.E.A. and concurrently head of the Mass Education Movement for Wuhu District; now works for E. D. in University of California; address: 1798 Scenic Avenue Berkeley, California, U.S.A.

Yuan Tsu-ming

袁祖銘字鼎卿

YUAN TSU-MING, army officer.
(See Page 488, 4th Edition).



Yuan Tung-li

袁同禮

YUAN TUNG-LI, director of the National Library, Peiping; born at Peking in 1895; after graduating from the Peking Government University, he joined the faculty of Tsing-Hua College as associate librarian; in 1917 he was appointed librarian and was largely responsible for the construction of the new library building of the College; in

August, 1920, he was sent to the United States by chancellor Tsai Yuan-pei of the Government University for further study and entered Columbia University; he was awarded the Collins scholarship for scholastic achievement; during the Washington Conference, 1921-22, he served as secretary to General Huang Fu, advisor to the Chinese Delegation; he remained in the United States following the Washington Conference to study at the New York State Library School at Albany, from which he received the degree of bachelor in library science; he then went to London, where he devoted a year to library study in the University of London; he was elected a member of the British Bibliographical Society and the Oxford Bibliographical Society, being the first Chinese to receive this honor; upon his return to China, he was appointed director of the University Library of the National University of Kwangtung at Canton; during the period of the so-called regency cabinet in Peking he was made councillor and represented the Cabinet in the Manchu household property commission and assisted in the creation of the Palace Museum; in this connection he assisted in the organization of the library of the Palace Museum in which are now housed some 150,000 manuscripts, records and printed books dealing with the history of the Manchu Dynasty; from 1925-27 he served as professor of bibliography at the National University of Peiping and concurrently director of the University Library; when the Metropolitan Library was founded, he was made librarian; he was promoted as associate director in June, 1927 and as director in January, 1929; since the amalgamation of the Metropolitan Library with the Peiping Library in June 1929, he has been acting director of the new library known as the National Library Association of China; he is formation of the Peiping Library Association and served for two terms as president, and is now president of the Library Association of China; he is also a member of the National Commission for the Preservation of Antiquities; travelled in America and Europe, 1934, to observe library development abroad; awarded the University Medal, Columbia University, New York, June, 1934; Chinese delegate to the Conference of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, held at Geneva in July, 1934 and elected to the Sub-Committee to consider nature and methods of international co-operation with the Chinese Committee; Chinese delegate to the Third International Conference on Public Instruction, held at Geneva in July, 1934; address: National Library of Peiping, Peiping.

JOHN JIENTSU YUAN, merchant; native of Chekiang; born at Shanghai, 1884; his father, Yuan Chung-chow, was a promoter and first manager of the *Sin Wan Pao*, at Shanghai; received his education at Tung Wen College, Shanghai; was connected with Jardine, Matheson & Co., at different ports along the Yangtze, 1904-12; promoter the Tuh Yu Steamship Company Shanghai, 1916; organised with C. T. Wang and Sung Han-chang the Chinese Ratepayers' Association, Shanghai, 1920 and was elected a director thereof; organizer and director of the Yangtze Gorges Steam Navigation Company, 1920; organizer and vice-president of the Central Trust Company, since 1920; director of the Kofa Aerated Water Company, 1920; chairman of the business committee of the Chinese and Foreign Famine Relief Society, 1922; business director of the Chinese Ratepayer's Association and



John Jientsu Yuan (Yuan Yuan)

袁遠字近初

member of the arbitration board of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, 1920; address: Central Trust Co., 270 Peking Road, Shanghai.

T. K. YUNG, business leader and industrialist, popularly known as the "Flour King of China"; born at Wusih, Kiangsu, 1873; at the age of 15, he came to Shanghai to enter business and took keen interest in the development of industries, particularly flour and cotton

industries; in the closing days of the Manchu regime, he established the Pao Hsin flour mill at Wusih; later, he with his brother reorganized the Pao Hsin flour mill as the Mao Shing flour mill with "Warship" as its trade mark; he was in charge of the branch agency at Shanghai, while his brother managed the factory at Wusih; in 1901, when the flour business grew better, he enlarged the factory by installing six British steel mills and later twelve American steel mills in place of the old stone mills; upon the outbreak of the Great War, there was a great need of large exports of Chinese flour to European countries and this resulted in the increase of export flour trade; in order to meet the demands of the European market, he established seven branch factories at Shanghai, called Fo Shing flour mills Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, to expedite production and later established No. 5 factory at Hankow and Mao Shing No. 4 at Tsinan; he now owns twelve factories at the four ports; in addition to his flour enterprises he also takes great interest in cotton industry; in 1900, he established the Chen Hsin cotton mill at Wusih and because of his success in this industry, he established four cotton mills in Shanghai, namely, Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 7 factories of Sung Shing Cotton mill and No. 3 Sung Sing factory at Wusih, No. 5 mill at Hankow and No. 6 mill at Changchow; he now controls 16 cotton mills with 60,000 employees; in 1920, he together with his brother established the main office of Mao Hsing, Fu Shing and Sung Shing factories at 58 Kiangsi Road, Shanghai with himself as general manager; besides an industrial leader,



T. K. Yung (Yung Tsung-ching)

蔡宗敬

he is a philanthropist and frequently contributes to charity and to the cause of education; he is the founder of several schools in Wusih; in the interest of development of modern roads at Wusih, he built two asphalt roads, the Tung Wei and Kai-Yuen highways; he is the owner of the well-known garden "Mei Yuen" in Wusih; adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce of the Peking Government; member of the National Economic Council, since 1931; address: Main Office, Sung Shing Cotton Mills, 58 Kiangsi Road, Shanghai.

ADDITIONAL BIOGRAPHIES

(The biographical sketches in this section, approximately one hundred in number, were received after the main body of the book had been made up. They are listed in alphabetical order in a separate index).



General Chang Chih-chung

張自忠字蓋忱

GENERAL CHANG CHIH-CHUNG, military officer; born at Lintsing, Shantung, 1889; was graduated from a law college in Shantung; entered army service, 1914; commander of the Model Battalion of the 16th Mixed Brigade, 1917; promoted battalion commander, 1921; commander of the Caiets Regiment of the Northwestern Kuominchun (General Feng Yu-hsiang's Army); commander of the 15th Brigade of the Kuominchun, 1926; Principal of the Military Training School attached to the Second Group Army (under Feng Yu-hsiang), 1927 and concurrently Commander of the 28th Division of the same Army; when the 28th Division was reorganized as the 25th Division of the National Army in Aug. 1928, he remained as Commander of the Division; in 1929, the 25th Division was reorganized as the 6th Division of the National Army; in Jan. 1931 the 6th Division was again reorganized as the 2nd Division of the Third National Army; in June, 1931, the 2nd Division was reorganized as 38th Division of the 29th Army and he continues to remain in the post as Commander; he is now concurrently Chairman of the Chahar Provincial Government; address: Chahar Provincial Government, Kalgan, Chahar.

Gen. Chang Hsiu-chin

張修敬

GEN. CHANG HSIU-CHIN, military officer; born at Nanking, 1888; received his training at the Tokyo Military College; instructor and assistant dean of the Whampoa Military Academy, Canton, 1928; jointed the Inspectorate-General of Military Training in Nanking 1928 as Director of Artillery Training, which post he has since retained; address: Inspectorate-General of Military Training, Nanking.



Chang Hsueh-ming

張學銘字西卿

CHANG HSUEH-MING, ex-police commissioner; born at Hai-chen, Liaoning 1908; second younger brother of General Chang Hsueh-liang; graduate of the Japanese Infantry Training School, Tokyo; Commissioner of the Bureau of Public Safety of Tientsin; he is now with his brother in Shensi.

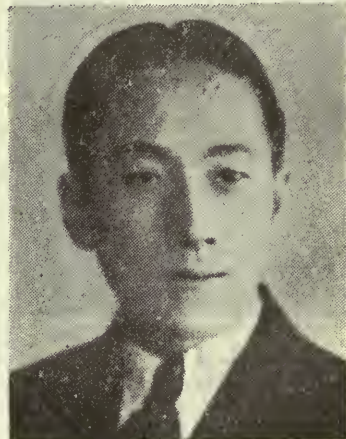


Ko-kuei Chen (Chen K'o-hui)

陳克恢字子振

KO-KUEI CHEN, physician; born at King Shieh, Tsingpoo, Kiangsu, Feb. 26, 1898; attended the following schools: Sung Kiang Middle School, Sung Kiang; Nanyang University, Shanghai; Tsing Hua University, Peiping; University of Wisconsin, B.S., 1920 and Ph.D., 1923; Johns Hopkins University, M.D., 1927; senior assistant, 1923-25, Peiping Union Medical College, Peiping; research pharmacologist, 1925-26, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A.; associate in Pharmacology, 1927-29, Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore.

Maryland, U.S.A.; director of Pharmacological Research, 1929 to date, Lilly Research Laboratories, Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A.; books written: Chen and Schmidt: "Ephedrine and Related Substances," The Williams and Wilkins Company, Baltimore, 1930; Bentley and Cowdry: "The Problem of Mental Disorder," McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York and London, 1934, page 266; and numerous articles published in physiological, pharmacological, medical and chemical journals.



P. T. Chen (Chen Ping-tsang)

陳炳章

P. T. CHEN, Government official; born at Amoy, Fukien, 1900; B.A. in Political Science, St. John's University, Shanghai 1921; editor-in-chief, *St. John's Echo*, 1920-21; winner of Allround Scholarship Prize, St. John's, 1921; winner of College English Oratorical Contest, St. John's, 1918, 1919, 1921; leader of Winning East China Intercollegiate English Debating Team, 1921; Chairman of S'hai Students' Association for North China Famine Relief, 1921; instructor in St. John's University, 1921-23; M.A. in Political Science, Princeton University, 1924; Graduate Scholar, Princeton University, 1923-25, holder of St. John's Graduate Fellowship in America, 1923-25; holder of Tsinghua Partial Scholarship, 1923-27; Sterling Scholar, Yale University, 1925-26; President of Chinese Students' Alliance in U.S.A. 1926-27; Professor and Dean of Political Science Department, National Chunan University, Shanghai, 1927; Secretary, National Tariff Commission, 1928; Secretary, Ministry of Finance 1928; Director of Fukien Rolled Tobacco Tax Bureau, 1928-30 and concurrently Special Inspector of Rolled Tobacco Tax Administration in Kiangsi, Hupeh, Hunan and Anhwei, 1929; Director of Fukien Consolidated Tax Bureau, 1930-32 and concurrently Commissioner for Inspection of National Taxes in Shantung and Finance Commissioner for Rendition of Weihaiwei, 1930; Administrative Inspector of Internal Revenue Administration, Ministry of Finance, since 1932 and concurrently

personal secretary to Finance Minister Dr. H. H. Kung since 1933; contributing editor of *The China Critic*, 1928-30; *The China Weekly Review*, 1928-30; *The China Quarterly*, 1935; *The Chinese Year Book*, 1935; author of *National Policy Toward Public Indebtedness*, 1929; *Credit of National Loans*, 1929; *Financial and Economic Reconstruction of Nationalist China* (in *China Christian Year Book*), 1930; *China's Public Finances*, in *Chinese Year Book*, 1935; member of F. F. Fraternity; address: c/o Central Bank of China, Shanghai.



Chiang Fu-tsung (Chiang Wei-tang)

蔣復璁字慰堂

CHIANG FU-TSUNG, librarian; born at Hai-ning, Chekiang, 1898; graduate of the National Peking University in 1924 with B.A. degree (in philosophy); Instructor and later lecturer, Tsinghua College (now University) Peiping; sent by the Chekiang Provincial Government to Europe to investigate library conditions and to pursue further study in library science, graduate of the "Bibliothekswissenschaftliches Institut," Berlin University and after graduation, spent two years in the German "Preussische Staatsbibliothek" for practical experience; member of the National Institute for Compilation and Translation, Nanking; cataloguer of the Sung Po Memorial Library, Peiping; chief of the Chinese Cataloguer Division, National Peiping University, Peiping; now librarian of the National Central Library; address: National Central Library, Ministry of Education, Nanking.

EN-KE-PA-TU, Government official; born in Charhar, 1889; was graduated from the College of Mongolian and Tibetan Languages, Peiping; elected member of Parliament, representing Charhar, 1912; joined the Canton Government and became a member of the Canton Extraordinary Parliament, 1919; appointed high counsellor to ex-President Li Yuan-hung, 1922; member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, 1924-27; appointed member of the Central Political Council, 1928; member of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission; appointed member of the Legislative Yuan, 1928; member of the Central Supervisory Committee of Kuomintang, since 1929; member of the board of trustees of the Palace



En-Ke-Pa-Tu

恩克巴圖

Museum, Peiping; address: c/o The Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee, National Government, Nanking.



Hsu Fu-ping

許福平字漢卿

HSU FU-PING, banker; native of Yencheng, Kiangsu; auditor of the Ta Ching Bank (Manchu Imperial Bank) at Tsinan; chief cashier of the Government Mint at Tientsin; manager of the Bank of China at Tatung, Anhwei; manager of the Bank of China at Chingkiangpu, Northern Kiangsu; assistant manager and later manager of the Bank of China at Nanking; now general manager of the Head Office of the Continental Bank at Tientsin, address: Continental Bank, Italian Concession, Tientsin.

Hsu Yuan-chuan

徐源泉字克成

HSU YUAN-CHUAN, army officer; born at Huangkang, Hupeh, in 1885; received his training at Tokyo Military Cadets' College of which he is a graduate; commander of Nationalist 10th Army; commander of 48th Division; now Commander of 16th Route Army and concurrently Pacification Commissioner of Hupeh-Hunan-Szechuan-Kiangsi borders. 1930 to the present; address: Headquarters of the 16th Route Army, Hankow, Hupeh.

Hsu Yuan-kao

徐元詒字鶴仙

HSU YUAN-KAO, Government official; born in Kiangsi in 1884; received M.A. of Imperial Examinations and LL.B. from Tokyo Imperial University; Commissioner of Civil Affairs, Kiangsi Provincial Government; Counsellor of the Canton Military Government; President of the Supreme Court; General Secretary of the Kiangsi Provincial Kuomintang Headquarters; member of the Legislative Yuan, since 1932; address: Legislative Yuan, Nanking.

Huang Chen-pan

黃鎮磐字石安

HUANG CHEN-PAN, lawyer, jurist; born in 1869 at Wuchang, Hupeh; was graduated from Waseda University, Japan, with degree of LL.B.; chief procurator of Canton Procuratorate; now president of First Criminal Division, Supreme Court of the National Government; address: Supreme Court, Nanking.



Huang Chin-yung

黃錦鏞字金榮

HUANG CHIN-YUNG, merchant leader and welfare worker; born in Shanghai, Kiangsu, 1868; proprietor of the Great World (amusement center), Crystal Theater, and Chinese Grand Theater of Shanghai; well-known for donations towards flood relief and other charitable causes; decorated by Chinese Government for generous contributions; address: c/o Great World Amusement Center, Ave. Edward VII, Shanghai.

Huang Fu-sheng

黃復生

HUANG FU-SHENG, Government official; born in Szechuan; member, Legislative Yuan, 1932-33; State Counsellor of National Government since 1933; reserve member of C.E.C. of Kuomintang since 1931; address: c/o Central Party Headquarters, Nanking.

Huang I-ou

黄一欧

HUANG I-OU, Government official; born in Hunan in 1891; attended the Tokyo Imperial University in Japan and Columbia University, U.S.A.; magistrate of Changsha; councillor to the National Government; member of the Legislative Yuan, 1932 to the present; address: Legislative Yuan, Nanking.

Huang Yu-chang

黄右昌宇黼馨

HUANG YU-CHANG, Government official, educator; born at Liling, Hunan, 1884; graduate of Tokyo Law School with LL.B. degree; chairman of Hunan Provincial Assembly; dean of the Law School of the Peking Government University; member of Legislative Yuan, 1934 to the present; author of several textbooks on law; address: Legislative Yuan, Nanking.

Hung Lu-tung

洪陸東

HUNG LU-TUNG, Government official; born at Huangyen, Chekiang, 1892; graduate of Shansi University, Taiyuan; secretary of Organization Committee of Central Kuomintang Headquarters; Political Vice-Minister of Justice, 1934 to the present; member of Central Supervisory Committee of Kuomintang, since 1931; address: Ministry of Justice, Nanking.

Huo Lu-ting

霍六丁

HUO LU-TING, Government official and educator; born at Junan, Honan, in 1903; attended George Peabody College for Teachers, U.S.A.; principal of the Honan Provincial Middle School; chief secretary, Department of Education, Honan Provincial Government; professor of Education at Fuh Tan University, Shanghai, and the University of Honan; magistrate of Tingshsien, Hopci, 1932 to the present; address: Tingshsien, Hopci.

Huo Pao-shu

霍寶樹

HUO PAO-SHU, engineer and banker; born at Nanhai, Kwangtung, 1900; attended college in United States studying communications and transportation engineering; departmental director, National Reconstruction Commission, and Acting Commissioner of Reconstruction, Chekiang Provincial Government, 1928-31; district superintendent of the Bank of China, 1932 to the present; address: Bank of China, Hankow Road, Shanghai.

Kan Chi-yunn

甘濟鏞字典葵

KAN CHI-YUNG, Government official; born in Szechuan; was graduated from Chengtu Polytechnic Institute; Circuit Magistrate of Eastern Szechuan; principal of the Eastern Szechuan

Normal School and Rural Reconstruction Institute; vice-President of the University of Chungking; director of political affairs of the 21st Route Army; Commissioner of Civil Affairs, Szechuan Provincial Government, since 1934; address: Szechuan Provincial Government, Chengtu, Szechuan.

Kan Shang-jen

甘尚仁

KAN SHANG-JEN, Government official; native of Shinyi, Kwangtung; graduated from Tientsin Law College; magistrate, Shih-hsing district; secretary, Hopci Provincial Finance Department, 1932-34; secretary, Canton City Government and secretary-general, since Jan., 1935; address: City Government, Canton, Kwangtung.

K'a-Hsin-o

克興額宇指南

K'E-HSIN-O, Government official; born in Inner Mongolia in 1894; graduated from Jehol Normal College; member of Peking Parliament; member, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, since 1929; reserve member, Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, since 1929; editor-in-chief, *Mongolian and Tibetan Weekly*; address: Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, Nanking.

Ke-Sang-Tseh-Jen

格桑澤仁宇時如

KE-SANG-TSEH-JEN, Government official; born at Batang, Hsikang (Inner Tibet), 1904; graduated from Hsikang Military Academy, 1924; counsellor, Headquarters of Defence Commissioner of Szechuan Border; member, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, since 1928; author of a book on religious conditions in Tibet; address: Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, Nanking.

Ku Cheng-kang

谷正綱

KU CHENG-KANG, Government official; born at Anshun, Kweichow; reserve member, Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, since 1931; vice-chairman, Organization Committee, Central Party Headquarters 1932 to the present; member, Legislative Yuan, 1933-34; Administrative Vice-Minister of Industry July 1934 to Dec. 1935; address: c/o Central Party Headquarters, Nanking.

Ku Cheng-lun

谷正倫宇紀常

KU CHENG-LUN, army officer; born in 1890 at Anshun, Kweichow; graduated from Tokyo Cadets' School, 1927; commander of 1st Division, Nationalist 40th Army, 1928-31; Garrison Commander, Nanking, 1932; acting Mayor of Nanking; reappointed Garrison Commander, Nanking, Feb. 1932, which position he still holds; address: Garrison Commander Headquarters, Nanking.



Ku Chieh-kang

顧頡剛

KU CHIEH-KANG, university professor; born at Soochow, Kiangsu, 1893; graduated from the National Peking University, 1920; has served successively as instructor at Peking University, editor of the Commercial Press, Shanghai; research professor at Amoy University; professor of history and concurrently Dean of the Department of History of Chungshan University, Canton; head of the Research Institute of History and Philology; now professor at Yenching University in Peiping, corresponding research fellow of the Research Institute of History and Philology of the Academia Sinica, member of the Antiques Preservation Committee and director of the Peiping Palace Museum; since his graduation from university, he has devoted himself to the study and research of ancient Chinese History; in 1926, he published the first volume of "A Symposium on Ancient Chinese History," the preface of which by himself was translated into English by Dr. Arthur W. Hummel entitled "The Autobiography of a Chinese Historian" published in 1931; the Symposium has now reached the 5th volume; recently with the assistance of the professors of history in the various universities in Peiping he has published a semi-monthly journal "The Chinese Historical Geography" which is devoted to the study and research of the evolution of the Chinese race and the history of its geography during the last 3,000 years, the magazine having now reached the 4th volume; address: Department of History, Yenching University, Peiping.

T. Z. Koo (Ku Tzu-jen)

顧子仁

T. Z. KOO, author and welfare worker; born in 1888 at Shanghai; graduated from St. John's University, Shanghai; received his advanced education in the United States, graduating from Colgate University with Hon. Litt. D. degree; associate general secretary, National Committee, Y.M.C.A.; conducted popular lecture tours in the United States and England under auspices of Universities' China Committee in London; special secretary, World Student Christian Federation since 1930; author of "Chinese Folk Songs"; address: National Committee, Y.M.C.A. of China, Museum Road, Shanghai.

Kung An-ching

龔安慶

KUNG AN-CHING, consular official; born at Hefei, Anhwei, 1891; received his advanced education in England at Cambridge University, which conferred upon him the B.A. degree; secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Consul-General in San Francisco, U.S.A.; transferred as Consul-General in Irkutsk (Siberia) March, 1933, which position he still holds; address: Chinese Consulate-General, Irkutsk, U.S.S.R.

Kung-Chiao-Chung-Ni

貢覺仲尼字壽丞

KUNG-CHIAO-CHUNG-NI, Government official; born at Lhasa, Tibet, 1882; chief Tibetan delegate to the National Government; member, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission; member, Legislative Yuan, 1932, to the present; address: Legislative Yuan, Nanking.

Kung-Sang-Chung-Ni

貢桑仲尼

KUNG-SANG-CHUNG-NI, Government official; born in Tibet; executive member, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, 1929-32; member, Legislative Yuan since 1933; address: Legislative Yuan, Nanking.



William Gockson (Kuo Shun)

郭順

WILLIAM GOCKSON, prominent business man; born in Kwangtung in 1882; General Manager, Wing On Company, Ltd., and Wing On Textile Manufacturing Co., Shanghai, since 1924; elected councillor, Shanghai Municipal Council in April, 1935, and committee member, same body, 1934-35; address: Wing On Company, Ltd., Nanking Road, Shanghai.



Moon Kwan (Kwan Wen-ching)

關文清

MOON KWAN, poet, playwright and author; born at Hoiping, Kwangtung, 1895; studied old Chinese classics under his father when a boy; left China for the United States for western training; studied at Los Angeles High School and later at the University of California; became a member of the now famous Witter Bynner class in poetry at Berkeley; started his career as a writer at the age of twenty-one when he published his feature stories in the Sunday Magazine of the *Los Angeles Times*; wrote stories and articles on China for syndicates and magazines during his college days; returned to China after the publication of "A Pagoda of Jewels," his first book of verses, and it was in the same year that Charles Wakefield Cadman, the famous American composer, set four of his songs to music which was published under the name of "The Willow Wind Cycle," taught English in the Hoiping Middle School, Kwangtung, during his short stay in China; went to America again in 1926 to produce his play "The Sword of Heaven" at the Philharmonic Auditorium in Los Angeles, which was published with an introduction by the late San Francisco poet, George Sterling; returned to China after a year's stay in the United States; became a motion picture director in the United Photoplay Studio; in 1932, right after the Japanese invasion of Manchuria and Shanghai, he went to the United States on a patriotic mission with a motion picture called "The Battle of Shanghai," wrote his second book of verses and plays, "A Chinese Mirror" published by the Phoenix Press, Los Angeles; address: United Photoplay Studio, Ming Yuen Gardens, Hongkong.

Lei Hai-tsung

雷海宗字伯倫

LEI HAI-TSUNG, educator; born at Yungch'ung, Chihli, 1902; received his advanced education in the United States at Chicago University with Ph.B. and Ph.D. degrees, 1929-31; dean, Department of History, Central University, Nanking, 1931-32; professor of History, Ginling College, Nanking; professor at Wuhan University, Wuchang; now professor of History, Tsing Hua University; address: Tsing Hua University, Peiping.

Yuntin Cheng L KLi Cheng)

李燕字雲亭

YUNTIN CHENG LI, educator; born at Luanchow, Chihli, 1904; received his advanced education in the United States, graduating from Columbia University with M.A. and Ph.D. degrees, 1931; director of Social Education, Ministry of Education; President, National Teachers' College, Peiping, since 1932; author of "A Study of the Organization of the American One-Teacher School," address: National Teachers' College, Peiping.

Li Chi

李齊字濟之

LI CHI, anthropologist; born at Chungshiang, Hupeh, 1896; studied at Harvard University, (United States), graduating with Ph.D. in anthropology; professor of anthropology, Tsing Hua University; vice-director, Research Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica, since 1929; he excavated at Anyang, Honan, revealing neolithic villages and towns of the Shang or early Chou Dynasty, which resulted in the Academie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres of the Institut de France awarding the coveted Julean Prize to the Academia Sinica; address: Academia Sinica, Nanking.

Li Po-jen

李博仁

LI PO-JEN, public health official; born at Mienyang, Hupeh, 1889; pursued his advanced education in Japan, where he received M.D. degree at Kyoto U.; professor of medicine, Wuchang University, 1928-32; Commissioner of Public Health, Hankow City Government; appointed Superintendent, Hankow Municipal Hospital, 1933, which office he still holds; address: Hankow Municipal Hospital, Hankow, Hupeh.

Shao-chang Lee (Li Shao-chang)

李紹昌

SHAO-CHANG LEE, author and educator; born at Chungshan, Kwangtung, 1891; pursued his advanced education in the United States, graduating from Yale, 1917, with B.A. degree, and from Columbia, 1918, with M.A. degree; professor of Chinese history and literature, University of Hawaii, and concurrently head of Department of Oriental Studies, 1930, which position he still holds; author of "The Development of Chinese Culture" (1926), and "A Brief Interpretative Outline for the Study of Chinese Culture" (1927); address: University of Hawaii, Honolulu, T.H.

Li Shu-tien

李書田字耕硯

LI SHU-T'EN, engineer and educator; born at Ch'angli, Chihli, 1900; graduated from Peiyang University, Tientsin, 1926, with B.S. degree;

received advanced education in the United States, graduating from Cornell University with Ph.D. degree, 1928; professor of civil, railway and highway engineering, Peiyang University, 1930-32; president, Tangshan Engineering College; president, Peiyang University, 1932, which position he still holds; chairman and chief engineer, commission for the development of the Great Northern Port since 1929; organizer and vice-president, Chinese Hydraulic Engineering Society since 1931; author, "Engineering Economics of Railroad Operation" and "Irrigation of Korea," etc.; address: Peiyang University, Tientsin.

J. S. Lee (Li Ssu-kuang)

李四光字仲葵

J. S. LEE, educator and geologist; native of Hupeh; received his advanced education in England where he studied at Birmingham University, receiving M.Sc. and D.Sc. degrees; director, research institute of geology, Academia Sinica, 1930-33; professor and head, geology department, National Peking University, 1933; at present (1935) lecturing in Great Britain under the auspices of Universities' China Committee, London; author of "The Earth's Age"; address: Peking University, Peiping.



Li Tse-i

李擇一

LI TSE-I, Government official; native of Fukien; educated in Japan; counsellor, Peiping Political Council, 1933, and concurrently diplomatic adviser, Fukien Provincial Government, 1934, which latter office he still holds; assisted in negotiations with Japanese for arranging Tangku Truce; address: Fukien Provincial Government, Foochow, Fukien.

Rev. Matthew Li (Li Yung-chao)

李容兆字協邦

REV. MATTHEW LI, priest; born at Singwen, Szechuan, 1877; ordained as priest, 1910-28; missionary, 1929; appointed prefect apostolic of Yachow, Szechuan, consecrated at Rome by Pope Pius XI; titular bishop of Tioe and vicar apostolic of Yachow since June, 1933; address: Yachow, Szechuan.

P. K. Liang (Liang Pao-chien)

梁寶璽

P. K. LIANG, physician; born in 1890, eldest son of M. T. Liang; received education in England; M.A., M.B., Ch.B., Cambridge; M.R.C.S. (England); F.R.C.S., Edinburgh; formerly medical officer, Peiping-Liaoning and Tientsin-Pukow Railways; private practice in Tientsin; honorary surgeon, Mackenzie Memorial Hospital; address: c/o Mackenzie Memorial Hospital, Tientsin.

Yew-koh Leong (Liang Yu-kao)

梁宇皋

YEW-KOH LEONG, Government official; born at Nanhai, Kwangtung, 1888; studied in England; LL.B., B.Sc. (London); barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; secretary, Canton Government, 1925; legal adviser, Executive Yuan, and concurrently counsellor, Ministry of Railways, 1932; now secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Chinese delegate on the Sino-British Commission for Boundary Demarcation Between Yunnan and Burma; co-author of "Village and Town Life in China"; address: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking.

T. I. Linn (Lin Chi-ching)

林濟青

T. I. LINN, educator; born at Laiyang, Shantung, 1891; graduated from Peking Methodist College with B.A. degree, 1911; went to the United States for advanced study, graduating from Lehigh University, 1917, with M.E. degree; dean, mining engineering department, Shantung Provincial College, 1918-24; dean, Tsingtao University 1925-29; dean, College of Arts and Science, Cheeloo University, Tsinan, and concurrently acting president, since 1932; address: Cheeloo University, Tsinan, Shantung.

Lin Feng mien

林鳳眠

LIU HAN-CHANG, judge; born at Meihaien, Kwangtung, 1898; studied Fine Arts in France, 1926-27, graduating from Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, 1927; principal, College of Fine Arts, Peiping; principal, National College of Fine Arts, Hangchow, 1928, which position he still holds; address: National College of Fine Arts, Hangchow.

Lin Pai-sheng

林柏生字石泉

LIN PAI-SHENG, Government official; born in Kwangtung in 1901; educated in Canton Christian College and Sun Yat-sen University, Moscow; formerly director of training, Canton Polytechnic Institute; investigation delegate to Soviet Russia, Europe and U.S.A.; editor-in-chief, Kuo Min Jih Pao and Chung Hua Jih Pao, Shanghai; member, Legislative Yuan 1934 to the present; address: Legislative Yuan, Nanking.

Lin Yun-kai

林雲陔

LIN YUN-K'AI, Government official; born at Singi, Kwangtung, 1884; went to the United States and studied at Syracuse University, 1929-31, graduating with M.A. degree; Chairman, Kwangtung Provincial Government, since 1931; reserve member, Central Supervisory Committee, since 1929; member of the Central Executive Committee, since 1935; address: Kwangtung Provincial Government, Canton, Kwangtung.

Liu Han-chang

劉含章字仲謨

LIU HAN-CHANG, judge; born at Foochow, Fukien, 1880; graduated from Peking Law College; judge, Supreme Court; vice-chairman, Law Codification Commission; president, 4th Civil Division, Supreme Court, 1929, which position he still holds; author of several legal treatises; address: Supreme Court, Nanking.

Keetsin Liu (Liu Keh-chun)

劉克儁字卓吾

KEETSIN LIU, Government official; born at Anfu, Kiangsi, 1893; studied law in Germany, graduating from University of Munich with D.Jur. degree; professor of law, Chungshan University, Wuchang, 1926-27; member, Legislative Yuan, 1928, which position he still holds; author of "Der Begriff der Identität der Tat im geltenden deutschen strafprozessrecht"; address: Legislative Yuan, Nanking.

Liu Sui-chang

劉燧昌字剛系

LIU SUI-CH'ANG, Government official; born at Hsiangyi, Kweichow, 1886; studied law in Japan, receiving LL.B. from Meiji University; president, Kweichow Provincial Law College; chief secretary to Civil Governor of Kweichow; director of Chinese students in Japan; counsellor, Peiping Political Council, 1933-35.

Liu Tung

劉通字伯瀛

LIU TUNG, Government official; born at Foochow, Fukien, 1884; editor, Chien Yien Pao; president, Foochow High Court; divisional president, Supreme Court; Commissioner of Civil Affairs, Fukien Provincial Government; member, Legislative Yuan, December, 1932, which office he still holds; address: Legislative Yuan, Nanking.

LIU YEE-YUNG, Government official; born at Hweilin, Anhwei, 1886; graduate of Anhwei High School; B.Sc. in Engineering, Glasgow University, England; principal of Anhwei Engineering Technical College; professor of Peiping National Agricultural University; technical commissioner of National Reconstruction Commission; associate director of Hangchow-Kiangshan Railway; director of Central Machine



Liu Yee-tung (Liu Yi-yen)

劉貽燕

Works of Industry Ministry; now member and Commissioner of Reconstruction of the Anhwei Provincial Government; address: Department of Reconstruction, Anhwei Provincial Government, Anking, Anhwei.

Lo Hung-nien

羅鴻年字雁峯

LO HUNG-NIEN, banker; born in Kiangsu, 1881; educated in England, graduating from University of Birmingham with B. Com. degree; Vice-Minister of Finance, 1921; Vice-Minister of Education, 1924; superintendent, Continental Bank, 1923-29; manager, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce, Peiping; representative in China of Thomas de La Rue & Co. (London) since 1932; address: Chinese-American Bank of Commerce, Peiping.

Lo-Sang-Chien-Tsan

羅桑堅贊字吉仲

LO-SANG-CHIEN-TSAN, Government official; born at Lukan, Inner Mongolia in 1880; accompanied the Panchen Lama to China, 1923; director of Tibetan Affairs, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission and concurrently director, Nanking Office of the Panchen Lama, February, 1929; member, Legislative Yuan, January, 1933, which post he still holds; address: Legislative Yuan, Nanking.

YAU TSIT LAW, social worker and educator; born at Canton, Kwangtung, 1888; one of the first four women admitted into the Canton Christian College, now Lingnan University, in 1906 as an experiment on co-education, and one of the first two women sent abroad by the Kwangtung Provincial Government in 1912 on competitive examination; B.A. Mount Holyoke College, 1916; M.A. Teachers College, Columbia University, 1917; teacher of True Light Middle School, Canton, 1917-26; one of the six founders of the Canton Y.W.C.A., 1912; became General Secretary of the Association, 1923-35; since joining the Y.W.C.A. staff for



Yau Tsit Law (Lo Yu-chih)

羅有節女士

three years she became concurrently the Dean of Women, Lingnan University, 1926-28 and principal of True Light Elementary School, Canton, since 1928; member of the Burton Educational Commission on Christian Education in China, 1910-21; delegate to the First Institute of Pacific Relations, Honolulu, 1925; address: No. 11 Po Tai Yuen, Tung Shan, Canton.

C. W. Luh (Lu Chih-wel)

陸志韋

C. W. LUH, author and educator; born at Wuhsing, Chekiang, 1894; received his advanced education in the United States, graduating from Chicago University with Ph. D. degree; professor of educational psychology, Southeastern University, Nanking; professor of psychology, Yenching University, 1927, and concurrently chancellor of the same university, since September, 1934, which offices he still holds; author and translator of books on psychology; address: Yenching University, Peiping.

Lu Hsiao-tsu

魯效祖字繩伯

LU HSIAO-TSU, Government official; born in Linhsia, Kansu, in 1884; graduated from Peking Law College; Taoyin (Circuit Magistrate) of Ashan, 1921; director, Nanking Office, Sinkiang Provincial Government, 1928; secretary-general, same provincial government, 1930, which office he still holds; address: Sinkiang Provincial Government, Tihwa, Sinkiang.

Lu Tso-fu

盧作孚

LU TSO-FU, Government official; born in Szechuan; founder and general manager, Min Sheng Industrial Co., Chungking, since 1926; beginning with a capital of \$8,000, his company is now capitalized at \$2,000,000; it owns and maintains 28 steamers, plying on the Yangtze River, a machinery plant in Chungking, an electric plant at Hsichuan, several coal mines, small railway for coal transportation, the Western

China Science Research Institute devoted to research in scientific subjects, and an armed force of 500 guards to protect its properties; member and Commissioner of Reconstruction of the Szechuan Provincial Government since 1935; address: Min Sheng Industrial Co., Chungking, Szechuan; or Szechuan Provincial Government, Chengtu, Szechuan.

Mao Tsu-chuan

茅祖權字泳薰

MAO TSU-CHUAN, Government official; native of Kiangsu; received his education in Japan, graduating from Tokyo Law College; Commissioner of Civil Affairs, Kiangsu Provincial Government; president, Administrative Court, National Government, 1938, and concurrently member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, 1931, which offices he still holds; address: Administrative Court, Nanking.

Mei Yi-pao

梅貽寶

MEI YI-PAO, university president; born in Tientsin 1897; went to the United States for his advanced education, graduating from Oberlin College, 1924, with B.A. degree and from Chicago University, 1929, with Ph.D. degree; dean of studies, Yenching University, 1931-33; vice-president, Oberlin College in China (Taiku, Shansi), 1933-35; elected president, Cheeloo University, January, 1935, which position he still holds; address: Cheeloo University, Tsinan, Shantung.

Meng Chih-chung

門致中

MENG CHIH-CHUNG, army officer; born in Kirin, 1888; graduated at Paoting Military Academy; joined Feng Yu-hsiang's forces and became a commander; Chairman, Ninghsia Provincial Government, 1928-30; member, Peiping Branch, National Military Affairs Commission, 1933 and concurrently member, military reorganization department, Generalissimo's Headquarters, Wuchang, 1935; he is now a member of the Hopci-Chahar Political Council at Peiping.

Miao Pei-cheng

苗培成字告寶

MIAO PEI-CHENG (KAO-PAO), Government official; born at Chingcheng, Shansi, in 1895; graduated from Peking National University; elected reserve member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1929; appointed supervisory commissioner of the Control Yuan for Anhwei and Kiangsi Provinces, March, 1935, which office he still holds; address: c/o Control Yuan, Nanking.

Na Yien-tu

那彥圖字鉅甫

NA YIEN-TU, Government official; prince of 1st order and jassak of Khalka Mongols, 1903; Pacification Commissioner of Inner Mongolia, 1922; high adviser to Executive Yuan, January, 1934 and concurrently member, Mongolian Local Autonomy Political Council, since 1934, which offices he still holds; address: Mongolian Local Autonomy Political Council, Pailingmiao, Chahar.

Wong Wen-hao (Wong Wen-hao)

翁文灏字咏霓

WONG WEN-HAO, Government official and geologist; born at Tschih, Chekiang, 1889; was graduated from Louvain University with D.Sc. degree; director of the Institute of Geological Survey of China, since 1922; acting president of National Tsinghua University, Peiping, 1931; appointed Minister of Education, 1932, but did not accept the appointment; appointed general manager of the Chung Fu Mining Company in Honan, 1934; Secretary-General of the Executive Yuan, since December, 1935; author of "Mineral Resources of China," and "Earthquake Regions in China;" address: Executive Yuan, Nanking.

W. C. Pei (Pei Wen-chung)

裴文中

W. C. PEI, geologist and palaeontologist; born in Hopei Province, 1898; graduated from Peking National University; geologist and palaeontologist, Cenozoic laboratory, Geological Survey of China, 1930, which office he still holds; discoverer in 1931 of the Homo Pekinensis near Peiping; in 1933, he discovered "prehistoric implements in Choukoutien, Hopei; author of "On the Mammoth Remains from Locality 5 of Choukoutien," etc.; address: Institute of Geological Survey of China, Peiping.

Sha-Keh-Tu-Erh-Cha-Pu

沙克都爾扎布字占魁

SHA-KEH-TU-ERH-CHA-PU, Government official; President of Ikh Chao League, Inner Mongolia; appointed member, Suiyuan Provincial Government, 1932; second vice-chairman, Mongolian Local Autonomy Political Council, March, 1934-35; now chairman of the newly created Local Autonomy Political Council for the Inner Mongolian Leagues and Banners in Suiyuan Province; address: c/o Mongolian Local Autonomy Political Council, Pailing-miao, Chahar.

Shen Chan-chi

譚湛溪

SHEN CHAN-CHI, engineer and Government official; born at Chihchin, Kweichow, in 1882; received his advanced education in the United States, graduating from Columbia University with Min. Eng. degree; chief engineer, Wah Chang Trading Corporation, Changsha; professor of geology, South-eastern University, Nanking; technical expert, Ministry of Railways; appointed Commissioner of Reconstruction, Kweichow Provincial Government, April, 1935, which position he now holds; address: Department of Reconstruction, Kweichow Provincial Government, Kweiyang, Kweichow.

Bazin D. Z. Shen (Shen Pal-hsien)

沈百先

BAZIN D. Z. SHEN, Government official; born at Wuhsing, Chekiang, 1896; educated in the United States, graduating from Iowa University, with M.S. degree; chief engineer, Taihu Basin Waterways Commission; Commissioner of Reconstruction, Kiangsu Provincial government, July, 1933, which position he still holds; address: Department of Reconstruction, Kiangsu Provincial Government, Chinkiang.

Shen Yien-ping

沈雁冰筆名茅盾

SHEN YIEN-PING (Pen Name, MAO-TUN), author and fiction writer; born at Tunghsiang, Chekiang; editor, *Short Story Monthly* (Chinese), 1924-26; engaged in revolutionary work in Shanghai, 1928-30; travelled in Japan; one of the leading novelists of modern China; author of various books and essays on Chinese and foreign mythologies, modern literature, etc.; author of "From Xuling to Tokyo," etc.; he is now engaged in authorship in Shanghai.

Kinn-wei Shaw (Shou Ching-wei)

壽景偉字毅成

KINN-WEI SHAW, banker; born at Chuchi, Chekiang, 1890; received advanced education in the United States, graduating from Columbia University with Ph.D. degree; commercial editor, *Shun Pao*, Shanghai, 1928; co-director and chief editor, Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry; sub-manager, Bank of China, Hangchow, June, 1931, which position he still holds; author, "Democracy and Finance in China" and "Elements of Fiscal Science" (in Chinese); address: Bank of China, Hangchow, Chekiang.

Su Hsueh-lin (Lu-yl)

蘇雪林字綠漪

SU HSUEH-LIN, Miss (Pen Name, LU-YI), wife of Chang Pao-ling, writer and educator; born at Taiping, Anhwei; graduated from Women's Higher Normal College, Peiping; studied in Ecole des Beaux Arts, Lyons, France, 1921-25; taught in Laura Hayward School, Soochow, 1926-31; professor of Chinese Literature, Wuhan University, 1932, which position she still holds; author of many novels in Chinese including "Li Yi-shan's Romance," "Blue Sky," "Bitter Heart," and several others; address: National Wuhan University, Wuchang, Hupeh.

Sun Huan-lun

孫奐崙字藥癡

SUN HUAN-LUN, Government official; born at Yutien, Hopei, in 1885; district magistrate in Shansi; Taoyin (Circuit Magistrate) of Chi-ning, Hopei; director of political affairs, Nationalist 3rd Group Army; Commissioner of Civil Affairs, Hopei Provincial Government, 1928-30; transferred to same position, Shansi Provincial Government, 1932, which post he still holds; address: Shansi Provincial Government, Taiyuan, Shansi.

Sun Sheng-wu

孫繩武字燕翼

SUN SHENG-WU, Government official; born at Wanping, Hopei, 1896; Commissioner of Finance, Anhwei Provincial Government; member, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, 1930; principal, Mohammedan College, Peiping, 1931, which position he still holds; address: Mohammedan College, Peiping.

T. L. SOONG, banker; born at Shanghai in 1893; graduated from St. John's University and received advanced education in the United States; director



T. L. Soong (Sung Tzu-liang)

宋子良

of General Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1930-31; director, Whangpoo Conservancy Board, 1932-33; managing director, Manufacturers Bank, Shanghai, 1932, and concurrently general manager, China Development Finance Corporation, Shanghai, 1934, which positions he still holds; address: China Development Finance Corporation, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

S. H. Taine (Tan Hsi-hung)

譚熙鴻字仲達

S. H. TAINE, educator and Government official; born at Soochow, Kiangsu, 1891; received his advanced education in France, graduating from both Paris and Toulouse Universities; dean of biology department, Peking Government University, 1919-27; principal, Chekiang Agricultural College, 1927-31; appointed director, forestry and reclamation administration, Ministry of Industry, January, 1932, which post he still holds; author of books on world cotton supply, China's silk trade, etc.; address: Forestry and Reclamation Administration, Ministry of Industry, Nanking.

S. H. Tan (Tan Shao-hua)

譚紹華

S. H. TAN, Government official; born at Taishan, Kwangtung, 1897; graduated from Shanghai University; received advanced education in the United States, graduating from Chicago University with Ph.D. degree; professor of political science, University of Shanghai; expert member, Treaty Commission, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1928-33; senior secretary, same Ministry, June, 1934, which position he still holds; address: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking.

W. T. Tao (Tao Chih-hsing)

陶知行

W. T. TAO, educator; born at Hsihsien, Anhwei, in 1892; received advanced education in the United States, graduating from Columbia University with M.A. degree; dean, School of Education, South-eastern University, Nanking; one of the best known educational leaders in China; author of many books and essays on education.

L. K. Tao (Tao Lu-kung)

陶履恭字孟和

L. K. TAO, educator and author; born at Tientsin, in 1887; received his advanced education in England, graduating from London University with B.Sc. degree; professor of sociology, Peking Government University, 1914-25; dean of faculties, National Normal College, Peiping; member, Legislative Yuan, 1933-34; director, Social Research Institute, Academia Sinica, 1928, which position he still holds; co-author, "Village and Town Life in China"; address: Social Research Institute, Academia Sinica, Nanking.

Tao Shang-ming

陶尚銘

TAO SHANG-MING, Government official; born in Liaoning Province in 1894; studied in Japan, graduating from Waseda University; assistant secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; administrative commissioner of Luan-tung area, 1932-35; negotiator for rehabilitation of North China area after Japanese hostilities; counsellor to the Peiping Political Council, 1935; member of the Treaty Commission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, since Feb. 1936; address: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking.

Miss Tao Wei-sung

陶慰孫女士

MISS TAO WEI-SUN, educator; born in Shanghai, Kiangsu, 1898; educated in Japan, graduating from Tokyo High Normal School; received advanced education in the United States, graduating from Columbia University, 1921, with B.Sc. degree, and from Cornell University with M.A. degree, 1922; professor of chemistry, Tatung University, Shanghai, 1922-27; research student, Kyoto Imperial University, 1927-31; degree of D.Sc. conferred upon her by Japanese Minister of Education, she being the first Chinese woman to receive doctor's degree from Japan; author of "Scientific Study of the Digestibility of Rice Starch."

Prince Teh (Teh-Mu-Chu-Keh-Tung-Lu-pu)

德穆楚克棟魯布

FRINCE TEH, (Teh-mu-chu-keh-tung-lu-pu), Mongolian leader and Government official; born in Inner Mongolia; president, Silingol League, Inner Mongolia; appointed member, Chahar Provincial Government, 1932; member and secretary-general, Mongolian Local Autonomy Political Council, March, 1934, which position he still holds; address: Mongolian Local Autonomy Political Council, Pailingmiao, Chahar.

Edward Sintak Tyau (Tiao Hsin-teh)

刁信德

EDWARD SINTAK TYAU, physician; born at Hsingning, Kwangtung, 1879; graduated from St. John's University with M.D. degree; received advanced education in the United States, graduating from University of Pennsylvania with Ph.D. degree; appointed senior medical officer, St. Luke's Hospital, Shanghai, 1908; dean, St. John's University Medical School, 1928-31; superintendent, Red Cross General Hospital; past president, National Medical Association; editor, *National Medical Journal*; vice-President, Chinese Mission to Lepers; address: Chinese Red Cross Hospital, Avenue Haig, Shanghai.

Ting Hsueh-lin

丁燮林

TING HSUEH-LIN, scientist; born at Taihsin, Kiangsu, 1893; received his advanced education in England, where he received M.Sc. degree from Birmingham University; professor of physics of Peking Government University; director of the Research Institute of Physics in the Academia Sinica, 1928 to the present; secretary-general of the Academia Sinica since 1936; address: Academia Sinica, Nanking.



Tsai Ching-chun

蔡勁軍

TSAI CHING-CHUN, police commissioner; born at Wanning, Kwangtung, 1892; was graduated from the Whampoa Military Academy; director of the general affairs department of the Provisional Headquarters of the President of the Military Affairs Commission at Nanchang; commissioner of Public Safety of Shanghai Municipality, since 1935; address: Bureau of Public Safety, City Government, Shanghai Municipality.

Tseng Kuang-chin

曾擴情

TSENG KUANG-CHIN, party affairs worker and military officer; born at Weiyuan, Kweichow, 1896; graduated from the Whampoa Military Academy in Canton; director of the organization department of the Central Military Academy in Nanking; special commissioner of Party affairs in Kweichow; special commissioner of Party affairs attached to the Peiping Branch of the Military Affairs Commission, 1934-35; president of Peiping Military College, 1935; reserve member of the Central Executive Committee; now special commissioner of Party affairs in Szechuan.

Tuan Hsi-peng

段錫朋字書貽

TUAN HSI-PENG, Government official; born at Yunghsien, Kiangsi, 1896; was graduated from the Peking Government University with B.A. degree and from Columbia University with M.A. degree; reserve member of Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang; Political Vice-Minister of Education, 1932 to the present; address: Ministry of Education, Nanking.

C. H. Wang (Wang Cheng-hsu)

王正序

C. H. WANG, banker; born at Ningpo, Chekiang, 1893; youngest brother of Dr. C. T. Wang; received his advanced education in America and graduated with B.A. degree from Yale University and M.A. degree from Princeton University; Y.M.C.A. worker in France during the Great War; served as attorney for the Bank of Communications at Singapore; joined the Ho Hong Bank first as manager of Exchange Department and later as assistant manager of the Bank; now manager of the Shanghai branch of the Overseas Banking Corporation; address: Overseas Banking Corporation, Shanghai.

Wang Cho-Jan

王卓然字迎波

WANG CHO-JAN, university president; born at Fushun, Liaoning, 1894; received his advanced education in the United States, where he received M.A. degree from Columbia University; director of Chinese students from the Three Eastern Provinces in America and Europe; counsellor to the Peiping Branch of the Military Affairs Commission; now acting president of Northeastern University, Peiping; editor of *Foreign Affairs Monthly* (i. Chinese), Peiping; address: Northeastern University, Peiping.

Wang Ku-pan

王國磐

WANG KU-PAN, police commissioner; born at Tientsin, Hopei; received his advanced education in Germany; commissioner of Public Safety of Hangchow Municipality; magistrate of Amoy and concurrently Commissioner of Public Safety; Mayor of Amoy Municipality, 1935; Commissioner of Metropolitan Police at Nanking, since December, 1935; address: Headquarters of Metropolitan Police, Nanking.

Wang Tseng-yin

王滋瑩字惜寸

WANG TSENG-YIN, Government official; born at Chenghsien, Chekiang; secretary of Department of Civil Affairs of the National Government; Commissioner of Finance of the Chekiang Provincial Government; now Commissioner of Finance of the Kweichow Provincial Government; address: Kweichow Provincial Government, Kweiyang, Kweichow.

Wu Kai-hsien

吳開先

WU KAI-HSIEN, Party affairs worker; born at Tsingpoo, Kiangsu, 1898; active member of the Kuomintang; was graduated from the Shanghai Law College with LL.B. degree; member of the Executive Committee of the District Party Headquarters of Shanghai Municipality; member of the Party Affairs Planning Committee of the Provisional Headquarters of the President of the Military Affairs Commission at Nanchang; member of the Legislative Yuan; reserve member of the Central Executive Committee; address: District Party Headquarters, Shanghai.

Wu Wen-chai

吳在章字蘊齋

WU WEN-CHAI, banker, born at Chinkiang, Kiangsu, 1886; studied in Japan and was graduated with M.A. degree in Commerce from Waseda University, Japan; now manager of the Shanghai Branch of the Kinchen Banking Corporation; address: Kinchen Banking Corporation, Kiangsi Road, Shanghai.



Wu Yun-chu

吳蘊初

WU YUN-CHU, merchant and industrialist; born in Chekiang Province; has been engaged in business in Shanghai for many years; he is proprietor and general manager of the well-known bean sauce firm, the Tien Chu Seasoning Powder Factory at Shanghai; liberal contributor toward causes of philanthropy and public welfare and donor of two airplanes to the Government; address: Business Office, Tien Chu Season Powder Factory, Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.



Yao Tsu-sung (Yao Tse-shen)

姚澤生

YAO TSU-SUNG, banker; born at Lu Lung, Hopei, 1888; graduate of the Chihli Law College; now Chairman of the Native Banks Association of Peiping; member of the Standing Com-

mittee of the Chamber of Commerce of Peiping Municipality; member of the Tientsin Branch of the Monetary Reserve Board; address: Chamber of Commerce, Peiping Municipality.

Yih Churtong (Yeh Cho-tang)

葉琢堂

YIH CHURTONG, banker; born at Ningpo, Chekiang; has been engaged in banking business in Shanghai for over two decades; member of the National Economic Council; managing director of the Central Bank and concurrently acting managing director of the Central Trust Bureau; address: The Central Bank, Shanghai.



Yin Ju-keng

殷汝耕

YIN JU-KENG, former Commissioner of the Luantung Demilitarized Zone, eastern Hopei; born at Wenchow, Chekiang, 1888; received his education in Japan and was graduated from Waseda University with B.A. in Political Economy; Commissioner of Foreign Affairs during the rebellion of Kuo Sung-lin against the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin in 1926; after the failure of Kuo's rebellion, he fled to Japan; since returning to China, he has held several important posts under the National Government; during the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai 1932, he was an official of the City Government of Greater Shanghai Municipality and assisted in negotiating for the cessation of hostilities and conclusion of the Shanghai Armistice; after the conclusion of the Tangku Armistice Agreement in 1933, he was appointed a counsellor of the former Peiping Political Council and later became Commissioner of the Chihhsien-Miyun Area of the Demilitarized Zone in Hopei; following the resignation of Tao Shang-min and upon the recommendation of the Japanese, he was appointed Commissioner of the Luantung Area of the Demilitarized Zone; on Nov. 25, he proclaimed without authority of the Central Government autonomy of Eastern Hopei included in the Demilitarized Zone and formed "The Autonomous Government of Eastern Hopei" with headquarters at Tungchow with himself as head of the new puppet regime; on Nov. 26, he was ordered by the National

Government to be dismissed and arrested for punishment; he is known in China as a Chinese expert on Japanese affairs; he married a Japanese woman and his brother-in-law is a high officer in the Japanese Army.

Yu Ching-sung

余清松

YU CHING-SUNG, astronomer; born at Amoy, Fukien, 1897; pursued his advanced education in science in the United States; received C.E. degree from Lehigh University, M.S. Pittsburgh University and Ph.D. University of California; between the years of 1927 to 1929, he successively served as head of department of astronomy of Amoy University, and director of the Research Institute of Astronomy of the Academia Sinica, Nanking; now director of the Purple Mountain Observatory, Nanking; address: Purple Mountain Observatory, Nanking.

Yu Ching-tang

余升塘

YU CHING-TANG, Government official; born at Hsinhua, Kiangsu, 1897; active member of Kuomintang; received his advanced education in America, where he received M.A. from Iowa University; acting director of Organization Department of the Central Party Headquarters; dean of the Central Political Institute, Nanking; now member of the Central Executive Committee and Commissioner of Education of the Kiangsu Provincial Government; address: Kiangsu Provincial Government, Chinkiang, Kiangsu.

Yue Daff (Yu Ta-fu)

郁達夫字文

YUE DAFF, fiction writer and university professor; born at Fuyang, Chekiang, 1897; was graduated from Tokyo Imperial University, Japan, with B. A. degree; taught Chinese literature at Peking and Canton between the years, 1923-27; one of the founders of the Creative Society and the Federation of Leftist Writers; editor of the magazines, *Creation* and *The Masses*; author of "The Stray Sheep," "Nine Fragments from the Diary," "Forgive Her," and many other novels; he is now counsellor to the Fukien Provincial Government.

Prince Yun (Yun-Tuan-Wang-Chu-Keh)

雲端旺楚克字吉慶

PRINCE YUN, Government official and Mongolian leader; born in Inner Mongolia, 1870; a hereditary prince in Inner Mongolia; president of the Inner Mongolian Ulan Tsab League; appointed Chairman of the Inner Mongolian Local Autonomy Political Council, in March, 1931, which position he resigned in 1935; he is now a member of the State Council of the National Government; address: c/o Mongolian Local Autonomy Political Council, Pailing-miao, Suiyuan.



張大田字雅泉

Chang Ta-tien

CHANG TA-TIEN, consular official; born at Linyuan, Jehol, 1899; was graduated from the College of Russian Language and Law in Peiping as second of his class; joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking and has served successively as a staff member of the Russian Affairs Committee of the Ministry, Office of the Sino-Russian Conference, and Office of the Director-General of the Sino-Russian Conference Affairs, attache to the Office of the Representative of the Republic of China to the Russian Far Eastern Republics; student consul of the Chinese Consulate at Chita and concurrently charge of the Consulate; vice-consul of the Chinese Consulate at the Russian Heiho; professor at the former Peiping Wen Hua University (University of Civilization); instructor at the College of Artillery, Nanking; appointed consul in the Chinese Consulate-General at Novo Sibirsk, winter of 1935, which position he now holds; translator of the Soviet "Five Year Plan" and some books on scientific subjects; address: Chinese Consulate-General, Novo Sibirsk, Soviet Russia.



陳覺生

Chen Chuoh-sheng

CHEN CHUEH-SHENG, railway director; native of Chungshan, Kwangtung; born in 1899; graduated from the Japanese Imperial University at Tokyo

with the degrees of B.Sc. in agriculture and LL.B.; first secretary in the 3rd Group Army of the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces; inspecting commissioner attached to the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining of the National Government; member of the Treaty Commission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; technical member of the People's Food Committee of the Central Political Council of the National Government; advisor to the Peiping Political Council and concurrently vice-director of the Institute for the Training of Rural Directors; advisor to the Hepei Provincial Government; counsellor to the Tientsin Municipal Government; advisor to the Chahar Provincial Government; advisor to the Headquarters of the Commander of the 29th Army; chief counsellor to the Headquarters of the Garrison Commander of the Peiping-Tientsin Area; now member of the Hepei-Chahar Political Council, member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Council and concurrently managing-director of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway; address: Peiping-Liaoning Railway Administration, Tientsin.



陳中孚

Chen Chung-fu

CHEN CHUNG-FU, Government official; born at Soochow, Kiangsu, 1883; studied in Japan during his youth and joined the Tungminghui (predecessor of Kuomintang) there; during the years immediately before and after the establishment of the Republic, he was engaged in revolutionary work in North China; when the campaign against Yuan Shih-kai was launched, he was in charge of affairs in Shantung; he also participated in the National Pacification Campaign and Constitution Defence Campaign and was appointed member of the Finance Committee of the Kuomintang Headquarters and advisor to the Generalissimo's Headquarters at Canton; after the establishment of the National Government in Nanking, he has successively served as Commissioner of Finance for Anhwei; Special Commissioner of the National Government to take over the administration of Tsingtao; member of the Kiangsu Provincial Government; member of the Central Supervisory Committee of Kuomintang; now, member of the Southwest Political Council, member of the Hepei-Chahar Political Council and concurrently chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the latter Council; address: Foreign Relations Committee, Hepei-Chahar Political Council, Peiping.



陳銘閣

Chen Ming-ke

CHEN MING-KE, railway official; born at Chengyang, Hoan, 1889; was graduated in artillery course from the Military College in Peking; following graduation, he first served in the Chekiang army; and later became chief adjutant officer in the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief at Nanchow; counsellor to the Nationalist 17th Army; chief adjutant officer in the Headquarters of the 18th and 19th Nationalist Armies; chief of staff to the Garrison Headquarters of Kiangning Area; chief adjutant officer in the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Armies and later in the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the National Army, Navy and Air Force, member of the Military Advisory Council; promoted to the rank of Lt.-General; appointed director of the General Affairs Department of the Administration Board of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, Feb. 1932; following the death of Chiu Wei, chairman of the Board, he was promoted acting chairman in charge of the administration of the Railway; address: c/o Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration, Pukow.



蕭振瀛字仙閣

General Hsiao Cheng-ying

GENERAL HSIAO CHENG-YING, Government official; born at Fuyu District, Kirin, 1890; was graduated

from the Kirin Provincial Law College, 1916; has successively served as associate director of the Bureau of Public Properties of Kirin; member of Lower House of Peking Parliament; magistrate of Ningho, Suiyuan; Tao-yin (circuit magistrate) of Pao-Ning Circuit, Suiyuan; Mayor of Sian, Shensi; director of Military Law Bureau of the 29th Army; member of the Peiping Political Council; director of Party affairs in Chahar province; counsellor to the Military Affairs Commission of the National Government; member of the Peiping Branch of the Military Affairs Commission; now Mayor of Tientsin Municipality and concurrently member of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council and chairman of the Economic Committee of the Council; address: Municipal Government, Tientsin, Hopei.



胡嘉詔宇檢汝

Hu Chia-shao

HU CHIA-SHAO, civil engineer; born at Hsinkuo, Kiangsi, Sept. 8, 1884; was graduated from the Imperial University of Japan, Tokyo, with C. E. degree; since his return to China, he has held the following posts: engineer to the Szepinkai-Taonan Railway, Kirin, 1919-22; engineer to the Yu Hwa Afforestation Company, Kiangsu, 1923-25; chief engineer in the Headquarters of the Director-General of Kiukiang Commercial Port and concurrently chief engineer of the Provincial Highway Bureau of Kiangsi, 1925-27; chief engineer of the Kiangsi Provincial River Conservancy Bureau, 1927-28; director of the Highway Bureau of Kiangsi and concurrently director of the Supervisory Bureau of Highways of the Generalissimo's Provisional Headquarters; address: Supervisory Bureau of Highways, Provisional Headquarters of the President of the Military Affairs Commission, Chengtu, Szechuan.

MISS BUTTERFLY WU, China's best known movie star; born at Hsiangshan, Kwangtung, 1907; attended a high school in her native province, but did not graduate; came to Shanghai at the age of 19 and first joined the Chunghua Pathé Motion Picture Company as an actress; the first picture in which she played the leading role is entitled "Human Mind;" shortly after, her services were enlisted by the Tien Yi Motion Picture Company, where she starred in several pictures, which began to arouse public interest; her talents as a movie star soon won recognition of the Star Motion Picture Company and she was invited to join that Company as one of the principal



胡蝶

Miss Butterfly Wu (Hu Tieh)

players; during her long association with the Star Motion Picture Company, she has acted in more than twenty pictures, the most popular of which is "The Two Sisters," which has earned her the title of China's Movie Queen: in the spring of 1935, she was invited by the Soviet Government to participate in the International Film Exhibition at Moscow and her pictures shown there aroused considerable interest and admiration on the part of the Soviet public; following her visit in Russia, she toured the various countries in Europe before returning to China; on Nov. 16, 1935, she was married to Eugene Penn, a wealthy Shanghai tea merchant; address: c/o Star Motion Picture Company, Shanghai.

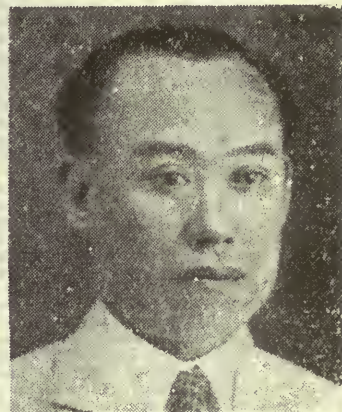


李中襄

Li Chung-hsiang

LI CHUNG-HSIANG, Government official and educator; born at Nanchang, Kiangsi, 1896; graduate of Hsin-Yuan Middle School, Nanchang; B.Sc. in Civil Engineering, National Tangshan University, Tientsin; member of the Planning Committee of Party Affairs Committee of Kuomintang, 1931; member of Standing Committee of the Party Affairs Readjustment Committee of Kiangsi; chairman of the Party Affairs Department of the Field Headquarters of the Bandit-Suppression Forces in Kiangsi and concurrently director of the *Min Kuo Jih Pao* (Kuomintang daily

news) of Kiangsi, 1933; delegate of Kiangsi to the 4th and 5th National Congresses of Kuomintang at Nanking; secretary of Kiangsi Provincial Department of Education, 1925; secretary of Kiangsi Provincial Department of Reconstruction, 1928; secretary and chief of 1st section of the Anhwei Provincial Department of Education, 1929; acting Secretary-General of the Anhwei Provincial Government, 1930; acting Commissioner of Education of Anhwei, 1931; assistant director of the Kerosene and Salt Control Bureau of the Provisional Headquarters of the President of the Military Affairs Commission, 1933; teacher at Kiangsi Provincial 3rd Middle School 1920; headmaster of Hsin-Yuan Middle School and teacher of Provincial 2nd Middle School, Nanchang, 1921; professor and chief of general affairs of Hsin-Yuan College, 1924; lecturer and chief of business department of the National Central University, Nanking, 1927; professor of Anhwei University, Anking, 1929; member of Standing Committee of the Executive Committee of Kiangsi Provincial Party Headquarters, since July, 1935; Chairman of the Kiukiang Municipal Council, since June, 1934; chairman of the Board of Directors of Hsin Chien Middle School, Kiukiang and member of the Board of Trustees of Hsin-Yuan Middle School, since 1935; member of Mass Education Committee of Nanchang; address: Municipal Council, Kiukiang, Kiangsi.



李渭霖宇華鎮

Dr. William Wah-chun Lee (Li Wei-lin)

DR. WILLIAM WAH-CHUN LEE, dental surgeon; native of Hsin-hui Kwangtung; born at Honolulu, Hawaii, U. S. A., 1894; after having graduated from St. Louis College, he entered Bosoro Dental College, Penn., U. S. A., and was graduated with the degree of D. D. S.; after having practised for several years in the various big cities in U. S. A., he returned to China in 1922 and practised in Canton, acting as consulting dentist to the American and British sailors stationed in Canton waters; during his practice in Canton, he counted among his clients Wang Ching-wei, formerly President of the Executive Yuan, Frank L. Smith, Deputy Postal Commissioner of Chinese Postal Service, Wallace J. Hansen, Consul for Denmark, and several other foreign consular officials; in 1926, he went to Borneo and was engaged by the Sarawak Government as the government dental surgeon, which position he still holds; address: Kuching, Sarawak or Mission Building, The Bund, Canton Kwangtung.



林友松
Lin Yu-sung

LIN YU-SUNG, Government official; born at Mouming, Kwangtung, 1891; was graduated from the Kwangtung Provincial College and later studied law at the Law School of Peking University; principal of the Chung-Shih High School at Kaochow, Kwangtung; passed the government examination for district magistrates and was appointed acting magistrate of Luchuan, Kwangsi, director of the Wine and Tobacco Monopoly Bureau at Tsenglung, Kwangtung; chief secretary in the Offices of the Taoyin of Kao-Lai and Yueh-Hai (Kwangtung) Circuits; chief secretary in the Office of the Governor of Kwangtung; magistrate of Taishan, Hsiangshan and Tungwan districts, Kwangtung; director of the Consolidated Tax Bureau in Tai-Wan District, Kiangsi; counsellor to the Headquarters of the Inspector-General of Chihli, Shantung and Honan; advisor to the Military Governor of Kiangsi; advisor to the Defense Commissioner of Kiukiang; secretary to the Peiping-Hankow Railway Administration; secretary in the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the National Army, Navy and Air Force; secretary in the Smuggling Prevention Bureau of the Ministry of Finance; magistrate of Pinglo district, Kwangsi; now administrative commissioner of the 5th Area of Anhwei Province and concurrently commander of the Peace Preservation Corps of the Area; address: c/o Anhwei Provincial Government, Anking, Anhwei.



羅敦偉
Lo Den-way (Lo Ten-wei)

LO DEN-WAY, writer; born at Changsha, Hunan, 1900; professor at the Peking Government University, Chaoyang University and Chungkuo University, Peiping; now senior secretary in the Ministry of Industry; editor of the Chinese Economic Year Book; author of "Modern Tendencies of Democracy," "The Chinese Family Problem," "The Chinese Marriage Problem," "History of Socialism," "On the State" and "On Controlled Economics;" address: Ministry of Industry, Nanking.



龐炳勳字更陳
Pang Ping-hsun

PANG PING HSUN, army officer; born at Hsin-Ho, Hopei (Chihli), 1883; was graduated from the Military Survey School of the Three Eastern Provinces, and the Peking (Peiping) Military Officers' Institute; Garrison Commander of Tientsin; Commander of the 5th Army of the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces; Commander of the 20th Army of the 9th Route of the Second Group Army (under Feng Yu-hsiang); Field-Commander of the 6th Route Army of the Second Reorganization and Disbandment District; Commander of the 40th Army; Field Commander of the 10th Army Corps of the North China Army; now Commander of the 40th Army and concurrently Commander of the 39th Division; address: Headquarters of the 40th Army, Chumatiien, Honan; permanent address: Yang-Chwang, Hsin-Ho, Hopei.

SHIH CHI-SHENG, Government official; native of Tungcheng, Anhwei; was graduated from the Department of Literature of Kiang-Huai College; served successively as secretary to the Taoyin (Circuit Magistrate) of Wuhu, Anhwei; secretary to the Civil Governor of Anhwei; secretary with the rank of Colonel in the Headquarters of the Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Navy and Air Force; acting magistrate of Shen Hsien, Honan; chief secretary in the headquarters of the Administrative Commissioner for South Honan; chief secretary of the Peiping Special Municipal Government and concurrently associate director of the Government Properties Bureau; chief of the secretariat of the Muling Mining Company of Kirin; secretary in the



施顯生字樂衡
Shih Chi-sheng

Headquarters of the 29th Army; counsellor to the Peiping Municipal Government; now chief secretary of the Tientsin Municipal Government; address: Tientsin Municipal Government, Tientsin.



丁懋英
Me-lung Ting (Ting Mo-yin)

ME-IUNG TING, M. D.; born at Shanghai, 1892; graduated from McTyeire School, Shanghai, 1911; went to America as a Tsing Hua special student, 1914; premedical course student, Mount Holyoke College, Massachusetts, 1914-16; medical student, Michigan University, 1916-20; interne at Detroit Women's Hospital, 1920-21; resident physician at West Philadelphia Hospital for Women, College Hospital of Philadelphia, Willard Parker Hospital, New York City, 1921-22; chief resident at Peiyang Women's Hospital, Tientsin, 1922-23; China's delegate to Pan Pacific Women's Conference, Honolulu, August, 1928; fellowship to Michigan University and Harvard Medical School, 1929-30; author of "Care of Infants and Children," Sin Hua Press, 1931; designer of Baby Record Book, Thomas Art Company, 1935; at present medical director of Peiyang Women's Hospital, Tientsin; medical consultant to Changlu Home for Infants; address: Peiyang Women's Hospital, Tientsin.

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